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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1949



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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1949

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1949.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted from January 7, 1947, to date.

(Signed) JAMES H. DUFF.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of S. Edward Anderson, B-6846, No. 5992, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of S. Edward Anderson, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford County on August 7, 1939 to be computed from July 18, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 8 months, expiring on March 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Arendash, B-4330, No. 4188, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Arendash, convicted of robbery, attempting to escape prison in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 24, 1934 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 36 years of age and with the exception of the conviction for which he seeks a pardon, he has had one other arrest as a suspicious person and was released upon the payment of a \$10.00 fine.

Applicant seeks this pardon on the basis that he is deportable to Czechoslovakia from whence he came at a tender age of 3 months. He knows no one in that country, he is unable to speak the language and is unfamiliar with the customs. He has a wife and 3 children from whom he will be separated if he is deported, they would then become public charges.

Applicant is selfemployed at the present time and we feel that he should have an opportunity to stay here and support his family. Under these circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel J. Barnes, C-6372, No. 2812, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above applicant having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel J. Barnes, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 29, 1930, be commuted from 20 years to 16 years, 5 months and 29 days, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release

from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Baron, D-1890, No. 5302, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Theodore Baron, convicted of rape, robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County, on January 6, 1937 to be computed from November 7, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 224 December Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years, 9 months, and 10 days, expiring on March 17, 1947; and on Bill No. 223 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 18, 1947. (Applicant granted parole on Bill No. 222).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than seventeen and one-half nor more than thirty-five years on a charge of rape and robbery. The applicant has consistently denied any guilt in connection with rape. The district attorney of Delaware County states he believes that applicant was not involved in the rape charge.

At the present time applicant has served ten years and three months of his minimum sentence and under the circumstances we feel that he has served the minimum sentence of his robbery charge.

There is no opposition to commutation by the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary and they have indicated applicant has an excellent prison record. The district attorney of Delaware County stated to the Board of Pardons he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

Since the district attorney admitted applicant was not involved in the rape charge, he has served more than the minimum sentence imposed on the charge of robbery, therefore, he should not be compelled to serve any portion of the rape sentence.

For the above reasons we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph P. Blanchard, 269-42, No. 57-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph P. Blanchard, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on February 10, 1944 to be computed from April 20, 1943, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 10 months, and 8 days, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles M. Blatt, B-6904, No. 6474, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles M. Blatt, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on September 18, 1939 to be computed from September 1, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 6 months, expiring on March 1, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence

has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Bocchino, D-5166, No. 8153, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herman Bocchino, convicted of robbery, entering with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1940 to be computed from May 11, 1940 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 10 months and 10 days, expiring on March 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major imprisonment. He has now served nearly seven years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years. The applicant with two accomplices, when approximately eighteen years of age committed five robberies, two of which were at gun point, although applicant has denied the carrying of a gun.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the question of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this is applicant's first major conviction the Board of Pardons is of the opinion he has learned his lesson by nearly seven years of imprisonment and since one of the accomplices has already been freed through commutation of sentence, we feel applicant is entitled to the same consideration, and we therefore recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter J. Boileau, D-4006, No. 60-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter J. Boileau, convicted of robbery, intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1939 to be computed from April 13, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on March 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Joseph Brennan, D-8586, No. 8771, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Joseph Brennan, convicted of larceny in the court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Adams County on November 17, 1945 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on March 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was alleged to have stolen 300 bushels of apples, a portion of which he had in his possession at the time of his arrest.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable W. C. Sheely, and district attorney of Adams County, both agree to leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since applicant has served approximately one-half of his minimum sentence and this is his first arrest and conviction, the Board of Pardons feels this punishment will have a salutary effect upon the applicant and others in the community and will deter them from committing

the same or similar crimes, and therefore recommends that applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Phillip J. Bronson, D-5038, No. 61-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Phillip J. Bronson, convicted of conspiracy to commit burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 27, 1940 to be computed from June 24, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on March 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benenito Bronti, C-7843, No. 62-B, February Session 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Benenito Bronti, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on

April 25, 1939 to be computed from March 28, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dewey Buckwalter, No. 61062, No. 8727, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dewey Buckwalter, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset County on May 17, 1946 be commuted from 1½ years to 10 months, expiring on March 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant had never before been convicted of any offense whatsoever. At the present time he is serving a sentence of from one and one-half to three years. He states that he does not know how the crime happened and this is probably true as the applicant and victim were drinking together in a club and testimony was that the applicant was drunk.

At the present time applicant desires to have his sentence commuted in order that he may go to New York where he has an action pending in federal court for injury under the Federal Employers Liability Act. If he is not released within the near future he may lose his rights in this case as he would not be there to prosecute.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney have no objection, in fact the trial judge recommends commutation. The warden has reported to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has a good institutional record.

Under all the circumstances in the case and in order that this man is not penalized in his law suit in New York State and since this is his first conviction, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of A. Mitchell Caplan, No. 8671, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that A. Mitchell Caplan, convicted of false pretense, conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, on July 8, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 52 years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was in the grocery business and during the period preceding 1939 secured money through the placing of fictitious food orders with the County relief agency for payment.

There were 2 accomplices one of whom at that time was one of the County Commissioners of Beaver County. He was never apprehended nor brought to trial. The investigation of the Board of Parole leads the Board of Pardons to believe applicant was the victim of circumstances and was not actively participating in this crime but that the county commissioner was responsible for it and because of his political connections was never prosecuted.

The applicant is presently employed by the Rochester Seed and Supply Company and will continue in this employment. He has made full restitution as required by law and the order of the court. From investigation of the Board of Parole the sentiment in the community is that he should receive a pardon. This is also the feeling of the President Judge and the District Attorney.

Under these circumstances we feel that he should be granted a pardon and so recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Zygmunt J. Chelinski, No. 8746, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Zygmunt J. Chelinski, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of The Municipal Court of Philadelphia County, on August 14, 1935 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is 28 years of age and was sentenced to a term of one year on probation for receiving stolen goods. This happened when he was 17 years old, he has had no further difficulty for a period of over 11 years. The value of the merchandise was approximately \$30.

He served with the Armed Forces and holds an honorable discharge therefrom. He is married and has one child, a daughter age 4 years. He feels he has paid his debt to society.

In the light of his army record and the fact he has been in no further trouble for a period of 11 years the Board of Pardons is inclined to agree with him and therefore we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Coolen, No. 8747, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Coolen, convicted of operating automobile while under influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March, 1942 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 37 years of age and has no other criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of one year in 1942 for having operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Since this sentence in 1942, applicant was inducted into the United States Navy and rose to the rank of Seaman First Class, he served on the U.S.S. Sierra and was in the Philippine Liberation. He holds an honorable discharge from the United States Navy.

The Trial Judge and the District Attorney know of no reason why a pardon should be denied applicant, neither does the Board of Pardons and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank S. Dakin, Jr., No. 8745, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank S. Dakin, Jr., convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 2, 1931 be pardoned. Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 33 years of age and he has no other criminal record. He was sentenced to a period of 1 year probation on the charge of entering with intent to steal, larceny and receiving stolen goods. The larceny was the removing of 8 pounds of lard, valued at 80c. This occurred in 1931 when applicant was approximately 17 years of age.

Applicant has been in no further trouble, he served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Quartermaster Corps, serving in North Africa and Italian Campaigns. He desires a pardon in order that he may be in a position to accept a Civil Service position. He feels that the crime he committed against society was so slight that his Army service has wiped it out and he has fully met his debt to society.

The Trial Judge and the District Attorney agree with applicant's contention. The Board of Pardons also agree with his contention and therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H. Dalessio, D-4004, No. 63-D, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John H. Dalessio, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1939 to be computed from April 13, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on March 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel H. Davis, D-5195, No. 7083, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel H. Davis, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, with intent to ravish, attempted rape, rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 10, 1940 to be computed from August 31, 1940, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years 6 months and 20 days, expiring on March 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served six years and three months of a seven and one-half year sentence. He has an excellent institutional record according to the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The assistant district attorney of Philadelphia County also stated that he had no objection to the Board granting commutation in this matter.

The Board of Pardons feels that from the testimony presented before the Board it was unlikely that the victim had been raped either by the applicant or by the number of men that she alleges attacked her. Medical testimony also shows no evidence of rape.

Under the circumstances the Board of Pardons feels that the applicant has served a great portion of his sentence and since he has a good institutional record and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities they recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David A. Davis, D-4205, No. 58-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of David A. Davis, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and

Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on August 18, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 6 months, and 10 days, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carmen DeFrancisco, AA-2723, No. 64-D, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carmen DeFrancisco, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 13, 1939 to be computed from December 7, 1939, be commuted from 10 to 7 years and 3 months, expiring on March 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony DiPietro, No. 8783, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony DiPietro, convicted of fraudulent conversion and keeping a bucket shop in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 18, 1932 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 42 years of age and has no prior criminal record. He is alleged to have operated a bucket shop whereby people were defrauded of money in the purchase of stocks. This occurred 15 years ago and he has been in no further trouble since that time. He has not been on parole for the past 10 years.

As a result of his imprisonment he has been unable to secure employment in banks and investment offices, with which business he is familiar. He has had to take positions which pay a great deal less, namely salesman, he is presently employed with the Union News Company, at their Broad Street Suburban Station newstand.

The Board of Pardons feel the applicant has been severely punished in this case and he will not again offend against society. We believe that his record for the past 15 years is such that we can without prejudicing the general public recommend to your excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Doblitz, No. 8778, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Doblitz, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on February 2, 1945 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant seeks a pardon on the charge of receiving stolen goods. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and to imprisonment for from 2 months to 1 year. He served his sentence and was released from prison.

Applicant was convicted to a large extent by the testimony of the accomplices. It was later shown that the accomplices retracted their statement and their records indicate that they were the type of individual who had

been in Courts before and that this was what is known as a "frame-up" on the applicant.

Applicant is vice-president of the International Scrap Iron and Metal Company and is active in its operation. Many letters were submitted to the Board of Pardons from people in all walks of life in and about Chester, Pennsylvania, recommending to the Board that this applicant receive favorable consideration.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons feels that this is a very close case and some consideration might be granted. Therefore, because of his excellent reputation in the community and because the Trial Judge and District Attorney have no objection to favorable consideration we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dover Erwin, D-5017, No. 65-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dover Erwin, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 21, 1940 to be computed from June 9, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on March 9, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward F Green, No. 8711, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward F. Green, convicted of larceny by bailee, fraudulent conversion in the Court of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County, on November 30, 1943 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 37 years of age and this is his only fall from grace. After having been placed on probation for a period of one year he entered the Armed Forces where after serving 15 months he received an honorable discharge.

Because of his wife and three children applicant desires to have this blot on his record removed and requests the Board of Pardons to grant him relief.

The Board of Pardons feels that because he has an excellent probation record and also his service in the Armed Forces that we can grant him the relief he seeks and therefore we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William G Grimm, B-1953, No 4873, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William G Grimm, convicted of murder, in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Lawrence County on April 4, 1930 be commuted from Life to 17 years, expiring on April 1, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He served over eleven years on a sentence of life for murder in the first degree. Two of his accomplices were in the armed forces and as a result thereof had their maximum sentence commuted.

The Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons and stated they had no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence because two of the accomplices already have had that benefit conferred upon them.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney are of the opinion that commutation of maximum sentence should be granted.

Under the above circumstances and because applicant has a good parole record for the past five and one-half years the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of the maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Jerome Hess, B-7990, No. 7681, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold Jerome Hess, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Allegheny County, on January 21, 1942, to be computed from January 16, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on March 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-five years of age and at the present time has served over five years of a minimum sentence of ten years. He has an excellent institutional record and this is his first major conviction. While confined in the Western State Penitentiary he has developed a physical disability of the leg which is marked varicosities. He has dermatitis of the right leg and unless he secures certain medical treatment he is likely to lose his leg. We believe that in order for the applicant to secure this treatment he should be given some consideration.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank P. Patterson, has looked into the situation and feels that the facts warrant consideration in this case. Under the circumstances and for the sole purpose of permitting the applicant to secure treatment for his leg the Board of Pardons recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry S Hobensack, D-8147, No. 8756, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry S Hobensack, convicted of fraudulent conversion, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Bucks County, on February 14, 1945 to be computed from February 12, 1945, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on August 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-eight years of age and has never had any prior criminal record. He was former Deputy Register of Wills and in this position appropriated Inheritance Tax Funds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the amount of \$10,000.00 over a period of many years.

The Sentencing authorities in Bucks County have advised the Board that they leave the matter of commutation to the discretion of the Board of Pardons. He has an excellent institutional record and he has attempted to make restitution to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through his bonding Company. The amount of restitution paid by the bonding company was \$10,244.36.

The applicant if released will be in a position to again establish his home and support his wife and children. Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons is willing to grant commutation of sentence to release the applicant on August 12, 1947, after he has served two and one-half years of a minimum sentence of three years.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Kwasnak, C-8924, No. 2307, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Kwasnak, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, on May 3, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 33 years of age and this is the only conviction against him. This offense happened approximately 14 years ago and since that time he has been in no further trouble. During the past war he served with the Army of the United States as a private. After seven months service he was given an honorable discharge.

Applicant desires this pardon so that this conviction may not hinder him in the operation of his auto repair business and so it will not be a blot against the name of his wife and infant son.

In view of his military record and his excellent record since his release from the institution the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Lacina, D-1555, No. 3691, February Session, 1947.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment of Frank Lacina, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on August 21, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 595 June Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 10 years and 7 months expired on March 21, 1947; on Bill No. 596 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of one day, expired on March 22, 1947; on Bill No. 596½ from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of one day, expired on March 23, 1947; on Bill No. 597 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of one day, expired on March 24, 1947; and on Bill No. 598 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of one day, expiring on March 25, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas J. Leary, C-5028, No. 32, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Thomas J. Leary, convicted of attempted robbery, entering with intent to commit a felony in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County of December 21, 1928, be commuted on Bill No. 1141 December Sessions, 1928, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 3 months, expiring on March 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence

has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Lewandowsky, D-6216, No. 59-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Carl Lewandowsky, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on January 6, 1942, to be computed from December 31, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 1 month, and 27 days, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond J Linpinski, B-7294, No. 6994, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Raymond J Lipinski, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 5, 1940, to be computed from June 8, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on March 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first conviction of any offense whatsoever. He has now served nearly seven years of a minimum sentence of ten years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if this applicant were eligible to apply for parole they would recommend him because it is his first conviction and he has such an excellent institutional record, he has made remarkable progress in self-improvement and has served over six years and eight months.

The district attorney of Allegheny County stated he is not opposed to commutation and the trial judge makes no recommendation. One of the accomplices of this applicant who had a similar record, had his sentence commuted at the December, 1946, Session of the Board of Pardons. Since this applicant is in a similar position it is the recommendation of this Board that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Mancuso, No. 60857, No. 8773, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Mancuso, convicted of murder and voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 29, 1946, to be computed from January 22, 1946, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on March 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and at the present time has served approximately one year of a minimum sentence of four years. This is his first major conviction. Applicant and several accomplices became engaged in a free for all fight, one of the persons in this fight became excited and as a result of the affair suffered a heart attack and died. There is no evidence to show this applicant

struck any of the blows or in any way did anything to cause this victim to die.

Applicant has a good prison record and in view of the fact he has served a year for what amounts to a free for all fight the Board of Pardons is of the opinion his sentence should be commuted as of March 22, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Matje, C-4389, No. 1566, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open sessions, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment of Joseph Matje, convicted of conspiracy, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 15, 1928, be commuted on Bill No. 178 February Sessions, 1928, from a maximum term of 16 years to a maximum term of 9 years and 1 month, expiring March 15, 1947; and on Bill No. 179 from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on March 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo John McCrassen, D-6211, No. 66-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Leo John McCrassen, convicted of assault, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 6, 1942 to be computed from December 27, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on February 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Charles McDermott, B-5944, No. 4303, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Charles McDermott, convicted of entering a building with felonious intent in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 9, 1938 to be computed from December 20, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years, 2 months, and 8 days, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert McReynolds, AA-2732, No. 67-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Albert McReynolds, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 13, 1939 to be computed from December 7, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 3 months, expiring on March 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas W. Moore, D-134, No. 4722, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment of Thomas W. Moore, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 19, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 418 November Sessions, 1934, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 12 years and 4 months, expiring on March 19, 1947, and on Bill No. 419

from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on March 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph O'Karma, No. 29381, No. 54-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph O'Karma, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 16, 1934, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years and 10 days, expiring on February 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Joseph Paparo, D-6, No. 3427, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Nicholas Joseph Paparo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 4, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 5 months, expiring on March 4, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Margaret Quartman, No. 3079-895 No. 8774, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Margaret Quartman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 13, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is the only offense against society she ever committed. She participated in several robberies and larcenies and was a lookout. She was identified, convicted and sent to the Philadelphia County Prison. On August 16, 1934, she was transferred to the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy. She served nine years of her minimum sentence of ten years and then was released on parole. She was returned for a technical violation of parole in 1942 because of her complaints about work and her associates. However, since her release in August 1943 she has been employed as a domestic, has married and has an excellent record of adjustment in the community.

It is the feeling of one member of the Board of Pardons that he had never seen such an excellent parole record since her marriage and the reestablishment of her family.

The applicant requests a pardon on the basis that her

conduct has shown she has overcome her obstacles of maladjustment, that she is keeping parole regulations and that her work as a cook and her husband's occupation as a butler sometimes leaves her open to suspicion and she is required to report she is on parole.

The Board of Pardons realizes it is difficult for a person on parole to secure a position in a home of another and because of applicant's good record and present adjustment the Board feels she will not again offend against society and in order to relieve her from further supervision and necessity of reporting this conviction we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Ruzanski, C-6268, No. 5162, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stanley Ruzanski, convicted of entering with intent to steal, robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session Court of Philadelphia County, on June 23, 1930; and of riotous destruction of buildings in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on September 19, 1934, be fully pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty years of age and he was convicted of two offenses, one in Philadelphia County and the other while serving this sentence at the New Eastern State Penitentiary, at Graterford, which was for riot and destruction of prison property. This occurred approximately thirteen years ago and since that time he has been in no further trouble. The reason applicant seeks a pardon is that he was brought to this country approximately thirty years ago when but a child of four years of age. He had no voice in coming here, having been brought here by his parents and did not know until recently he was not a citizen of the United States.

Unless relief is granted he will be deported to Poland where he has no relatives, friends or acquaintances, in fact he is not even familiar with the language. To deport this applicant it would work a severe hardship on him breaking up his home and taking him away from his wife who is at present pregnant. The Board of Pardons feels that this would cause an unusual punishment, and therefore, they recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ulysses G. Savage, Jr., D-2904, No. 5597, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ulysses G. Savage, Jr., convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on February 17, 1938 to be computed from January 15, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 2 months, expiring on March 15, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter G. Savor, B-8865, No. 8245, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter G. Savor, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 27, 1943 to be computed from September 24, 1943 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 6 months, expiring on March 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-three years of age and at the present time has served approximately three and one-half years of a minimum sentence of five years.

This is applicant's first major conviction and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary would recommend this applicant for parole because of his excellent institutional record and the length of time he has served. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney are opposed to commutation at this time.

The Board of Pardons believes applicant has learned his lesson in this case and will not again offend if given an opportunity to resume his place in society. Two of his accomplices have already been released on minimum sentences of six months. Two others will shortly be released on minimum sentences of four years. There is no

point in singling out this defendant and keeping him in prison for an additional one and one-half years.

Under the above circumstances the Board of Pardons recommends that applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earle Collin Seiss, D-3868, No. 4910, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Earle Collin Seiss, convicted of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on March 24, 1939 to be computed from March 7, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, expiring on March 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley S. Sliwka, No. 3723, No. 68-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Stanley S. Sliwka, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions

of Philadelphia County on December 29, 1937 to be computed from December 21, 1937, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 3 months, expiring on March 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John E. Smaltz, No. 8749, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John E. Smaltz, convicted of larceny, operating auto without consent of owner in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 28, 1934 and July 1, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 30 years of age and he was charged with the crime of larceny and operating an auto without the consent of the owner and was placed on probation for a period of 2 years and 1 year respectively. This occurred approximately 9 years ago and since that time he has been in no further trouble.

Applicant was 16 years old and 19 years old when these offenses occurred. They were more the exuberance of youth than the commission of a crime with the intent to injure society.

When war broke out applicant joined the Armed Forces and served in Europe, receiving the Combat Infantry Badge.

Applicant desires to become a fireman in the city of Philadelphia and these two afore stated convictions are a detriment to his becoming a fireman. In the light of his Army service and the fact that the Trial Judge and District Attorney do not oppose the granting of relief the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Solomon, No. 8733, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Solomon, convicted of the crimes of violation of the Liquor laws, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Fayette County, on the following dates, to-wit: October 21, 1921; August 1, 1922; December 15, 1927; February 12, 1929; August 26, 1929; January 1, 1933; April 6, 1935 and January 3, 1936, be fully pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-six years of age and except for the crimes for which he desires a pardon has no other criminal record. At first blush it would seem that this applicant has been a habitual violator of the law for a period of approximately fifteen years. However, two of these violations were for violation of the liquor laws at a time when it was more fashionable to breach the law than to observe it.

Following that he has five arrests and convictions for violation of the Junk Act or for receiving stolen goods, being the purchase of junk from minors and persons unknown.

Applicant seeks relief from this Board on the basis that he will be deported to Turkey, a place from whence he came approximately fifty years ago. He is married and has a family of twelve children, several of whom are married, two of whom are in college and four of whom served in the United States Army, all receiving honorable discharges.

This applicant, the Board feels deserves some consideration due to the fact he has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately ten years. Furthermore, after having raised such a large family and giving them the benefits he has we feel he has earned the right to have his deportation stayed through the granting of a gubernatorial pardon, and we therefore, recommend that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony S. Stabile, D-3678, No. 6382, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon

due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony S. Stabile, convicted of attempted robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1939, to be computed from January 7, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 2 months, expiring on March 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Stolofsky, B-3539, No. 1593, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Stolofsky, convicted of arson, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Allegheny County, on December 23, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 46 years of age and he was convicted on the charge of arson, setting fire to a rug or instigating it to be set on fire, causing damage to the extent of \$57.00 which was paid by the Insurance Company.

Applicant came to this country when he was but a boy of 13 years, from Russia, he has a wife and two children who will become public charges if he is returned to his native land.

We believe that there is sufficient doubt as to the actual commission of this offense as to make it incumbent upon us to grant relief in this case. Under these circumstances we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James D. Summers, D-2072, No. 69-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on James D. Summers, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on September 19, 1934 and in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on March 25, 1937 to be computed from March 22, 1937 for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, be commuted on Bill No. 412 September Sessions, 1934 (Delaware County) from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 12 years, 5 months, and 8 days, expiring on February 27, 1947; and on Bill No. 1064 March Sessions, 1937 (Philadelphia County), from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 9 years, 11 months, and 6 days, expiring on February 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward S. Sweeney, C-7862, No. 70-B, February Sessions, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward S. Sweeney, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, revocation of probation in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 5, 1939, to be computed from April 21, 1939, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on March 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Talarico, No. 60856, No. 8772, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Talarico, convicted of murder and voluntary manslaughter, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on March 29, 1946, to be computed from January 22, 1946, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on March 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and at the present time has served approximately one year of a minimum sentence of four years. This is his first major conviction. Applicant and several accomplices became engaged in a free for all fight, one of the persons in this fight became excited and as a result of the affair suffered a heart attack and died. There is no evidence to show this applicant struck any of the blows or in any way did anything to cause this victim to die.

Applicant has a good prison record and in view of the fact he has served a year for what amounts to a free for all fight the Board of Pardons is of the opinion his sentence should be commuted as of March 22, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Thompson, D-3175, No. 71-B, February Session, 1947.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank J. Thompson, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 16, 1938 to be computed from June 11, 1938, to be commuted from 9 years to 8 years and 9 months, expiring on March 11, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Hugo E. Trynks, No. 8759, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Hugo E. Trynks convicted of entering with intent to steal in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 29, 1930 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is 33 years of age and he has but one offense against society which was an attempt to steal a drum of gasoline for the use in a car of the accomplice. He was 16 years of age when this crime occurred.

This is a crime committed without criminal intent and more in the nature of youthful exuberance. Following applicant's year of probation he joined the Armed Forces of United States, rising to the rank of sergeant. He bears an excellent reputation in his community.

Because of his military record and in order to enable him to face the future with a clean slate knowing that he has not violated the law for more than 16 years of his 33 years we recommend that the prayer of the applicant be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Cornelius James Walsh, D-3869, No. 5069, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Cornelius James Walsh, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 24, 1939 to be computed from March 7, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, expiring on March 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Watson, B-7506, No. 55-B, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Watson, convicted of burglary in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on January 23, 1941 to be computed from August 26, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 6 months, expiring on February 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ulysses Williams, B-8985, No. 8748, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ulysses Williams, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on March 16, 1944 to be computed from February 10, 1944, be commuted from 6 years to 3 years, 1 month and 6 days, expiring on March 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He is serving a sentence of not less than six nor more than twelve years for voluntary manslaughter. At the present time he has served over three years of his minimum sentence.

The crime arose out of the killing of his wife because she abused him and on several occasions drew knives and a pistol and threatened to use them on the applicant. As a result of this course of conduct he became inflamed and when she again took to this type of treatment the applicant shot and killed her.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed us that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and the opinion of the trial judge is such he recommends commutation. The district attorney also recommends commutation. For the above reasons the Board of Pardons also recommends commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Wollner, C-7686, No. 2441, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Wollner, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarters Sessions of Delaware County on January 22, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years and 2 months, expiring on March 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty years of age and this is his first major imprisonment. He has served all but three months of a minimum sentence of ten years on the charge of murder, in the second degree before his release. He has now been at liberty for five and one-half years during which time he has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole state that he has an excellent record on parole and there have been no complaints about his behavior. He has engaged in his own welding business, has expanded the business and been successful. He desires to be released from parole in order that he may travel about without the necessity of reporting his movements and in order to enable him to take contracts outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Since applicant has adjusted well and shows every evidence of not again violating the law, the Board of Pardons feels disposed to grant his request, and therefore, we recommend that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Francis Yanak, No. 8743, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Francis Yanak, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on February 5, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his only offense against society. In fact he was not the active participant in this crime, his accomplice was the one responsible but the applicant did not deny he was present at the time the offense was committed.

Applicant has been in no further trouble for the past twelve years and the Board of Parole has stated he was not on parole and he has a good reputation in the community in which he lives. During the past war, applicant served for a period of five years in the Coast Guards from which organization he was honorable discharged.

There is no objection by the trial judge or the dis-

strict attorney to the granting of clemency as applied for. Applicant desires a pardon in order that he may take the necessary examination and be appointed fireman in the City of Philadelphia.

In order not to visit any unusual hardship on the applicant and restrain him from securing this position, we are recommending that the pardon as prayed for be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor P. Zayac, No. 38473, No. 56-B, February Sessions, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Victor P. Zayac, convicted of robbery, violation of the Firearms Act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on July 27, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 7 months, expiring on February 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Bol Zalenski, C-9410, No. 4998, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alexander Bol Zalenski, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Lackawanna County on December 16, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 4 months, expiring on April 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is sixty-six years of age. This is his first conviction. He served his minimum sentence of ten years and was released. He now seeks commutation of maximum sentence.

Since his release from parole the applicant has applied himself diligently. He has saved his money and paid off all of his debts incurred by reason of his trial and applications for commutation. The consensus of opinion is that he lives a quiet life and spends his time and his money on his children.

No objection has been received from the authorities in Lackawanna County.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant will not again offend and we believe that he will gain more self respect if granted this petition, we therefore, recommend the granting of a commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Karl Zimmer, No. 8738, February Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Karl Zimmer, convicted of Sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 7, 1932 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant was charged with sodomy 15 years ago and under the circumstances of the case the court rather than impose a jail sentence, placed applicant on probation for a period of one year.

This applicant is an alien, having come to this country from Germany at a tender age. He has wanted to become an American citizen, but is unable to do so because of this conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

At the hearing before the Board of Pardons the District Attorney stated applicant should have a chance. The Trial Judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, stated that he would leave the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

There is no suspicion of abnormal behavior since the happening of this offense and we feel that, as the District Attorney does, the applicant should be given another opportunity and therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Angelus, D-1940, No. 4152, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Angelus, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on January 29, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. After having served approximately two and one-half years of a minimum sentence of five years, he was granted a commutation of sentence and placed on parole.

He was inducted into the armed forces of the United States and served overseas for a period of approximately eighteen months during which time he was engaged in the removal of land mines. He has now been granted an honorable discharge and has opened a restaurant of his own in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant feels that his army record and the fact that he is now in business should entitle him to a pardon. The Board of Pardons is inclined to agree with the applicant and since the district attorney has no objections we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Borowski, D-3755, No. 73-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Benjamin Borowski, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 17, 1939, to be computed from February 12, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 2 months, expiring on April 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francisco Castellotti, No. 8804, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Francisco Castellotti, convicted of larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon County, on March 20, 1922, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-three years of age and this is the only offense he ever committed and it occurred under such unusual circumstances that the applicant is now forced to ask the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to grant a pardon or he will be deported to Italy from which country he emigrated at the age of four years.

Under the peculiar interpretation of the immigration Law, if the applicant while an alien resident committed a crime involving moral turpitude and thereafter leaves the country his subsequent reentry is such a reentry as to involve the conviction of a crime prior to entry into the United States. This seems to be a rather strained construction of this Act which works a great hardship on this applicant since the offense consisted of the larceny of a horse approximately twenty-five years ago. The applicant has no further criminal record.

Under these circumstances and in order to avoid deportation, we recommend that a pardon be granted this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Chrostowski, C-1239, No. 3805, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis Chrostowski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 28, 1933, to be computed from July 8, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years, 9 months, and 10 days, expiring on April 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty years of age and he has been on parole for a period of over six years. He seeks commutation of his maximum sentence to release him from further parole supervision.

There is no objection to the granting of the commutation of the maximum sentence by the district attorney as applicant has a good parole record.

The Board of Parole in their report of parole supervision to the Board of Pardons indicates that this applicant has adjusted well on patrol and is now the owner of his own business giving employment to approximately five people beside himself.

In view of the applicant's excellent record on parole, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Crocco, No. 5973, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Crocco, convicted of burglary in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Cambria County on April 27, 1942, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 11 months, expiring on March 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Diguiseppe, D-5824, No. 7649, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Julius Diguiseppe, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Berks County, on June 10, 1941 to be computed from March 13, 1941, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years and 1 month, expiring on April 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he has now served over six years of a minimum sentence of seven and one-half years. This applicant together with three accomplices held up and robbed a pool room and gambling establishment. Following his arrest applicant was a great aid to the Commonwealth giving information which resulted in the conviction of three of his accomplices.

Applicant is now employed in the Tuberculosis Hospital adjoining the Berks County Prison. He has an excellent record there and if he is paroled he plans to continue employment in the Tuberculosis Hospital.

In view of the long service and excellent record of this applicant the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward C. Dougherty, No. 8789, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward C. Dougherty, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on June 29, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior or subsequent criminal record. He was placed on probation

for a period of five years for attempting to pawn musical instruments which did not belong to him. Following his being placed on probation, he was inducted into the armed forces of the United States and served approximately one year.

Applicant is married and has five children. He is presently engaged in playing in an orchestra of which he is the leader. Because of this record he is prevented from securing employment where liquor is sold particularly in the States of New Jersey and Maryland. This creates a great handicap in his earning powers.

In view of his army record and the fact that he has never been in any further trouble, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walker Dugan, D-2477, No. 4102, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walker Dugan, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on September 28, 1937 to be computed from May 13, 1937, be commuted from 12 years to 9 years and 11 months, expiring on April 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred Gist, No. 12653, No. 74-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Fred Gist, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to ravish, rape in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County on May 1, 1935 to be computed from April 2, 1935, be commuted from 15 years to 12 years, expiring on April 2, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Ray Hollander, B-7567, No. 8300, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert Ray Hollander, convicted of burglary, possession of burglary tools in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 21, 1941 to be computed from October 22, 1940 be commuted from 11 years to 6 years and 6 months, expiring on April 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-one years of age and this is not his first major conviction. In fact the applicant is a parole violator and at the present time has served approximately six and one-half years of an eleven year sentence.

It seems that this applicant at the age of thirteen years suffered a trauma as a result of a bicycle accident which instigated an amnesic episode which lasted until the applicant was thirty-nine years of age.

On January 3, 1945, applicant suffered a second trauma which restored him to his primary personality. During the years of the amnesic episode when the applicant's secondary personality was functioning he committed various crimes as a result of this blow which the applicant received.

The Board of Pardons has had several psychiatric studies made of this applicant, first to determine whether or not this applicant was a malingerer or whether he was really suffering from true amnesia. The Board of Pardons has received these reports and to all intents and purposes the applicant is suffering from a true amnesia. The Psychiatrist further states that the prisoner's future behavior can not be prognosticated, but that if he is not subjected to great anti-social stress it is possible that he will live a life free from crime.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this applicant was not a criminal personality until he suffered this trauma that his anti-social attitude should not be held against him since his primary personality has been restored.

Therefore in view of his excellent record since the restoration of his primary personality, the Board of Pardons feels that the applicant will probably not again commit these criminal acts, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Casimer Kaminski, No. 8824, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Casimer Kaminski, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 7, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no other criminal record. He is charged with larceny, receiving two bags of flour which he thought had been abandoned. He has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately two years. He is now on parole.

The trial judge and the district attorney both state that they have no objection to granting of a pardon. He is now married and has two children and he feels he will never again do anything further against society and asks that this blot be removed from his name because of his wife and children.

The Board of Pardons feels that this was a minor economic crime and since applicant has been in no further trouble recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph N. Kelly, C-8156, No. 75-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph N. Kelly, convicted of burglary, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny of auto, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 6, 1939 to be computed from September 29, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 6 months, expiring on March 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edgar Lee, C-5767, No. 2075, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edgar Lee, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 6, 1929, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years and 4 months, expiring on April 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term

of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph M. McNasby, C-5354, No. 79-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph M. McNasby, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 8, 1937 to be computed from January 21, 1937, be commuted from 15 years to 10 years, 2 months, and 8 days, expiring on March 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles R. Moore, Jr., No. 8796, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles R. Moore, Jr., convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County, on January 6, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He is charged with carrying a concealed deadly weapon. This is an unusual situation in that the applicant attempted to commit suicide and shoot himself with the very weapon with which he was later charged with carrying as a concealed weapon. He has been in no further trouble for ten years. He has served in the United States armed forces for over eighteen months and now desires to be appointed a hoseman at the Fire Department in the City of Philadelphia. He is married and lives with his wife.

Because of applicant's army record and the nature of his crime, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nathaniel Nesbitt, D-4049, No. 76-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Nathaniel Nesbitt, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 26, 1939 to be computed from May 6, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on April 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James John Francis Nugent, No. 8786, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James John Francis Nugent, convicted of Larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 22, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has no other criminal record. When he was between sixteen and seventeen years of age he and four accomplices took a car without permission for the purpose of taking a ride. He was placed on probation for a period of ten years and while serving on probation he entered the armed forces of the United States serving in the Field Artillery. He rose to the rank of Sergeant, technician fourth grade, and was overseas in the Pacific Theater of war for a period of approximately three years and ten months. He has been honorably discharged from the army, has married and has a young son. He desires to join the fire department in the City of Philadelphia.

Because this applicant has only one conviction and no other criminal record and in view of his army service and for the benefit of his wife and child, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George E. Oldham, No. 40536, No. 72-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George E. Oldham, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 2, 1941, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 5 months, and 27 days, expiring on March 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is

our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Pastelyak, D-7507, No. 6723, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Charles Pastelyak, convicted of burglary, larceny, breaking and entering in the Quarter Sessions Court of Northampton County, on September 18, 1939; and of burglary in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lehigh County, on January 6, 1940; and of burglary and larceny in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on September 14, 1944, be commuted on June Sessions, 1939 (Northampton County) from a maximum term of 12 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 8 months, expiring on April 18, 1947; on September Sessions, 1939 (Lehigh County) from a minimum term of 8 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 5 months, and 1 day, expiring on April 19, 1947; and on January Sessions, 1941 (Schuylkill County) from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he and his brother, Steve Pastelyak, in 1939 committed a series of burglaries in Northampton, Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties.

At the present time, the applicant has served a period of over eight years in prison. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge in both Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties state that they have no objection to the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant has served such a long period of time, the Board of Pardons feels that he has learned his lesson, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Pastelyak, D-6073, No. 8323, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Steve Pastelyak, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Quarter Sessions Court of Northampton County, on September 20, 1939; and of burglary in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lehigh County, on January 6, 1940; and of burglary and larceny in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on September 14, 1944, be commuted on June Sessions, 1939 (Northampton County) from a maximum term of 12 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 8 months, expiring on April 20, 1947; on September Sessions, 1939 (Lehigh County) from a minimum term of 6 years to a minimum term of 5 years, 5 months, and 27 days, expiring on April 21, 1947; and on January Sessions, 1941 (Schuylkill County) from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction and he has served practically five and one-half years of an eight year minimum sentence. This boy also was engaged with his brother, Charles Pastelyak, in a series of burglaries in Northampton, Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary. The trial judge in Lehigh County feels that we may well grant this application.

In view of applicant's long service in the penitentiary the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Satterfield, D-1924, No. 4478, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Satterfield, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1937 be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, 2 months, and 7 days, expiring on March 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence

has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Otto W. Schuch, C-7918, No. 3413, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Otto W. Schuch, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 12, 1932 to be computed from March 31, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 262 April Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 1, 1947. (Applicant's maximum sentence on Bill No. 261 April Sessions, 1932, expires March 31, 1947).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George M. Sofi, D-5274, No. 77-B, March Session, 1947.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George M. Sofi, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 4, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 6 months, expiring on April 4, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John P. Wilson, 3rd, No. 8791, March Session, 1947.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John P. Wilson, 3rd, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on March 1, 1940 to be computed from February 12, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and two accomplices becoming intoxicated broke into a garage. Nothing was taken and they were immediately apprehended. This occurred in 1940.

Subsequent to the entering of the United States into war the applicant was inducted into the armed forces and served in the Central European Theatre rising to the rank of Staff Sergeant. He now desires to enter the employ of his brother who is in the beer business but there is a possibility that a license will not be granted as long as applicant has a criminal record.

Therefore, because of applicant's military record and the fact he has been in no further trouble the Board of Pardons recommends that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Urbanelli, C-3303, No. 78-B, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Urbanelli, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 1, 1935 to be computed from February 15, 1935, be commuted from 15 years to 12 years, 1 month, and 14 days, expiring on March 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Vurasits, No. 6244, No. 8805, March Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Vurasits, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on June 3, 1946, be commuted from 2 years to 10 months and 13 days, expiring on April 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-four years of age and this is the first time he became involved in any offense whatsoever. The applicant has now served approximately ten months of a minimum sentence of two years. Applicant was sentenced for failure to report his son's crime and not for anything that he had done himself. It was the son that had stolen the goods and without his father's knowledge had placed them in the father's home. When the father learned the goods were there he failed to report same to the police and as a result when the goods were discovered he was arrested and pleaded guilty.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney now state that they favor commutation of this applicant's sentence because of the fact that he has a large family and that when he is released he will be able to take care of his wife and children and the further fact that there is no objection from the authorities in Northampton County we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Altamro, C- 6568, No. 81-B, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ernest Altamro, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1938 to be computed from January 24, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 3 months, expiring on April 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph J. Bell, B-8064, No. 7097, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph J. Bell, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 19, 1942 to be computed from January 6, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 4 months, expiring on May 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Berkebile, No. 41073, No. 80-B, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clarence Berkebile, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 16, 1942 to be computed from January 9, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 3 months, and 20 days, expiring on April 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard J. Branch, D-2853, No. 5278, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Bernard J. Branch, convicted of attempted burglary, entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 4, 1938 to be computed from January 28, 1938, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years and 3 months, expiring on April 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Calvin Kenneth Burkey, D-5055, No. 8057, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Calvin Kenneth Burkey, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on June 27, 1940 to be computed from April 11, 1940 be commuted from 7½ years to 7 years and 1 month, expiring on May 11, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has now served seven years of a minimum sentence of seven and one-half years. This is not the first time that the applicant has been arrested or convicted and it should also be stated that the applicant is a parole violator.

He is serving a sentence for burglary and all of his accomplices have been released. One of the facts brought to the attention of the Board of Pardons is that the applicant's mother who is quite old is suffering from cancer and the applicant desires to be released to spend the remaining few months of her life with her. He has an excellent record in the Berks County Prison where he is presently serving his sentence and is employed in the county hospital which is nearby to the prison. He will continue his employment in this hospital if released. Neither the sentencing judge nor the district attorney are opposed to his release. In fact the report from the Board of Parole indicates that the trial judge favors commutation.

Since the applicant has served such a large portion of his sentence the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of the applicant be commuted for the reasons set forth above.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Filne Campoli, B-9645, No. 8859, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Filne Campoli, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 29, 1946 to be computed from January 22, 1946 to 1 year 3 months and 18 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and was convicted of the crime of voluntary manslaughter. He together with three accomplices went into a restaurant where a fight was in progress and applicant attempted to stop the fight but was unsuccessful. One of the persons in the restaurant suffered a heart attack and applicant together with accomplices were convicted of the crime of voluntary manslaughter.

Applicant has an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary and the entire record points to the fact that applicant was attempting to squelch the fight rather than create a disturbance.

At the last session of the Board of Pardons we commuted the sentences of two of the accomplices and we feel this applicant is no more guilty than they and for that reason we recommend that the sentence of applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Norman Chase, C-9704, No. 4237, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Norman Chase, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 22, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years, 11 months, and 5 days, expiring on April 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Cohen, B-7286, No. 6547, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alfred Cohen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 18, 1940 to be computed from April 8, 1940 to 7 years 1 month and 2 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. Over a short period of time he and his

accomplices committed several holdups of street car conductors.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and if granted commutation will be released and returned to his parents home where he will be able to support his aged mother and young son who is ten years of age. We believe that applicant has learned his lesson and if given his freedom at this time will not again violate the rules of ethical conduct.

The district attorney and the trial judge of Allegheny County are not opposed to commutation at this time.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons is of the opinion applicant has been sufficiently punished, having served seven years out of ten and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted and he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David A Dankovich, B-4719, No. 4633, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of David A. Dankovich, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on September 30, 1935 be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 7 months, expiring on April 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Deasy, Jr., D-625, No. 6216, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Deasy, Jr., convicted of assault and battery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 19, 1942 to be computed from September 15, 1942, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 7 months, and 10 days, expiring on April 25, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Epwerth, C-8611, No. 82-B, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Epwerth, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 14 years and 3 months, expiring on April 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is

our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William James Evans, Jr. D-4851, No. 3263, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William James Evans, Jr., convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on April 12, 1940 to be computed from February 24, 1944 be commuted from 6½ years to 4 years and 3 months, expiring on May 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is not the first time he was ever arrested. In fact applicant is a parole violator. However, when he was sentenced he was given a sentence to run concurrently with the parole violation. After having been in prison a few years the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down the Wheeler Decision in which they said that a new sentence to run concurrently with a parole violation was an improper sentence and that the sentences would have to be recomputed. As a result of this the applicant's sentence was recomputed and he has now served seven years but because he was a parole violator only three years and two months apply against the six and one-half year sentence imposed by the Montgomery County Court.

Applicant has a good institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and neither the trial judge or the district attorney in Montgomery County object to his release at this time, he having served a period equal to more than the original sentence imposed.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons feels applicant has been sufficiently punished for his parole violation and his new crime, and if given the opportunity he will not again violate the law. Therefore, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael A Ferry, No. 8792, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael A. Ferry, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 15, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-four years of age and has had no prior criminal record. Following his sentence in 1932 to one year on probation he secured employment and when the past war emergency arose the applicant was inducted into the armed forces and served honorably for three years.

Applicant now desires to become a hoseman in the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia. In order to be eligible for this examination he must have a pardon.

Because of applicant's excellent record over the past fifteen years, his service in the armed forces of the United States and for his own sake we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Antonio Fiorentino, B-911, No. 8353, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Antonio Fiorentino, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on August 10, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 9 months, expiring on May 10, 1947. (To be deported).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is the only offense he ever committed against society. However, the applicant did commit murder and he was found guilty of murder in the first degree with recommendation of mercy. He has now served eighteen years and eight months of this life sentence.

A warrant for deportation has been filed against the applicant, who has signed the necessary documents, waiving all rights in deportation proceedings in favor of the Deportation Authorities.

Under the above circumstances the Board of Pardons recommends that applicant's sentence be commuted only on the condition that he be deported to Italy his native country.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael J Flaherty, B-7638, No. 5811, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael J Flaherty, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 24, 1941 to be computed from December 13, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 4 months, and 16 days, expiring on April 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Franks, D-3709, No. 6018, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Franks, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1939 to be computed from December 17, 1938 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 5 months, expiring on May 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is

the first time that he has been convicted of any offense whatsoever. He is now serving a term of ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery. He was involved with a group of accomplices in a series of thirty-five robberies. At the present time he has served eight years and four months of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has spent his time well in prison. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and that he will be satisfied whatever the decision of the Board is. The trial judge has not written us advising what is his opinion in this case.

Since the applicant has served over four-fifths of his minimum sentence with a good record and he is a first offender the Board feels that they may well exercise clemency in this case and recommend mercy in this case. We, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted and the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J Harrison, D-6008, No. 6819, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William J Harrison, convicted of embezzlement by employees of funds of Building and Loan Association in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1941 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years 7 months and 16 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-two years of age and this is the first time that he has been convicted of any offense whatsoever. He has been sentenced to a minimum term of seven and one-half years on a charge of embezzlement by an employee of funds from a Building and Loan Association of which he was the Secretary. The total amount of money taken was \$32,000.00. At the present time the applicant has served five years and seven months of the minimum sentence above set forth.

Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer at the Eastern State Penitentiary, is the representative of the applicant and he states that he has come into contact with the applicant frequently and his is most outstanding and is well worthy of consideration by this Board. This opinion is shared by the Board of Trustees of the institution.

When the applicant is released he will go to work for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and will be in a position to aid in the rearing of his son who is now fourteen years of age. He has also promised to make restitution to the best of his ability.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant was most severely punished by his first six months in prison and further incarceration will prove no more efficacious at this point than it has for the

past five years. We feel that he has paid his debt to society and that he will not again offend if given his freedom. We, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jay W. Hill, B-7839, No. 6733, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jay W. Hill, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County on September 13, 1941 to be computed from September 2, 1941 be commuted from 20 years to 6 years and 8 months, expiring on May 2, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Karluk, C-8762, No. 2331, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Alexander Karluk, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of

Lackawanna County, on March 4, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 38 April Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years, 2 months, and 10 days, expiring on May 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is the only offense he ever committed. He served three years of his minimum sentence of twenty years and was released on parole. He has been on parole for a period of ten and one-half years without any further trouble. He is employed in the coal mines and has an excellent record with the Board of Parole. He has worked steadily and saved his money and at the present time has nearly \$2000.00 in War Bonds. His total savings amounts to approximately \$3000.00.

This applicant has rehabilitated himself. The trial judge and district attorney have no objection to granting commutation.

Under all the circumstances, since he has been rehabilitated the Board of Pardons have no objection to him being released from parole at this time, and therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank M. Kedzia, D-5257, No. 5609, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank M. Kedzia, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, etc., in the Court of Oyer of Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 27, 1937, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 7 months, expiring on April 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Kelly, C-7805, No. 746, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Kelly, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 19, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 15 years and 6 months, expiring on May 19, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is sixty-six years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty generally to the charge of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Board in its examination of the facts of this case has come to the conclusion that the applicant should not have been found guilty of a degree of murder higher than second degree. In addition thereto the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has written that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has used his incarceration to good advantage. Both the trial judge and the district attorney have written that they leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all of the circumstances of this case the Board is of the opinion that the applicant should not have been convicted of more than second degree murder which carries with it a penalty of not more than ten nor more than twenty years. Since he has an excellent institutional record and the sentencing authorities are not opposed to commutation the Board of Pardons recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Kuchinsky, C-9402, No. 4534, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment of William Kuchinsky, convicted of robbery, assault and battery, attempted jail break, assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on December 11, 1933 to be computed from November 17, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 113 January Sessions, 1934 from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of

4 years, 5 months, and 10 days, expiring on April 27, 1947; and on Bill No. 113-A from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas C. Lapetina, D-5848, No. 6039, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Nicholas C. Lapetina, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941 to be computed from January 14, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 4 months, expiring on May 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and he is now asking commutation of his maximum sentence of ten years of a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He was a member of the notorious Chain Gang and after serving his minimum sentence of three years was released on parole. He has been on parole for a period of six years and during this time he has had an excellent record on parole.

The report from the Board of Parole indicates that the applicant has started in business for himself and that he has been successful in this business, his latest earnings being reported at \$350.00 per month. His conduct during his time on parole has been good.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney state that they are unopposed to the granting of the clemency prayed for.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has proved worthy of the trust that has been reposed in him. The Board, therefore, feels that he has earned the right to have his further maximum sentence commuted, and we therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth Lenny, D-5238, No. 83-B, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Kenneth Lenny, convicted of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on October 10, 1940 to be computed from October 5, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 7 months, expiring on May 5, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ellis LaFrance Matz, D-3492, No. 6832, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ellis LaFrance Matz, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on October 14, 1938 to be computed from April 30, 1938 be commuted from 13½ years to 9 years and 10 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first major conviction. This applicant committed eight pocket-

book snatchings, although he only admits at the present time that he was actually engaged in one. He has served over nine years of a minimum sentence of thirteen and one-half years. He has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge and the district attorney of Lackawanna County both leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since applicant has served such a long period of time and has such a good institutional record, we are of the opinion he has learned his lesson, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Mazey, B-6690, No. 5520, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Mazey, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 20, 1939 to be computed from March 16, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 2 months, expiring on May 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is the only time he ever offended against society. He committed a robbery with two accomplices of a real estate office in the City of Pittsburgh, using a toy pistol for the purpose of effecting the robbery.

Applicant served two and one half years of his minimum sentence after which he was released on parole. He has now been on parole for over five years and desires to go to California to begin life anew. He wishes to go there without the necessity of having parole supervision in California.

Since applicant has not been in any further trouble and since he has a good parole record, the Board of Pardons feels he has shown he merits the trust placed in him and under all of the circumstances we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles A. McMenamin, No. 8827, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles A. McMenamin, convicted of entering, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 3, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and never before committed any offense whatsoever. His offense in this case was the stealing of 700 pounds of rags, total value of \$80.00. He was placed on probation for a period of ten years, which probation has expired and during that time he had no further trouble.

Applicant is married and has one son, four years of age. Applicant served in the armed forces and was honorably discharged and received the bronze star for heroism. He rose to the rank of corporal in the Field Artillery, was truck driver and messenger in three major campaigns in the theatre of operations. He has returned to his previous place of employment with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pennsylvania. He desires at this time to take an examination for fireman in the City of Philadelphia. He cannot apply for this examination unless he is granted a pardon.

In view of applicant's excellent record with the armed forces, his good conduct over the past ten years, we feel he is entitled to clemency, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mildred Montgomery, No. 8850, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Mildred Montgomery, convicted of failure to stop at the scene of an accident in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lebanon County, on August 3, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-seven years of age and this is the only offense she was ever convicted of. She was employed as a chauffeur at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation and was proceeding from Jonestown towards the Reservation when she came in slight contact with a car going in the other direction. The evidence of contact was slight, the amount of damage was negligible, the violation was that she was technically guilty of failure to stop at the scene of the accident and as a result of this she was convicted.

The Board of Pardons feels that she was punished severely by this conviction and since she is not the type regarded as a law breaker, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Moyer, No. 8834, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Moyer, convicted of assault and battery with intent to ravish in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on February 11, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and in 1943 he was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months on the charge of assault and battery with intent to ravish.

The records in this case are not entirely clear. It is believed if applicant had stood trial he could not have been convicted on the evidence produced to the Board of Pardons.

Applicant enlisted in the Naval Air Service upon his release from prison in April 1943 and became an instructor and finally received his commission as an Ensign in the Naval Air Force. Upon his release from the service he returned to his position as passenger brakeman with the Pennsylvania Railroad and has hopes of entering private industry and believes his record will be a hinderance.

Because of applicant's honorable service with the Naval Air Force, his good record with the Pennsylvania Railroad and his present good conduct, we feel he has earned the right to a pardon and therefore recommend that his pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde Mutzabaugh, D-7113, No. 7890, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clyde Mutzabaugh, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 4, 1940 to be computed from April 12, 1943 be computed from 9 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on May 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty years of age. He has been in trouble before, in fact he has violated his parole on two previous occasions, but he has now been in prison for over seven years. Because of his previous arrest only four years count on his present sentence of nine years. He is now serving a term for burglary and the total loot that he received was \$28.40.

It is reported to us by the Board of Trustees that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, the trial judge, has written to the Board of Pardons stating that the applicant deserves a chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has also stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since the applicant has such a good prison record and the trial judge believes that he is entitled to another chance, the Board of Pardons recommends that it be given him and that his sentence be commuted. His accomplice has had his sentence commuted nearly five years ago.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Nicholas, C-7659, No. 3324, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Edward Nicholas, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 428 January Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 3 months, and 17 days, expiring on April 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Piccolo, B-4045, No. 8845, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Piccolo, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 4, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than twenty years and after serving five years was released on parole. He has now been on parole for a period of approximately fourteen years.

He has had an excellent record since his release and is now married and has a young daughter. The Board of Parole through investigation has shown that applicant is engaged in the trucking business and owns two large trailer trucks, from which he earns approximately \$100.00 per week.

Since applicant has had only this one offense against society and has shown that he does not intend to again revert to this style of existence, we feel he merits some consideration for the sake of his wife and daughter. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted as prayed for by the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Reig, B-4164, No. 84-B, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Reig, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on June 16, 1934 to begin at the expiration of original sentence imposed in Clearfield County on May 2, 1932, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, expiring on May 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent T. Powers, D-361, No. 3434, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Vincent T. Powers, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 15, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 347 February Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 12 years, 2 months, and 10 days, expiring on April 25, 1947; and on Bill No. 348 from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael S. Reps, No. 77559, No. 8847, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael S. Reps, convicted of embezzlement by attorney, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 14, 1944 to be computed from January 13, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 3 years and 6 months, expiring on July 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-five years of age. He is under a sentence of ten years for embezzlement as an attorney and fraudulent conversion. He has now served over three and one-fourth years of his term. He is alleged to have embezzled \$8100.00 from a client.

It is interesting to note that the victims in this case feel that the applicant has been dealt with rather harshly and they have no objection to commutation of sentence. The Board of Pardons has received many letters in behalf of the applicant, some from persons in high stations and they unanimously recommend him to our mercy. He has been doubly punished in that in addition to his sentence he has been disbarred. The district attorney of Delaware County has no objection to commutation of sentence.

Under all of the circumstances the Board of Pardons believe that the applicant will not again offend and since he has served over one-third of his sentence, together with the fact that he has been disbarred, we recommend that leniency be granted as of July 13, 1947, and his sentence be commuted as of that date.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Schwartz, D-4854, No. 7171, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Schwartz, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 15, 1940 to be computed from April 4, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years 1 month and 6 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age. He has no prior record. He is now serving a sentence of from twenty to forty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He has now served seven years of his minimum sentence.

He has had an excellent record at the penitentiary as is testified to by the report of the Board of Trustees. Neither the district attorney nor the trial judge has ex-

pressed opposition to the granting of clemency by the Board of Pardons.

Since the applicant has served seven years of his minimum sentence with an excellent record and the trial judge and district attorney are not opposed to clemency, the Board of Pardons recommends that the clemency prayed for should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Edward Shands, D-3890, No. 6363, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Edward Shands, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 30, 1939 to be computed from March 23, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 8 years 1 month and 17 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served over eight years of his minimum sentence of twenty years. He was engaged in a series of robberies with five accomplices.

The applicant has had an excellent institutional record for the entire term of his prison sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written that he has no objection to favorable consideration in this case because he has a good prison record and this is his first conviction of any consequence. The district attorney has stated to the Board that he has no objection to the granting of clemency if the Board sees fit to grant it to the applicant.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant has served a large portion of his sentence and that he has served it well and since there is no objection by the sentencing authorities we recommend that mercy be granted and the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maurice J. Smith, D-1186, No. 5335, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Maurice J. Smith, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 16, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years, 1 month, and 10 days, expiring on April 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sydney Lorraine Smith, D-5791, No. 5825, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sydney Lorraine Smith, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 23, 1941 to be computed from April 7, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on May 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on the charge of robbery. At the present time he has served over six years of his minimum sentence.

Since applicant's incarceration he has made very good progress and has become interested in religion and has spent his spare time making religious plaques and illuminations, the income from the sale of which he has sent to his children for their support. He is quite interested in becoming a missionary.

The district attorney of Delaware County has left the matter of commutation in this case up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has made an honest effort at rehabilitation and that if given an opportunity, since he has seen the error of his ways, will become a good citizen.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons under the above cir-

cumstances recommend that commutation be granted in order that applicant may reestablish his home.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mary Strakey, C-8369, No. 8849, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Mary Starkey, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 10, 1932, be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 7 months, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-two years of age and this is her first major conviction. She was accused of stabbing her boy friend in the course of an argument during a drinking bout. As a result of this stabbing the boy friend died and she was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment. At the present time she has served fourteen and one-half years of this sentence.

Applicant is confined in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, and they report that she has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Delaware County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to her release at this time.

The jury in finding her guilty asked the judge for further instructions. At that time they asked if it were possible to return a verdict with murder in the first degree with a recommendation of mercy, meaning less than life imprisonment. They also asked what the penalty was for second degree murder. The judge, very properly, instructed them that he could not give them the penalty as the jury had nothing to do with the sentence. However, it is clear from the questions asked that the jury did not wish to have this woman spend the rest of her life in prison. This accounts for the present attitude of the district attorney.

The Board of Pardons being an instrument of mercy of the executive feels they should properly consider the inquiry of the jury in this case. Since the applicant has been in prison for over fourteen years with an excellent record we are of the opinion that she has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend if her sentence is commuted, and we therefore, recommend that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Steiner, B-9831, No. 8851, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Steiner, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, conspiracy in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Blair County on July 26, 1946 to be computed from May 11, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, expiring on May 11, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He and his brother committed a series of burglaries from railroad cars in the Altoona Yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Following his arrest he had the opportunity of talking with some others in the Blair County Jail who had committed similar offenses and the individuals to whom he talked plead guilty as the result of his advice.

This applicant according to the district attorney of Blair County made a genuine and whole hearted expose of his thefts and the district attorney believes he has learned his lesson and intends to live properly hereafter. The district attorney recommends that commutation be granted as well as the trial judge, Honorable George G. Patterson.

Applicant has now served one year of his sentence and in view of his outward expression of guilt and his assistance to the Commonwealth, we believe he merits our recommendation of clemency and we hereby so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur E. Telshaw, No. 60541, No. 8848, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilbur E. Telshaw, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 27, 1945 to be computed from December 14, 1945, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 5 months, expiring on May 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. While in an intoxicated condition he robbed a place where he was well known and further stayed in the vicinity of the crime to drink up the loot which amounted to \$92.00. He was apprehended in an intoxicated condition not far from the place where he committed this crime.

Applicant has a good record in the Allegheny County

Workhouse and the trial judge and district attorney are not opposed if he has a good work record.

Applicant has served one year and four months of his minimum sentence of two years and we feel he has learned his lesson and if released will not again commit crimes of this nature as his only failing is intoxicating liquor. It is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that he has learned from this imprisonment that it does not pay to take intoxicating liquor and then go out and commit crimes.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Delano C. Thomas, No. 1423, No. 8844, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Delano C. Thomas, convicted of abortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 24, 1946 to be computed from January 3, 1946 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is seventy-two years of age and was convicted of the crime of abortion. The peculiar thing about this case is that the alleged victim could not, under the circumstances presented in this case, have been pregnant. Nor could this doctor have performed a successful abortion for it was shown that this victim could not have been more than three weeks pregnant. Perhaps the only thing this applicant was guilty of was obtaining money under false pretense.

If this conviction is allowed to stand the applicant will lose his medical license and will be denied an opportunity of earning a livelihood, which at his age is a very serious matter.

Applicant is in very poor physical condition and in order to absolve him from the stigma of this conviction we feel he should be granted a pardon, and therefore, the Board of Pardons recommend that executive clemency be granted as prayed for by the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Handley Vogt, No. 425-30, No. 8698, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Handley Vogt, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Montgomery County on June 29, 1945 to be computed from June 22, 1945 be commuted from 3½ years to 1 yr. 10 mos. & 18 days, expiring on May 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty years of age and he is now serving a sentence of three and one-half to seven years on the charge of burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen goods. He together with two accomplices stole food and restaurant equipment which they took to applicant's restaurant in New Jersey. The two accomplices who were instrumental in getting applicant to commit this crime received sentences of two and one month respectively.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Montgomery County Prison.

There seems to be no difference between this applicant and the two accomplices and the only way you can account for the difference in the sentences is the fact that this applicant had once before become involved in a burglary sentence.

However, we feel three and one-half years is unconscionable in this matter, and we therefore, recommend that applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Zesdorn, C-1540, No. 2788, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Benjamin Zesdorn, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 20, 1933 to be computed from November 13, 1933, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years, 5 months, and 13 days, expiring on April 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Zimmerman, D-412, No. 4261, April Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of David Zimmerman, convicted of larceny, breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on March 5, 1935 to be computed from March 13, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 365 March Sess. 1935, from a max. term of 8 yrs. to a max. term of 7 yrs. and 10 days, exp. on Apr. 23, 1947; on Bill No. 366 from a max. term of 8 yrs. to a max. term of 1 day, exp. on Apr. 24, 1947; on Bill No. 367 from a max. term of 8 yrs. to a max. term of 1 day, exp. on Apr. 25, 1947; on Bill No. 369 from a max. term of 8 yrs. to a max. term of 1 day, exp. on Apr. 26, 1947; on Bill No. 370 from a max. term of 8 yrs. to a max. term of 1 day, exp. on Apr. 27, 1947; and on Bill No. 368 from a max. term of 6 yrs. to a max. term of 1 day, exp. on Apr. 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Angelozzi, D-7260, No. 7286, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Angelozzi, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 28, 1943 to be computed from June 22, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, expiring on June 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty years of age and has never before been arrested. He was charged with robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny, and receiving stolen goods. For these crimes he has now served four years of a ten year minimum sentence. The one crime for which he was arrested for assault with intent to rob was on a pervert to whose room he had gone with the purpose of holding him up. On the larceny charge he was alleged to have taken \$96.00 from a hotel where he was living.

Applicant has a good record at the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter up to them. The district attorney does likewise.

We, therefore, feel that this applicant has been punished to such an extent that he will not offend against society again as he knows that he still has six years probation period which he will be required to serve if he ever again gets into trouble.

Under the circumstances the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted the applicant and he be placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Archie Brown, No. 61366, No. 8875, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Archie Brown, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on August 23, 1946 be commuted from 2 years to 9 months and 20 days, expiring on June 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-five years of age and he had no prior record. He has now served nine months of a two year minimum sentence on a charge of rape. He plead not guilty but was convicted, he maintains his innocence and from our investigation the Board of Pardons feels that there may be some truth to applicant's firm denial.

Since he is a first offender, with a good prison record, and gives evidence of not again violating the law the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred G. Bottenbusch, No. 8909, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Fred G. Bottenbusch, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on December 2, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction, in fact the Board of Pardons expressed doubt as to whether or not this applicant was properly convicted when the facts were explained to them by the applicant's attorney and agreed to by the Assistant District Attorney.

It seems this victim having successfully passed to the center of the street and seeing an automobile approaching from the opposite direction stepped backward into the path of applicant's car and received the injuries complained of. Applicant was placed on six months probation nearly eight and one-half years ago and he has been in no further trouble. He has been in the armed forces of the United States, entering shortly after his release from his probationary period and serving with the armed forces for four and one-half years.

The district attorney from Philadelphia County as well as the trial judge in this case leaves the matter to the Board of Pardons.

In view of applicant's excellent record since this offense and his good record in the armed forces, we are recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be granted and that a pardon issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis A. Campbell, No. 6835, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lewis A. Campbell, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on April 10, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Application is forty-four years of age and this is his only conviction. Applicant was a member of a local labor union to wit, the C. I. O., and he and his accomplices got into an argument with a man from the A. F. of L. As a result blows were struck and the applicant and his accomplices were arrested.

Applicant has served his probationary period, paid the costs and made restitution to the prosecutor as required by the terms of the order of the court.

He has been in no further trouble for a period of five years and the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francesco Cilione, D-2705, No. 1864, May Sessions, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Francesco Cilione, convicted of murder, in the second degree, and murder, in the first degree, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County on December 21, 1927, be commuted on Bill No. 378 March Sessions, 1923, from a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years and 6 months, expiring on June 21, 1947; and on Bill No. 376 from life imprisonment—to be computed from December 21, 1937—to a minimum term of 9 years, 6 months, and 1 day, expiring on June 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-four years of age and was never arrested before. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Eastern State Penitentiary for murder in the first degree, said sentence to begin at the expiration of a sentence imposed for second degree murder, which sentence expired December 21, 1937.

At the present time he has served nineteen years and six months of his sentence. He has an outstanding record at the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge has not written the Board concerning his opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not opposed as long as applicant is deported. It may be well to state here applicant is an alien, he being a native of the Country of Italy and asks that he be deported at this time.

In view of the protest received from the family of the victims vehemently opposing the granting of mercy at this time, the Board of Pardons feel that it is not exactly granting mercy but reducing the present population by one by returning applicant to his native land.

We, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted on the condition that the said applicant be delivered to the United States Immigration authorities for the purpose of deportation to Italy.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Coburn, C-9713, No. 1073, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Coburn, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on May 28, 1934 to be computed from April 25, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on June 25, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age. He was sentenced on charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This is not his first arrest, in fact, this is the case of a parole violator. When he was sentenced to his present term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years the sentencing judge directed that the sentence be served concurrently with the parole violation. Later the Wheeler decision in the Supreme Court nullified this type of sentence and directed that such sentences be recomputed on a consecutive basis. As a result the applicant has now served thirteen years but only a little over one year applies on his ten year minimum.

He has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney of Luzerne County recommends that commutation be granted.

In order to give force and effect to the sentence imposed the Board of Pardons recommends commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Console, C-6158, No. 85-B, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Console, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 15, 1937 to be computed from October 27, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years, 7 months, and 4 days, expiring on May 31, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike DiMascola, D-423, No. 3416, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Mike DiMascola, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on March 16, 1935 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 3 months, expiring on June 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Fox, Jr., No. 8894, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Fox, Jr., convicted of larceny, operating automobile without consent of owner, receiving stolen goods, assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 7, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-six years of age and he has had no other criminal charge placed against him. This offense occurred approximately seven years ago and is one of those unescapeable things which often happen to young men. He very irresponsibly took another man's automobile and went for a joy ride. He was apprehended and this sentence followed.

Applicant enlisted in the armed forces of the United States serving as Mess Sergeant with the 83rd Field Hospital Unit in the United States, England, France, Holland, Belgium and Germany. His reputation in his neighborhood is very good and all persons he has come in contact with speak well of him. Applicant intends to marry and desires to enter the state of matrimony without any record of this conviction against him.

Because of applicant's excellent military record and the fact that he has been in no further trouble for a period of eight years, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Havard W. Freeman, D-6695, No. 7041, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Havard W. Freeman, convicted of forgery, larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on September 15, 1942 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 8 months and 16 days, expiring on May 31, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant

conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas A. Freiders, D-3826, No. 86-B, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas A. Freiders, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1939 to be computed from February 23, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 8 years, 3 months, and 7 days, expiring on May 31, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gertrude Galletti, C-5161, No. 3262, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Gertrude Galletti, convicted of

murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Luzerne County on February 1, 1928 to be computed from October 9, 1928 be commuted from 20 years to 18 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on June 19, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age. She had no other record than the present offense for which she asks commutation of her maximum sentence. She has been on parole ten years and one month and has approximately one year and five months yet to serve. She has an excellent parole record.

No opposition to the granting of applicant's plea for commutation of maximum sentence has been expressed.

Because of her good parole record and the feeling that she has been rehabilitated, and the further fact that no opposition has been voiced the Board of Pardons recommends commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond P. Gansworth, D-8930, No. 8883, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond P. Gansworth, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 4, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 10 days, expiring on June 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He is now serving a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years on the charge of robbery. He was only slightly identified and it is only on the basis of this slight identification that he was convicted. Applicant has maintained his innocence, nevertheless the jury believed the evidence and applicant was convicted.

He has at the present time served one year of a two and one-half minimum sentence. One of the accomplices of applicant has already received clemency at the hands of former members of the Board of Pardons. It may also be stated applicant is a full blooded Indian and the trial judge states that since his accomplices received commutation this applicant should also be granted the same consideration.

Following the line and reason of the trial judge the Board of Pardons recommends that applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Arthur Hess, No. 8865, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Arthur Hess, convicted of robbery by assault in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Berks County on March 14, 1945 to be computed from February 12, 1945 commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 4 months, expiring on June 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age. This is his first major conviction. He is now serving a minimum sentence of three years for robbery by assault.

It is reported that the applicant has an excellent institutional record at the Berks County Prison, he being given his freedom to carry out tasks beyond the walls of the institution. These he handles with dispatch and fidelity.

The authorities of Berks County state that the applicant merits approval.

Under the aforesaid circumstances the applicant should be granted commutation and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles E. Judge, C-5263, No. 87-B, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of Charles E. Judge, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 15, 1937 to be computed from January 11, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 613 January Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 months, expiring on June 11, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military

earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John William Keenan, D-3639, No. 88-B, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John William Keenan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 27, 1938 to be commuted from December 10, 1938, be commuted from 12 years to 8 years, and 6 months, expiring on June 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Corliss Klinefelter, D-7903 B-9245, No. 8893, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Corliss Klinefelter, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of York County on September 25, 1944 to be computed from September 9, 1944 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on June 19, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than five nor more than ten years for a series of six burglaries which he committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

His representative, Mrs. Thomas F. Ripple, member of the staff of Associated Aid of Dauphin County, appeared before the Board of Pardons and she felt that if she had been able to talk to applicant at or about the time he had been committing these affairs he would not have gotten into this trouble. His drinking arose because of his unhappy married life, this brought about his present incarceration.

Since his representative speaks so eloquently of what she feels she is able to do for him the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he should be given another chance and paroled to her as his sponsor. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Merritt C. Klings, D-3982, No. 89-B, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Merritt C. Klings, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 5, 1939 to be computed from May 1, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 1 month, expiring on June 1, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William M. Latta, D-6075, No. 6375, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William M. Latta, convicted of robbery, violation of the Firearms Act, conspiracy in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 8, 1941 to be computed from October 26, 1941, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 7 months and 5 days, expiring on May 31, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Joseph Lucas, B-1068, No. 4184, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Carl Joseph Lucas, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on October 19, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 8 months, expiring on June 19, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-seven years of age. This is his first major conviction. He is now serving a life sentence for murder in the first degree. The murder was perpetrated in the course of a robbery. He was eighteen years of age when this crime was committed. Two of applicant's accomplices have had their sentences commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have written to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent record and they would recommend commutation. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Allegheny County are opposed to release of the applicant.

The Board of Pardons believes that this was an unfortunate affair of youth for which the applicant paid quite dearly. Under the circumstances we feel he is rehabilitated, and therefore, recommend his commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Luckovich, No. 61628, No. 8892, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Joseph Luckovich, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 25, 1946 to be computed from October 24, 1946, be commuted from 2 years to 8 months, expiring on June 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He is now serving a two year sentence for receiving stolen goods.

He has an excellent prison record, with no infraction of the rules.

The authorities in Allegheny County leave the matter of commutation to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Joseph Magee, C-8860 C-1620, No. 6107, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on James Joseph Magee, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, aggravated assault and battery, breaking prison in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Bucks County on December 12, 1924 to be computed from April 4, 1929; and of felonious entry, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, etc., in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County on April 12, 1933 to be computed from February 24, 1933, be commuted on Bill Nos. 5 and 7 December Sessions, 1924 (Bucks County) from a maximum term of 16 years, 3 months, and 5 days to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 22, 1947; on Bill No. 51 February Sessions, 1933 (Montgomery County) from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 23, 1947; on Bill No. 51-1 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 24, 1947; and on Bill No. 51-6 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 25, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is a parole violator but at the present time he has served thirteen years of a seventeen year sentence.

He has been a model prisoner in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has a bad prior record, but at least the prison officials feel that he will go straight if liberated.

The trial judge has stated that if the applicant is reformed he has no objection to commutation.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant is reformed and if given another chance will be a law-abiding citizen and for that reason we recommend commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bernard Malone, No. 8869, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Bernard Malone, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 17, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-four years of age. He has no other criminal record than this conviction. He and his son pleaded guilty to the larceny of two typewriters and a calculating machine. He and his son were given suspended sentences in June 1941. For the past six years he and his son have been leading exemplary lives.

Applicant is now engaged in painting contract business and this conviction is a definite handicap and prevents his contracting with many governmental agencies.

The authorities in Allegheny County do not object to the granting of this pardon.

The Board of Pardons recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Brooks Malone, No. 8868, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Brooks Malone, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 17, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age. He has no other criminal record than this conviction. He and his father pleaded guilty to the larceny of two typewriters and a calculating machine. He and his father were given suspended sentences in 1941. For the past six years he and his father have led exemplary lives.

Applicant served in the armed forces for a period of nearly one and one-half years. He was honorably discharged. He desires to enter the painting contracting business with his father and this conviction is a definite handicap and prevents his contracting with many governmental agencies.

The authorities in Allegheny County do not object to the granting of this pardon.

The Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clifford A. Manns, C-4866, No. 4913, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Clifford A. Manns, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter

Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 5, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on June 15, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior record. He has now served a term of nearly nineteen years on the charge of murder in the first degree. This applicant was twice convicted of murder with the death penalty and twice granted a new trial. At the third trial the applicant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. At the time the trial judge, Honorable Horace Stern, told the applicant's attorney that he never felt this crime rose higher than second degree murder. However, after the lapse of ten years the memory of the judge grew dim and he does not remember this statement and has refused to make such statement to the Board of Pardons.

Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, who interests himself in many prisoners in the Eastern State Penitentiary has followed this man's course of conduct while in the institution and believes that he has paid his debt to society and is rehabilitated to the extent he could be released with safety.

The district attorney leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all of the circumstances we do feel this applicant has been severely punished; spent a long period of time in prison and has an excellent prison record. He has a home and sponsor all of which recommends him favorably to the Board of Pardons, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Murray, D-4145, No. 4842, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Murray, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1939 to be computed from June 16, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 11 months, and 15 days, expiring on May 31, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term

of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George B. Neild, D-3668, No. 8900, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George B. Neild, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 18, 1946 to be computed from May 16, 1946 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on June 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he was never before involved in any offense whatsoever. For some unknown reason he attempted to steal a top coat and sixteen dresses from the shipping platform on the 30th and Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia.

He has an excellent record in the Philadelphia County Prison and is well known in the base ball world in Philadelphia. He has played base ball, managed base ball teams and has umpired base ball games. He is quite interested in sports and has done everything in his power to assist young men therein.

Because of his past good record and his good term in prison of one year we are recommending this his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis J. O'Donnell, No. 8870, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Francis J. O'Donnell, convicted of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 17, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He had had a few drinks and attempted to drive his car on a snowy night when the streets were slippery. As a result applicant's car crashed into a tree and he was arrested for operating a car while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. He was placed on probation for a period of one year and during that time suffered the revocation of his driver's license.

In 1942 applicant enlisted in the armed forces of the United States and served nearly four years. He was an aerial gunner instructor at Fort Myers, Florida.

The trial judge recommends that a pardon be granted in this case as he feels that reformation is complete. Applicant desires now to be appointed to the fire department of Philadelphia.

The Board of Pardons do not feel that we should penalize this applicant further by prohibiting his entering his chosen profession of fireman because he has already been sufficiently punished for what may have been a very slight infraction of the law. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence O'Donnell, D-767, No. 3671, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lawrence O'Donnell, convicted of attempted robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 6, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-three years of age and this is his first conviction of any offense. He and his accomplices had been on a drinking spree and decided to attempt to rob their victim. Their plan was foiled and applicant was apprehended.

Applicant has been rehabilitating himself well except for his marital discord which is in the process of being adjusted.

Under all of the circumstances the Board of Pardons feel this applicant will no longer offend against society and we should have no fear in granting a pardon, and therefore, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gilbert M. Rosenberg, No. 8887, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Gilbert M. Rosenberg, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on January 13, 1939 to be computed from January 13, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-four years of age and this is the only conviction he was ever convicted of whatsoever which was a charge of burglary and was committed when he was only sixteen years of age. This crime occurred on what was known in Delaware County as "Mischief Night" a night evidently devoted to mischief during the Halloween season. Applicant was attempting to hide from other boys and ran into a store which had been on previous occasions burglarized. The victim had set an elaborate trap to catch the burglars and as a result applicant set this contraption off and was apprehended.

Applicant during the past emergency served forty-one months with the United States Navy in the Pacific and is now employed as a temporary employee with the Veterans Administration in Philadelphia. He will not be permitted to become a permanent employee unless he receives a pardon.

Since applicant has had no further difficulty with the law in over eight years and because of his excellent record with the Navy for nearly four years we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard D. Ruch, C-9759, No. 90-B, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Howard D. Ruch, convicted of larceny, violation of probation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 3, 1941 and to be computed from September 30, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 8 months, expiring on May 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Woodward Smith, D-4076, No. 6125, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Roy Woodward Smith, convicted of prison breach, assault and battery with intent to rob, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of York County, on April 5, 1935 to be computed from June 6, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 25 January Session, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years expired on June 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the

minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Sugarcik, B-1275, No. 2342, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Sugarcik, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Cambria County on March 25, 1929 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 3 months, expiring on June 25, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-two years of age. He was never in any trouble before this shooting of his brother-in-law. As a result he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

He has an excellent institutional record and this is one applicant that Warden Stanley P. Ashe, has informed the Board of Pardons that he feels rehabilitation is complete and commutation of sentence would be helpful.

This applicant if he is ever to be released should receive his commutation now because in another year or two a certain subtle deterioration begins to prisoners which makes the question of their release problematical.

Because of Warden Ashe's recommendation, his excellent institutional record and his prospects for rehabilitation, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Termini, C-6578, No. 1373, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Termini, convicted of accessory to kidnapping in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Montgomery County on November 20, 1930 be commuted from 25 years to 16 years and 7 months, expiring on June 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-six years of age. He had no prior criminal record. He was involved in this criminal act by loaning his car to those who committed the kidnapping.

He served nine years of his minimum sentence and has been on parole for seven and one-half years. He has a good parole record and has been in no further trouble. He now desires commutation of his maximum sentence.

This applicant was never before in trouble and since he has not been in trouble he gives evidence of rehabilitation, and we therefore, recommend commutation of maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Steven Thrower, D-2764, No. 3897, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Steven Thrower, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, be computed from April 19, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon to a term of two and one-half to five years. The assault was strong armed robberies which applicant participated in with five accomplices, all of who served their minimum sentences including the applicant.

Following applicant's release he entered the armed forces of the United States and served in the southwest Pacific with distinction. Since his release from the armed forces he has been employed on a temporary status with the Veterans Administration in Philadelphia. In order to become a permanent employee of the Civil Service Commission he is required to have a pardon.

Applicant was married in 1946 to a school teacher and the parole board reports that he has been successfully rehabilitated. He spent nearly two years in the southwest Pacific rising to the grade of a Staff Sergeant.

In order to show the Board of Pardons' appreciation

to this individual for his rehabilitation and for his excellent army record as well as his attempt to become successfully established in the Civil Service of the United States, we do not wish to throw any further hindrance against the applicant, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H Wall, No. 8891, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John H. Wall, convicted of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, on December 5, 1946 to be computed from November 30, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-two years of age and never before has been guilty of any offense whatsoever. He was arrested and charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. However, the facts indicate this may have been a borderline case in that there was no damage done to the other car. The only damage being the locking of bumpers when the preceding automobile to applicant's car stopped suddenly for a red light. In mitigation of applicant's sentence it might be stated that at this particular time and place it was drizzling and the streets were slippery. The doctor who examined applicant stated that he talked intelligently, did not appear intoxicated although his breath smelled of alcohol and his reflexes were slow.

Applicant admitted that he had had several drinks but contends that it was not sufficient to influence him. We believe that the applicant's story was true but he, rather than face the publicity of a trial plead guilty, served fifteen days in jail, also paid the costs involved and the fine. In addition thereto it is required by the present law that the applicant's license to drive be revoked for a period of one year and at the present time he has been without a license for a period of six months. This is a definite handicap to applicant because he is unable to use an automobile in his business which is required. His business is that of an insurance adjuster and for the past seventeen years has been so engaged in that business driving to the extent of 40,000 miles yearly.

He is married and bears an excellent reputation. The trial judge does not oppose, leaving the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney recommends that a pardon be granted.

Under all these circumstances we feel this applicant has been severely punished, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Walsh, No. 2831, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Walsh, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) entering with intent to steal to commit a felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1933; (2) driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 10, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant was arrested within two years for committing two offenses against society, one was for entering a store with intent to steal and shortly thereafter, in fact, within a period of two years he was charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Applicant served his probationary period with the exception of one year when he was convicted of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and the trial judge gave him the maximum sentence provided by law.

Following his release from the Philadelphia County Prison he entered into business and for a period of four years remained a normal person attending to his everyday livelihood. He enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard and in 1941 was inducted with the Guard into the Federal Service as a private with the 103rd Engineers Company "A" where he served one year and two months when he was honorably discharged from the armed forces due to a physical disability. He returned to Philadelphia subsequently engaged in national defense work where he bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives. He is married and lives a very unassuming life with his wife and mother-in-law. It can be said this applicant has adjusted and we do not believe he will again offend against society, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Zaniewski, No. 8905, May Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stanley Zaniewski, convicted of larceny by bailee, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on May 12, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is the only time he ever offended against society. At the time this offense occurred this applicant was a truck driver and he kept out of a shipment a carton of shoes containing twenty-four pairs of shoes. He was arrested and placed on probation. After being released from probation he entered the armed forces of the United States.

He served with the 70th Infantry Division in the 725th Field Artillery. He reached the grade of Private First Class and successfully participated in the Saar River crossing for which he received a letter of commendation from General Milburn.

Under these circumstances we feel the applicant has paid his debt to society and will not again offend, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luke J. Abbott, Jr., D-5720, No. 5613, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Luke J. Abbott, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 4, 1941 to be computed from February 3, 1941, be commuted from 7 years to 6 years and 5 months, expiring on July 3, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Adams, C-9723, No. 8924, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Albert Adams, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941 to be computed from January 8, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on July 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was released on parole July 27, 1942 and since that time has been living in the State of Georgia.

The records indicate that this applicant has rehabilitated himself, has joined church and has an excellent record while on parole. His chance for advancement with his employer and to become an officer in his church is hindered by this blot against him.

Since applicant has had a good parole record for the past five years and the Board of Pardons feels that he is rehabilitated and no longer needs parole supervision, we therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Calvin Aichroth, D-8961, No. 8956, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Calvin Aichroth, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 14, 1946 to be computed from June 7, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 1 month and 10 days, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years for the charge of assault with intent to rob.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and at the present time has served one year and one month of a minimum sentence of two and one-half years. One of his accomplices was commuted at the May 1947 Session of the Board of Pardons and he is the last of this group who was sentenced for this crime in prison.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney leaves the matter of commutation to the Board of Pardons stating that this individual is no worse than his accomplices.

The Board of Pardons relying on the recommendation of the trial judge and the district attorney and his excellent institutional record, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James M. Brewner, B-6699, No. 6288, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James M. Brewner, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 20, 1939 to be computed from March 16, 1939; and of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 25, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 74 March Sessions 1939, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 4 months, expiring on July 16, 1947; and on Bills Nos. 63 and 64 April Sessions, 1939, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy Cobb, D-7409, No. 8922, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leroy Cobb, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1943 to be computed from August 19, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 3 years and 11 months, expiring on July 19, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years for entering a dwelling house in an intoxicated condition looking for a friend. Although he entered the dwelling house it was shown he disturbed nothing and made no attempt to commit any burglary.

He has a fair institutional record but the thing that recommends him to the Board of Pardons is his parole plan which is submitted by his brother, who was his representative before the Board of Pardons. His brother has stated he will be taken into the family home in Butler, Pennsylvania and there will be given work in an automobile repair and paint shop. He has served a term of nearly four years of his minimum sentence. The trial judge is not opposed to commutation at this time.

Under the circumstances and since applicant has served nearly four years of his minimum sentence of ten years, and this being his first major conviction the Board of Pardons feel he has been sufficiently punished and has learned his lesson, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Charles Coyle, No. 8959, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Charles Coyle, convicted of breaking and entering in the Court of Juvenile of Montgomery County, on March 13, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-two years of age and this is the only offense he ever committed. He and five accomplices broke into bungalows more on a boyhood lark than because of anything else. All that was taken was food stuff and some whiskey. This happened over five years ago.

After being placed on probation the applicant entered the United States Navy and served on the U. S. Carrier Essex for two years and nine months, throughout all engagements in the Southwest Pacific. He rose from Seaman to Aviation Machinist's mate and since being released from the Navy is employed with the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

Because of his military record he requests that a pardon be granted in order that this may not later serve to be a blot on his record.

On account of his excellent military record and the fact he has been in no further trouble for a period of over five years we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James A. Davis, D-6526, No. 8453, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James A. Davis, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 11, 1942 to be computed from April 29, 1942 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years and 3 months, expiring on July 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is sixty-one years of age and this is his only criminal record. He is now serving a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years on the charge of murder in the second degree caused by beating his best friend to death with his fists. At the time this occurred applicant had been on a drinking spree for several days and when applicant did not know the nature of his act.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and it was argued to the Board of Pardons that the crime occurred under such circumstances as to cause it to rise no higher than voluntary manslaughter. At the present time he has served a term of over five years.

Under these circumstances and together with his excellent institutional record and the fact that the district attorney is not opposed to commutation the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony De Prince, D-5526, No. 7127, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony DePrince, convicted of burglarly, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 29, 1941, to be computed from January 18, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 6 months, expiring on July 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Galiezynski, C-9066, No. 3934, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John J. Galiezynski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 729 June Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 14 years, expiring on July 11, 1947, and on Bill No. 730 from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Harman, D-3893, No. 5694, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Harmon, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 30, 1939 to be computed from March 23, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 8 years and 4 months, expiring on July 23, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served over eight years of a minimum sentence of twenty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

It is reported applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, recommends that this applicant be granted commutation. The district attorney leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. It is also recommended that his parole plan which he submitted be accepted.

Since this is his first major conviction and the fact he is needed at home by his wife, and since he has an excellent institutional record it is the recommendation of the Board of Pardons that his application for commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Harris, C-3583, No. 5527, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Frank Harris, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1926 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years 9 months and 16 days, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty years of age and was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his accomplice when they were apprehended by the police officer.

At the time of the hearing before the Board of Pardons the attorney for the applicant, Herbert L. Maris, Esquire, demonstrated before the Board that it would have been impossible for the applicant's gun to have fired the shot which killed the victim. He demonstrated that the bullet which was removed from the deceased could not have fit into the chamber of the gun. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that the point of entry of the bullet into the victim was at right angles to the position of the applicant to the victim. Therefore, making it impossible for the applicant to have shot the bullet, if the bullet could have been shot from his gun and have it enter the body of the victim where the physical facts indicated it did enter.

The trial judge in his charge to the jury stated that if the jury could not find that the applicant's gun fired the shot that killed the victim he should be acquitted. Nevertheless the jury convicted him.

Applicant has now served nearly twenty-one years of his life sentence and he has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Pardons feels that he has suffered a great deal by this conviction in the light of the present facts that his gun could not have caused the death of the victim.

Since applicant has an excellent institutional record and doubt has been shed upon his firing the fatal shot, the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Imburgia, C-4872, No. 1923, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Imburgia, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Allegheny County on February 21, 1928 be commuted from life to 19 years and 5 months, expiring on July 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-two years of age and the offense for which he seeks commutation was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on the charge of murder in the first degree and after having served thirteen years in the penitentiary was released on parole.

The Board of Parole advise the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent record while on parole and has been steadily employed and has saved approximately \$4,000.00. His earnings amount to about \$300.00 a month.

Applicant desires to go into the automobile business and secure franchise for the sale of automobiles and he cannot do this while on parole, and therefore seeks commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Ohio State Bureau of Probation and Parole advise that they favor commutation.

Because of applicant's good record while on parole for the past five and one-half years, the Board of Pardons feels he has been rehabilitated and supervision is no longer necessary and we therefore recommend commutation of maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Clifford Leake, B-5842, No. 6521, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond Clifford Leake, convicted of rape, sodomy, robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 24, 1937 to be computed from November 15, 1937 be commuted from 22½ years to 9 years 8 months and 5 days, expiring on July 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-one years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced on the charge of rape, sodomy, robbery and receiving stolen goods to a term of not less than twenty-two and one-half nor more than forty-five years. At the present time he has served almost ten years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record.

The victim has written to the Board of Pardons stating she has no objection to the granting of commutation at the present time and feels if he is released he will not again commit this type of crime.

Many letters have been received from the applicant's friends and well wishers requesting that he be granted commutation.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that they feel he should be granted parole because of his excellent institutional record and the fact that he is a first offender.

The trial judge, Honorable E. W. Marshall, recommends the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons and at the hearing stated he felt applicant had served sufficient time.

In the light of the letters received by the Board and the recommendation of the authorities, the Board of Pardons recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Leonard, D-4848, No. 5507, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Richard Leonard, convicted of burglarly, removing journals from railroad cars, burglarly of railroad car, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lackawanna County, on April 4, 1940, to be computed from December 12, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 34 December Sessions, 1939, from a maximum term of 12 years to a maximum term term of 7 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1947. (Bills Nos. 265, 267, 268, 5 and 6 to run concurrently with Bill No. 34 are also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than six nor more than twelve years on the charge of burglarly, removing journals from railroad cars, burglarly of railroad car. He served nearly four years of his minimum sentence when his sentence was commuted by the Board of Pardons. He has been on parole for a period of more than four years and he has not violated the law.

Applicant has an excellent record while on parole and the trial district attorney, Honorable Michael J. Eagon, who is now a judge of Lackawanna County, has written the Board of Pardons he has no objection to the granting of this application. Applicant is now a respectable citizen and has two children and is the support of his mother and grandmother.

Under the circumstances the Board of Pardons feels he has earned the right to have his sentence commuted by reason of his good conduct while on parole and his rehabilitation, and therefore, for the sake of his family and because of his good habits and industry we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Earl Lytle, No. 60509, No. 8935, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Earl Lytle, convicted of burglarly in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 13, 1945 to be computed from December 4, 1945 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 7 months and 13 days, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with burglarly of a store and the larceny of a typewriter therefrom.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge is not opposed, neither is the district attorney of Allegheny County. He has now served over three-fourths of his sentence and all his accomplices have been released.

Since applicant has a good institutional record and the authorities in Allegheny County are not opposed and since he has served three-fourths of his sentence, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John P. McLaughlin, No. 8472, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John P. McLaughlin, convicted of forgery, uttering forged instruments, false pretense, and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County, on January 21, 1946, be commuted on Bill No. 32 September Sessions, 1944 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 6 months, expiring on July 21, 1947. (Bill No. 33 September Sessions, 1944 and Bill No. 49 January Sessions, 1945 to run concurrent are also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of two to four years on a charge of forgery, uttering forged instruments, false pretense and conspiracy in connection with a pay roll padding of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Some doubts as to the propriety of the conviction was shown by the handwriting expert's testimony. The expert categorically denied that the applicant forged any of the dubious signatures.

He has a good record in the Lehigh County Jail. It is to be pointed out that all of his accomplices have been released and he is the only one of four now in prison.

Because of the doubt which the handwriting expert has raised and because all of his accomplices have now been released, coupled with his good conduct in prison, we recommend his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Milbourne, D-1856, No. 6390, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John M. Milbourne, convicted of assault, being armed with intent to rob in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years and 6 months, expiring on July 5, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John N. Miller, C-8833, No. 92-B, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John N. Miller, convicted of burglary, violation of probation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 24, 1940 to be computed from April 25, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 2 months and 16 days, expiring on July 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Morran, No. 6753, No. 8946, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Morran, convicted of rape and adultery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 13, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age. He was sentenced to a term of six months on a charge of rape and adultery. From the sentence it would seem that there was slight evidence of guilt. The parole report indicates that from present investigation the brother of the applicant was the guilty person and not the applicant and that if the applicant had not plead guilty he would not have been convicted.

He bears an excellent reputation in the community and until recently was Chief of Police of Scott Township of Allegheny County. He is married and the father of two children.

The record indicates applicant did not commit the crime to which he plead guilty, therefore, on that basis we recommend a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Mraz, B-9222, No. 5396, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Mraz, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 6, 1945, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 4 months and 11 days, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-one years of age and does not have a very good prior record having been arrested five times and convicted four, one of which was a parole violation. He is charged with the crime of stealing twenty-three War Savings Stamps and forty-two cent postage stamps. For this crime he has now served a term of nearly two and one-half years.

Both the burgess and justice of the peace of Glassport, Pennsylvania, have written to the Board of Pardons requesting that his sentence be commuted.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record. Because of the recommendation of the justice of the peace and the burgess and the fact that the burgess has stated that he will be his sponsor and keep him under close supervision, the Board of Pardons feels they can now recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Therefore, we say to your Excellency, that we feel his sentence should be commuted and his parole plan accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Mullen, B-5974, No. 5593, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lawrence Mullen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 3, 1938 to be computed from February 17, 1938 be commuted from 14 years to 9 years and 5 months, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than seven nor more than fourteen years for a series of service station robberies. There were twelve robberies altogether.

Applicant served five years of his minimum sentence when he was released on parole through commutation of his minimum sentence. He has been on parole three and one-half years. He has an excellent record while on parole.

Following his release from the Western State Penitentiary he served in the armed forces of the United States in France and later in the Philippines. Certified copy of his discharge was filed with the Board of Pardons. His occupation in military service was that of demolition expert.

We feel this man has shown that he has been completely rehabilitated and because of his service to his country are of the opinion we can release him from parole by granting him a commutation of his maximum sentence. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Murarik, B-9153, No. 7978, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Andrew Murarik, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on December 4, 1944 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 7 months and 16 days, expiring on July 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first conviction for any offence whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than four nor more than eight years on a charge of rape. At the present time he has served over two and one-half years on said sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend commutation. The trial judge, Honorable Cortez Bell, has written the Board and stated that he believes the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and especially since his wife and three children who are actually suffering.

We recommend commutation for the following reasons: (1) he has an excellent institutional record; (2) his wife and three children are suffering as a result of his incarceration; and (3) the sentencing authorities do not object to commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Claude Myers, B-5437, No. 1808, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Claude Myers, convicted of burglary in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on March 23, 1937 to begin at the expiration of backtime of 1 year and 6 months on September 23, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 50 March Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 9 months and 24 days, expiring on July 17, 1947. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 49).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and this is his second tour of sentence in the Western State Penitentiary. He states that he was only the lookout and only received \$200.00 from eight robberies committed. However, our records show applicant pleaded guilty to eight robberies and the records indicated he was an active participant. He has now served approximately nine years for this crime together with an additional one year and six months which he served for violation of parole so at the present time he has now served over ten years of a minimum sentence of eleven and one-half years. He has a good institutional record at the Western State Penitentiary also a good work record. His sister, who is his representative before the Board of Pardons states that she will attempt to maintain supervision of this applicant and help him to become a good parolee.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons feels he should be given an opportunity at this time because

he has almost served his minimum sentence and because of his institutional record. If he ever violates this parole he will have a very long period of time in which to regret his actions.

Therefore, we recommend to your Excellency that commutation be granted this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel O'Connell, No. 8916, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Daniel O'Connell, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 23, 1914, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is sixty-one years of age and this is the only crime he ever committed which was larceny and receiving stolen goods, being fifteen pounds of scrap iron, valued at .25c on or about March 23, 1914. As a result of this he was sentenced to Huntingdon Reformatory. After being released from there on September 19, 1916, applicant entered the United States Navy where he served continuously all through World War I and II, his period of service lasting twenty-nine years, less four days.

It is thirty years and ten months since he was released on parole.

In view of the fact that he has not been in any trouble for over thirty years and further that he served his country through two wars the Board is of the opinion he has earned the right to have this one blot removed from his record. Under all of the circumstances we say to your Excellency that here is a case as deserving as any and we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Perri, D-4882, No. 6489, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence on Louis Perri, convicted of assault and battery; assault and battery with intent to ravish; attempted rape, etc. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 26, 1940 to be computed from April 10, 1949 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on July 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major imprisonment. At the present time he has served over seven years of a minimum sentence of eight years on the charge of assault and battery; assault and battery with intent to ravish; and attempted rape. All of his accomplices have been released and it was argued to the Board of Pardons that this applicant was not any more guilty than his accomplices.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record, has a good parole plan which has been approved by the Board of Parole.

Since the applicant has served the major portion of his minimum sentence and has an excellent prison record and since he is virtually a first offender, the Board of Pardons recommends that his prayer be answered and he be granted commutation of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Powers, No. 8971, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Powers, convicted of fornication and bastardy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on October 13, 1927, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age. He has no prior criminal record. Although maintaining his innocence he was nevertheless convicted of fornication and bastardy and duly sentenced. He has complied fully with said sentence, the sentence expiring over five years ago.

Applicant bears an excellent record in his community with the exception of this offense. He served honorably with the armed forces and received a medical discharge from the United States Navy.

He is married and is the father of one child, a daughter, by this marriage.

We feel that having fully complied with the sentence and his service with the armed forces he has earned the pardon he requests. We therefore, recommend the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell Priestman, C-6888, No. 5310, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Russell Priestman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County on March 10, 1931 to be computed from July 11, 1946, be commuted on Bill No. 160 March Sessions, 1931 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 11 months and 10 days expiring on July 21, 1947; and one Bill No. 1613 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-one years of age and he does not have a very good criminal record. He has at least two parole violations and on March 10, 1931, was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary for the third time as a parole violator.

This applicant was one of the persons whose sentence was changed in the Wheeler decision in the Supreme Court and although he has served over fifteen years and three months he has only served eleven months of his final sentence of fifteen years. Had it not been for this Wheeler decision the applicant would have been eligible for parole three months ago.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated to the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge has written that his imprisonment has been salutary and that he has reached an understanding of his obligations to himself and the community and further that his application is meritorious. The district attorney stated that under these circumstances he is not opposed to commutation.

In order to give effect to the trial judge's sentence which was changed by the Wheeler decision and in view of his excellent institutional record and the fact that he has now served a term equal to and longer than his minimum sentence we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James L. Reilly, No. 8910, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James L. Reilly, convicted of larceny of automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 8, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age. He was sentenced to a term of six months in the Allegheny County Workhouse for larceny of an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. He has been in no further trouble for fourteen years.

He served in the armed forces of the United States and received an honorable discharge. He is now attending school but desires a pardon in order to secure a private detective license or to take a civil service test with the government for a railway mail employee.

Because of his excellent record in military service and his good reputation in his community, we recommend a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Roberts, No. 12, No. 8915, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Roberts, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on March 21, 1940 to be computed from May 12, 1946, be commuted from 8 years to 1 year 2 months and 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age. He has served over seven years in the Schuylkill County Prison for violation of parole and for burglary, breaking and entering and larceny. Because he had violated his parole he has only served a little over one year but his time spent in prison has been as set forth above.

The Warden of the prison has written us and stated to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and has been a trusty for many years. He recommends commutation. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent J. Dalton, does not oppose. The district attorney recommends that the commutation be granted.

Because of the length of time served, and his excellent record, together with the recommendations of the sentencing authorities we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Reuben R. Robinson, D-6970, No. 5977, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Reuben R. Robinson, convicted of burglary, conspiracy to commit burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County, on July 21, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-six years of age. He has no prior criminal record except the one he here seeks pardon. He served two years of a minimum sentence of four years on a charge of burglary and conspiracy to commit burglary. Following commutation the applicant made his residence near Philadelphia. He went into the wholesale furniture and clothing jobbing business and has made a great success of this, building his business to nearly a quarter of a million dollars annually. He feels he is unable to further expand his business due to the requirements for bonds and other financial ratings requiring the disclosing of this criminal record.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant is thoroughly rehabilitated. We do not believe he will ever offend again against society. Because of this, we recommend a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Max Rudnick, D-7753, No. 7695, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Max Rudnick, convicted of aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill carrying concealed deadly weapons, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, June 1, 1944 to be computed from May 17, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this is the only offense he ever committed against society. He was sentenced to a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than five years. The reason for this sentence was that he got into a fight with the man who broke up his home and with whom his wife was living in a meretricious relationship. As a result of his wife leaving him, he lost

his home and money and while in prison was bitten on the cheek by a rat causing him to suffer face cancer which it was necessary to remove by surgery.

We feel this applicant has suffered intensely and that he was innocent of this marital triangle. We do not think this man ever had any criminal tendencies. If he had he would have exhibited them before he became fifty-four years of age. If anything it was a crime of passion and virtually arose as a result of victim's acts and we feel it should not be a stigma against this applicant's character.

The Board of Pardons therefore recommend that a pardon be granted this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Rush, B-7138, No. 7062, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harold Rush, convicted of burglary in the Quarter Sessions Court of Washington County on March 8, 1940, to be computed from March 2, 1940, be commuted from 60 years to 7 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on July 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Sill, B-6897, No. 4853, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Sill, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 20, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 months, expiring on July 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time he has served nearly eight years of this sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees state that they would recommend him for parole if he were eligible.

The district attorney of Allegheny County as no objection and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Under these circumstances the Board of Pardons feel that applicant has served sufficient length of time and given evidence of his rehabilitation, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel V. Stango, No. 8925, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel V. Stango, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 15, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. In 1944 he was arrested and charged with the crime of setting up an illegal lottery and given a suspended sentence.

Immediately after receiving the suspended sentence he was inducted into the armed forces of the United States where he served as a military policeman. His total length of service with the armed forces was one year and five months. He is now employed as a truck driver with the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and desires to secure a pardon in order that he may be duly certified under the civil service laws to a permanent position.

Since this was applicant's only offense against society and because of his military service, the Board of Pardons feels that he should not be hampered by this one offense, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Steggert, B-3441, No. 4165, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Frank Steggert, convicted of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on November 16, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 13 October Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years and 8 months, expiring on July 16, 1947; and on Bill No. 22 November Sessions, 1932, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 17, 1947. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 28 and 12).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced for thirteen armed robberies to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years. At the present time he has served fourteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

Applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary say they would recommend commutation because of his excellent record in the institution and for the fact that all of his accomplices have been released.

The district attorney has no objection to the granting of commutation and the trial judge makes no recommendation in this case.

Applicant has a good parole plan which is recommended and will be kept under strict supervision for a period of twenty-five years.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feel he will not again offend against society, and therefore, we recommend that the commutation prayed for be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph F. Stonkus, No. 91-B, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph F. Stonkus, convicted of robbery by

violence in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on January 13, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 6 months, expiring on July 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Stout, No. 8969, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Raymond Stout, convicted of voluntary and involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 23, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of six months in the House of Correction for involuntary manslaughter as a result of an automobile accident wherein applicant's car struck another car and occupant therein was killed.

Applicant served his six months being released in the fall of 1935 and since that time he has lived a law-abiding and moral existence. He has been steadily employed and is now married and has one child. He served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of three months during the past emergency. He was discharged on account of a physical impairment. He worked with the Sun Ship Building Company after his release and aided in the war effort. He has an excellent reputation and people state he is a reliable and honest worker. He is very repentant about his crime.

Under all these circumstances we are of the opinion he is entitled to consideration, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Stoynoff, C-74, No. 8938, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arthur Stoynoff, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on February 18, 1947, to be computed from March 8, 1946, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 4 months and 10 days, expiring on July 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age. This is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. He has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence.

It is reported that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has been steadily employed while in the institution.

Because this applicant was of great help to the Commonwealth in the conviction of his several accomplices the district attorney of Erie County favors commutation of his sentence. He seeks parole to go to the State of Missouri where he will live with his mother.

The Board of Pardons recommends this commutation because of his excellent institutional record and because of his aid and assistance he gave the Commonwealth in the conviction of his accomplices.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Thompson, D-5850, No. 6798, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Thompson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941, to be computed from February 11, 1941, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years 5 months and 5 days, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served six years and

five months of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

This applicant has one of the most outstanding records in the institution and is secretary to Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer, who recommends him highly. He handles most of Mr. Tucker's confidential work and has shown great fidelity in the handling of these confidential matters. He of course has the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary for this commutation.

In view of this man's excellent institutional record and his obvious rehabilitation the Board of Pardons feels that he has earned his right to commutation, he being a first offender.

Under these circumstances, and the Board feeling that he will not again violate the trust which is being placed in him, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of E. R. Underwood, B-9472, No. 8781, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of E. R. Underwood, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler County on December 7, 1945 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 7 months and 10 days, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-five years of age. He has no prior criminal record. At the present time he has served over one and one-half years of a minimum sentence of two and one-half years on a charge of embezzlement concerned with the manipulation of stock in customers accounts. Applicant was the manager of a firm of stock brokers. He was approximately \$12,000.00 short in his accounts.

He has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge makes no recommendation as to his release.

Restitution has been made to the extent of applicant's ability and his former employes are not opposed to commutation.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant is of the type that will not again violate the law, and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen J. Vig, D-7446, No. 93-B, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Stephen J. Vig, convicted of larceny of an automobile, violation of probation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 30, 1938 to be computed from April 17, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 3 months, expiring on July 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tillie Decora Walker, C-9230, No. 8919, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Tillie Decora Walker, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 2, 1933 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years 9 months and 20 days, expiring on July 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is the only offense she was ever convicted of. She was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years on the charge of murder in the second degree. Applicant served her minimum sentence and was released on parole November 9, 1943. At the present time she has served three years and seven months on parole with an excellent record. She now asks that her maximum sentence

be commuted in order that she may be free from further parole supervision.

The authorities in Delaware County have no objection to the granting of this commutation. She no longer is a resident of Delaware County where the crime took place but has relocated and rehabilitated herself in the City of Williamsport in Lycoming County.

Because applicant has a satisfactory parole record and because she has obviously rehabilitated herself, the Board of Pardons feel that she has earned the right to have her maximum sentence commuted at this time, and we therefore, recommend to the Governor that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Asbury White, D-4600, No. 5608, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Harry Asbury White, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County on December 13, 1933 to be computed from January 23, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 256 December Session 1933, from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 24, 1947. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 254 and 255).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-nine years of age and has now served a total of thirteen years and six months. He too, does not have a very impressive criminal record; eight arrests, three convictions, and one parole violation. However, at the time of his sentence in November 1929, the two sentences which he received were improperly linked together so that when he was released on parole he was improperly at large as later set forth in the case of Commonwealth ex rel Cox v. Ashe, 146 Pa. Super. 365. Therefore, when he was convicted on December 13, 1933, and given three consecutive sentences of five to twenty years he was required to go back and serve the balance of his sentences which were imposed on November 6, 1928.

It was argued that his minimum on the first sentence imposed by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, if rightly figured would have commenced on January 23, 1925, and if applicant had been granted a parole upon expiration of his minimum sentence thereafter he should have been granted final parole on the last sentence January 23, 1945.

Under these circumstances the applicant has served a period of over one and one-half years longer than was required of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and since he has now served a term equal to more than his minimum sentences and since the district attorney does not oppose the commutation, we feel that he is entitled at this time to a correction of these sentences and that his sentence should be commuted, and we therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Zellat, No. 8968, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Benjamin Zellat, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 31, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he and his brother are in the business of buying and selling used auto parts, operating what is known as Nicetown Auto Parts Company. They have an excellent business doing a gross of well over one million dollars a year.

Unfortunately in March 1941 the applicant and his brother purchased auto springs which had been stolen of which they had no knowledge and upon their apprehension immediately made restitution of the springs to whom they belonged. As a result of their past reputation they were given suspended sentences. This applicant then entered the armed forces of the United States and had an excellent record.

Since this was applicant's only violation against society and since he is happily married and the father of a son twelve years old and a daughter nine years old and also because of his military record, the Board of Pardons feels they can recommend without hesitance this applicant for a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel D. Zellat, No. 8967, June Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel D. Zellat, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 31, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-six years of age and he and his brother are in the business of buying and selling used auto parts, operating what is known as Nicetown Auto Parts company. They have an excellent business doing a gross of well over one million dollars a year.

Unfortunately in March 1941 the applicant and his brother purchased auto springs which had been stolen of which they had no knowledge and upon their apprehension immediately made restitution of the springs to whom they belonged. As a result of their past reputation they were given suspended sentences. This applicant entered the armed forces of the United States and had an excellent record.

Applicant has an excellent reputation in his community and is considered a peaceful and law-abiding citizen.

Under these circumstances and for his wife and child, we recommend that a pardon be granted as prayed for by the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard A. Bolton, No. 8990, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leonard A. Bolton, convicted of larceny of automobile, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 20, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with larceny of automobile and driving same with accomplice on a joy ride. At the time of the commission of this offense he was a merchant seaman. He now desires to become an American citizen, he being a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, but he can not do so until he secures a pardon for this offense.

This crime could not have been very serious as he only received six months probation. He is not on parole and the district attorney is not opposed. Also the trial judge sees no harm in the granting of his application. Applicant is still engaged in the Maritime service of the United States.

Under these circumstances, we feel no harm will be done in granting applicant's request and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted in order that applicant may be permitted to apply for citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas J. Boulson, B-5673, No. 5384, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment of Thomas J. Boulson, convicted of burglary, entering a building in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on July 3, 1935; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, on August 14, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 154 September Sessions, 1937, (Centre County) from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 3 months, expiring on October 3, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph W. Brown, No. 9033, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph W. Brown, convicted of violation of Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act, sales to non-members of club in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 14, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with violation of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Act, having sold liquor to two members of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Staff who were not members of the club where he was employed as bartender. The Liquor Control Board officers saw applicant serve drinks to persons in an intoxicated condition.

Applicant is a veteran of World War II, is attending Temple University High School and is married. He served nineteen months in the armed forces.

Because applicant served with the armed forces and

his evident attempt to rehabilitate and better his position in life, we feel we should not hold this conviction against him and under these circumstances recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris J. Cohen, No. 9005, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris J. Cohen, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on February 2, 1945 to be computed from September 25, 1945.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was convicted on the charge of receiving stolen goods, he with his partner having purchased several radios which had been stolen. Applicant and partner are in the scrap iron business and they have continued in this business for the past four or five years.

Applicant is married, has two children. He never before has been in any trouble whatsoever and has a responsible business in Delaware County, giving every evidence of not again offending against society.

Under these circumstances and because of the fact accomplice Joseph Doblitz, received a pardon at our hands at the March Session of the Board of Pardons, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted applicant as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Francis Connors, No. 8991, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Francis Connors, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter sessions of Allegheny County, on December 2, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He together with four accomplices attended a party and while there stole certain articles and as a result was charged with larceny and was placed on probation for a period of five years.

Applicant has been in no trouble for fourteen and three-fourth years. Following his release from probation he served with the armed forces and has since been honorably discharged therefrom. He is employed as a general laborer but seeks to qualify as a fireman on the civil service list of the City of Pittsburgh but in order to do so he must secure a pardon for this offense. He is married and lives with his wife Patricia.

Since applicant has been in no further trouble for almost fifteen years and because of his excellent army record we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Leroy Cunningham, B-8474, No. 8973, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Leroy Cunningham, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on February 24, 1943 to be computed from September 14, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on November 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-nine years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen goods. At the present time, applicant has served approximately four years and nine months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees have informed the Board of Pardons that if applicant were eligible to apply for parole, they would so recommend as he has an excellent institutional record, has served almost five years, is a very cooperative and trustworthy inmate being employed in a position of trust.

The sentencing authorities from Westmoreland County do not oppose the granting of clemency.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the prayer of the applicant should be answered and commutation granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. DeSalvatore, D-5762, No. 95-B, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William J. DeSalvatore, convicted of conspiracy, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill, attempted murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 9, 1941 to be computed from December 26, 1940, be commuted from 7 years to 6 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on October 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James DiPasqua, D-1594, No. 7917, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James DiPasqua, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 17, 1944, to be computed from March 15, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he was charged with fraudulent conversion of \$101.00 from the Family Society of Philadelphia through the fraudulent use of fictitious Social Security Cards. As a result of this crime applicant was given a term of not less than 2½ nor more than 10 years in the Philadelphia County Prison, which he served. Due to this conviction applicant faces deportation.

Applicant came to this country when he was three and one-half years of age and has not returned to the country of his birth since that time. Because his father secured citizen papers after applicant had reached the age of twenty-one, applicant was not included in the citizenship of his parents, and therefore, upon the commission of this crime he is subject to deportation under Federal Law.

Applicant is married and has a daughter and a son. If we were not to grant this pardon the applicant's family may be broken up and he forced to return to a land where he knows nothing of the customs or the speech. This would be a great hardship on this family.

In order to avoid deportation of this applicant the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Doblitz, No. 8778, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Doblitz, convicted of illegal sale of liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on March 28, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-eight years of age and is engaged in the scrap iron metal business with Morris J. Cohen. He was arrested and charged with violation of the liquor laws by selling after twelve o'clock Saturday, which law was repealed shortly following applicant's conviction.

This applicant has an excellent record and has been in no further trouble for a period of three years.

The Board of Pardons feels he will not again offend against society and for the sake of his family and his evident rehabilitation we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence W. Drake, D-9406, No. 9011, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence W. Drake, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wyoming County on January 20, 1947, be commuted from 1½ years to 10 months, expiring on November 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-three years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years for larceny.

The trial judge, Honorable Edward B. Farr, does not oppose commutation nor does the district attorney leaving the matter entirely up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have reported that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record and his attitude toward authority is satisfactory.

Under the circumstances the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that to show leniency at this time would do much to help this applicant to show that he has learned his lesson and will never again offend against society. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Falco, D-4291, No. 6806, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Falco, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 2, 1939 to be computed from September 3, 1939 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 2 months, expiring on November 3, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for robbery.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that applicant has a good record and seems to be trying to adjust himself satisfactorily.

The trial judge is of the opinion that commutation at this time may be helpful to applicant. The district attorney is not opposed to commutation.

The Board of Pardons therefore following the thought of the trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, and the district attorney recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Gilchrist, D-4847, No. 6655, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Donald Gilchrist, convicted of burglary, larceny, removing journals from railroad cars in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 4, 1940 to be computed from December 12, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 months, expiring on October 12, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Heffner, No. 8994, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Heffner, convicted of larceny, operating an automobile without consent of owner, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 17, 1946 to be computed from April 15, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 7 months, expiring on November 15, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major offense. He was arrested and charged with the crime of larceny and operating an automobile without consent of owner and sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half nor more than five years in the Delaware County Jail.

Applicant has served over one and one-half years of his minimum sentence at the Delaware County Jail where he has conducted himself properly and endeavored to improve himself.

The district attorney from Delaware County has no objection to commutation and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion the action of this applicant was not intended to be larceny but more an act to enjoy a ride, and therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Hennessey, B-6509, No. 182-A, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Mike Hennessey, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery, etc., in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Fayette County, on January 3, 1939; and assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to rob, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Fayette County, on April 6, 1949, be commuted on Bill No. 21, December Sessions, 1938, from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 1 month and 16 days, expiring on November 1, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Henry, D-4172, No. 6598, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Henry, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 7, 1939 to be computed from April 3, 1939 be commuted from 9 years to 8 years and 7 months, expiring on November 3, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction. He was convicted on a charge of robbery and sentenced to a term of not less than nine nor more than twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has served approximately eight and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written to the Board of Pardons stating his adjustment and performance in that institution are excellent and they have no objection to his release.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to his release and the Board of Pardons are of this same opinion, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted especially since he has practically served his full minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George W. Henry, C-3826, No. 7243, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on George W. Henry, convicted of entering with intent to steal in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 3, 1935 to be computed from April 30, 1943, be commuted on Bill No. 19 December Sessions, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on November 10, 1947; and on Bill No. 20 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 11, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County for from eight to sixteen years. This sentence to begin at the expiration of a previous sentence which was imposed in 1929 and which the applicant is required to serve in full because of his parole violation.

He has a good record in the Philadelphia County Prison and to date he has served over ten and one-half years, but because of this parole violation, the applicant would still have to serve approximately four and one-half years.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and leaves the matter of commutation to the Board.

Since this applicant has served such a long period of time, we feel that he will not again commit any offenses against society because if he does he will be returned to prison for approximately fourteen years. During all of this time the applicant will be under strict parole supervision.

We feel, under all of the circumstances, that this applicant has been severely punished and therefore realizing that he will be on strict parole supervision we are recommending that a commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Hinton, D-6317, No. 412, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Hinton, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on February 17, 1942 to be computed from February 7, 1942, be commuted from 5 years to 9 months, expiring on November 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-six years of age and has now served a sentence of from five to ten years for an alleged robbery of \$.75c. The sentence as imposed by Judge Carroll was held unconstitutional and improper under the Wheeler decision, and therefore, the applicant's sentence was recomputed. Although the applicant has now served over five years because of this change in the record the applicant is only given seven months credit.

The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that we should correct the error in the sentence which he imposed by granting this applicant a commutation of his minimum sentence.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a commutation.

In order to give effect to the original intent of the sentence imposed by Judge Carroll, the Board recommends that a commutation be granted. This applicant will be on parole for a period of approximately nine and one-half years.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Kilmas, C-9860, No. 96-B, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter Kilmas, convicted of assault, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 25, 1941 to be computed from February 18, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 8 months, expiring on October 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term

of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nelson Charles LaMont, D-3657, No. 4865, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nelson Charles LaMont, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 6, 1939 to be computed from December 9, 1938 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. Applicant served three years and has been on parole five years and nine months of a twenty year maximum sentence.

Applicant served four and one-half years with the armed forces of the United States serving overseas in the Asiatic Pacific and European Theatres. He had an excellent institutional record. Since August 1946 he has been connected with the civil service serving with the U. S. Army Transport Service as an able bodied seaman stationed on the LT-532, working around Iceland and northern European waters. He has helped his parents purchase a home and is helping in all ways to better his position in life.

Since applicant was never arrested for any offense whatsoever prior to this and since he has made every effort to rehabilitate himself and also for his very good army record the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur Mackenthum, C-5913, No. 5230, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned mem-

bers of the Board of Pardon recommend that the life sentence of Wilbur Mackenthum, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 30, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years, 9 months and 17 days,expiring on November 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-one years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in the first degree. At this time, applicant has served over seventeen years and seven months of this sentence.

The facts of the crime are: On December 6, 1929, applicant together with three accomplices held up and killed a bank messenger. Applicant was the driver of the follow up car. The amount of loot was \$34,000.00. The following day applicant surrendered to police and turned over his share of the loot.

The Board of Trustees have written the Board of Pardons that this applicant has a most outstanding record at the penitentiary. He is employed in the medical department, having acquired proficiency as a laboratory technician. He has made numerous blood donations to the American Red Cross serum bank. They recommend him highly for commutation.

The president judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, recommend him highly stating: "I always felt that he was the least guilty of all of them."

The Board of Pardons considering all the facts of this case and especially that his accomplice was commuted by the Board of Pardons last year, are of the opinion this applicant would be a good risk, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse Joseph Martin, B-1954, No. 4543, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jesse Joseph Martin, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lawrence County on April 4, 1930 be commuted from life to 17 years and 7 months, expiring on November 4, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is the only crime he ever committed against society. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for murder in the first degree.

Applicant has served over eleven years and three months in the Western State Penitentiary. He has now been on parole over six years and is desirous of having a commutation of his maximum sentence granted in order that he may be released from further parole supervision.

The trial judge, Honorable James A. Chambers, has written the Board of Pardons stating: "I have always regarded Martin as possibly the least culpable of any of the young men engaged in this sad affair and believe

that he is entitled to at least as much leniency as any of them." The Board of Parole has stated his behaviour while on parole has been good and they have no complaints.

After reviewing this application and the fact that all this applicant accomplices have been granted commutation, the Board of Pardons can not see why this applicant should not be given like consideration, and therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles McCullough, D-3457, No. 6414, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles McCullough, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938 to be computed from September 24, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 9 years and 2 months, expiring on November 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty seven years of age and this is the first time he was convicted of any crime whatsoever. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to ninety years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At this time the applicant has served over nine years of an unusually heavy minimum sentence of thirty years.

At the time of the commission of this crime, applicant was an immature individual of just eighteen years. During his incarceration he has matured and gives every indication of rehabilitation.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, who imposed this heavy sentence more as a preventive to a life of crime than the fact he expected him to serve such a long sentence, states in a letter to the Board that he would have no hesitancy in recommending commutation for this applicant. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons after consideration, is of the opinion this applicant has learned his lesson and further incarceration would have no added effect, and therefore, recommend that applicant be granted commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Morris, C-5304, No. 2447, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Charles Morris, convicted of robbery, larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 12, 1929, be commuted on Bill 582 April Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years and 6 months, expiring on October 12, 1947, and on Bill No. 688 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 13, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bertha Murray, No. 4145, No. 8986, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bertha Murray, convicted of murder in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 26, 1944 to be computed from March 27, 1944 be commuted from 6 years to 3 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on November 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. She was charged with the crime of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of from six to twenty years in the Philadelphia County Prison.

Applicant has served over three years and six months of her minimum sentence.

The facts of the crime are that applicant stabbed her husband. This act was brought about by abusive treatment given to her, treatment which became more than applicant could bear, causing her to commit this crime.

The Warden of the Philadelphia County Prison states applicant has a very good record and chances for a good parole adjustment appear favorable.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion applicant has been sufficiently punished and should be given an opportunity to return to her children and again take her place in society and prove she can be a law-abiding citizen. Therefore, we recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominic Joseph Neiroduzski, B-4874, No. 3602, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment of Dominic Joseph Neiroduzski, convicted of entering a building in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 20, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 73 September Sessions, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 11 months, expiring on November 20, 1947, and on Bill No. 76 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-four years of age and was sentenced to the Western State Penitentiary to a term of from fifteen to thirty years for entering a building. At this time applicant has served nearly twelve years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons stating applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Thomas M. Marshall, has no objection to his being paroled.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion his criminal record was the outgrowth of a vicious slum area environment and inadequate home supervision. However, since his incarceration he has an improved outlook on life and we believe he will not again offend against society. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that the prayer of the applicant be answered and he be granted commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles W. Patterson, B-8199, No. 7383, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles W. Patterson, convicted of assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to rob, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on May 7, 1942 to be computed from April 15, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 6 months, expiring on October 15, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Domenico Peraro, No. 3270, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Domenico Peraro, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) making check without funds in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on February 14, 1939; (2) larceny by bailee, forgery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on May 10, 1939; and (3) forgery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on June 14, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-two years of age and this is not the first time he was guilty of any offense but he has on several occasions been arrested. The reason for this application is to escape deportation to Italy.

Applicant came to this country when quite a young man. In fact he was not quite five years of age when

brought here. He served in the United States Army during World War I and was given an honorable discharge therefrom. The other offenses for which he was convicted could have caused his deportation but the Immigration authorities have forgiven him these crimes because they did not involve moral turpitude.

Applicant since arriving in this country married a girl from Philadelphia. His only son is a veteran of World War II, married an English girl and is now living in England. Applicant speaks no Italian, knows nothing of Italian customs and his wife has never been out of the United States. If this applicant were deported his home would be broken up, his wife would become destitute and he would become a man without a home, family or country.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel this punishment would be too severe, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John T. Pidcock, C-9135, No. 2416, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John T. Pidcock, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 5, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 89 May Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 4 years and 1 month, expiring on October 5, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred S. Powell, C-5814, No. 1885, September Session, 1947.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Alfred S. Powell, convicted of robbery, larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 20, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 1193 December Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years, 9 months and 20 days, expiring on October 10, 1947; and on Bill No. 1199 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 11, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Pugliese, B-6612, No. 5504, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank J. Pugliese, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on February 21, 1939 to be computed from January 25, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 8 years, 8 months, and 5 days, expiring on September 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Puliti, C-8726, No. 1511, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Pasquale Puliti, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 2, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was arrested with five accomplices and charged with the commission of a series of fourteen burglaries and robberies. However, this applicant was in only three of the robberies.

At the time of the commission of these robberies applicant was only eighteen years of age. Applicant has since married, owns his own home and business and is a father of three children.

The trial judge and the district attorney are not opposed to the granting of relief as prayed for, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank D. Roth, No. 45882, No. 9036, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that Frank D. Roth, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on January 17, 1938 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with robbery and receiving stolen goods together with three accomplices. Following his service of two months in the Allegheny County Workhouse he was released and went straight. He was inducted into the armed forces and served forty-four months, two years and eight months of which were in the South Pacific. He received an honorable discharge. He is married and desires to make application for a position as policeman in the City of Pittsburgh but is unable to do so because of his prior criminal record.

Since applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately ten years and because of his excellent army record we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clair Roush, D-9212, No. 9024, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clair Roush, convicted of burglary, conspiracy in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Perry County on October 31, 1946 to be computed from August 14, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 3 months, expiring on November 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and was sentenced to a term of from two and one-half to five years in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the crime of burglary, conspiracy. He has served one year and two months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable W. W. Rice, has written the Board of Pardons that he favors clemency as he feels applicant has been amply punished, in fact thinks the sentence was excessive and dissented at the trial but was overruled by the associate judges. The district attorney of Perry County concurs with the opinion of the judge.

In view of the above the Board of Pardons agree wholeheartedly with the judge, and therefore, recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James B. Schoeppner, B-3935, No. 3750, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on James B. Schoeppner, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 15, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 99 December Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 3 years and 10 months, expiring on October 15, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry H. Seeley, D-949, No. 97-B, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Harry H. Seeley, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 24, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 818 October Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 11 years, 11 months and 10 days, expiring on October 4, 1947; and on Bill No. 819 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 5, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sebastian Simone, No. 4117-D, No. 98-B, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Sebastian Simone, convicted of robbery, assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 16, 1941 to be computed from May 6, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 5 months, expiring on October 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ollie Stallworth, D-8568, B-9566, No. 8975, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ollie Stallworth, convicted of murder,

manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 9, 1945 to be computed from August 27, 1945 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on November 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty years of age and this is the first crime for which he was ever convicted. He was charged with murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of from two and one-half to five years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time he has served over two years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record.

Applicant realizes the wrong he did but believes he has atoned for this crime against society. It would never have occurred if victim had not broken up his home.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record, he has earned seven high school credits and studied poultry husbandry.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has shown beyond a doubt that he will not again offend against society and he has earned a right to again establish and maintain a home for himself. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Adam Tryanuski, D-4676, No. 5538, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Adam Tryanuski, convicted of assault, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on February 16, 1940 to be computed from February 8, 1940, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years and 8 months, expiring on October 8, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Otto C. Verdekkel, No. 41203, No. 94-B, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Otto C. Verdekkel, convicted of entering a building in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on December 2, 1937 to be computed from November 27, 1937, be commuted from 16 years to 9 years, 10 months and 10 days, expiring on October 7, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Williams D-3805, No. 8034, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Williams, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 7, 1939 to be computed from February 27, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 9 months, expiring on November 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty years of age and was sentenced to a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years

in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the crime of robbery. Applicant together with five accomplices held up and robbed two tailor shops. The loot amounted to \$60.00. At the present time, applicant has served over eight and one-half years of a minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have reported to the Board of Pardons that applicant deserves credit for the interest which he has shown in self-improvement and the wise use of his earnings, part of which has been invested in war bonds. They favor commutation.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting commutation and the Board of Pardons concur with him due to the fact applicant has given every indication of rehabilitation, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Phillip Yurgosky, C-8984, No. 2538, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Phillip Yurgosky, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County, on May 27, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with two accomplices with robbery of four persons. The total loot was \$74.00. He has been on parole eleven years and been in no further trouble.

The Board of Parole has no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence. However, this applicant asks for a pardon. The reason he requests a pardon is that he is living in Brooklyn, New York and desires to adopt a child. In the adoption the question of a prior criminal record will be brought up and he wishes to avoid this, and therefore seeks a pardon from Pennsylvania. Applicant is married and happily adjusted with his wife.

Under these circumstances, we feel applicant has shown by his conduct that he is not likely to offend against society again, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Zdrall, B-5309, No. 4572, September Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Zdrall, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on November 27, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty years of age and this is the only offense against society he ever committed. He was arrested in 1936 and charged with robbery. He with three accomplices robbed three priests of ninety (.90c) cents in cash and two wrist watches. He served his minimum sentence.

Applicant is a native of Poland and came here approximately twenty years ago. He is married and has a family here, if he is returned to Poland it would be equivalent of passing a death sentence upon this man.

Because of this conviction applicant must either be deported or secure a pardon from the Board of Pardons. In view of his excellent record for the past three years we believe he has been rehabilitated and will not again commit these offenses, and therefore, recommend that he be granted a pardon in order that the warrant for deportation may be stayed.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Brodhead, B-1790, No. 9075, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Brodhead, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on January 15, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-five years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seventeen to thirty-four years for the crime of burglary and breaking and entering. Applicant served four years and ten months of his minimum sentence and was released on parole on recommendation of the Board of Pardons on November 24, 1934.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry H. Rowand, recommends favorably that this applicant be granted a full pardon. There is no opposition from the district attorney of Allegheny County.

The Board of Parole reports that applicant has an excellent parole record, being on parole for the past thirteen years.

Applicant bases his request for pardon on his excellent adjustment while on parole and his state of health which requires him to live in another climate. Applicant with his wife and family desires to move to Texas and prays

for this pardon in order that he may start a new life in a new state without the stigma of this crime on his name.

The Board of Pardons after careful consideration are of the opinion this applicant, being sufficiently punished, has shown by his excellent parole record for thirteen years, that he is completely rehabilitated and we therefore recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Bucholski, D-3233, No. 5002, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward J. Bucholski, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 30, 1938 to be computed from June 14, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years, 4 months and 12 days, expiring on October 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles E. Etter, No. 2717-D, No. 99-B, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles E. Etter, convicted of burglarly in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on April 22, 1936 to be computed from March 16, 1936, be commuted from 10 years to 11 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on October 26, 1947. (Paroled September 16, 1937; parole revoked April 15, 1940; reparaoled on April 15, 1947 to start new sentence, maximum expires October 15, 1948).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Franklin, D-4573, No. 101-B, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harold Franklin, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 9, 1940 to be computed from December 28, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 months, expiring on October 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Grossi, B-5976, No. 5038, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Albert Grossi, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 3, 1938 to be computed from February 17, 1938 be commuted from 14 years to 9 years and 9 months, expiring on November 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction. Applicant was charged with the crime of robbery and sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven to fourteen years. At the time this crime was committed applicant was only eighteen years of age. Applicant served five years and six months and on July 20, 1943, his minimum sentence was commuted by the Governor and he was released on parole August 25, 1943.

On January 22, 1944, applicant was inducted into the army and received a medical discharge therefrom because of disability resulting from his war service. At the present time, applicant receives a pension of \$34.50 per month.

The Board of Parole reports applicant has a good parole record. Applicant at the present time is in business for himself and believes that he has shown the Board of Pardons by his good conduct that he is rehabilitated and entitled to favor from them.

The Board of Pardons therefore, after due consideration, recommends to your Excellency that the commutation of maximum sentence be granted applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Jones, No. 9047, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Jones, convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on December 9, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-four years of age and this is the only crime for which he was ever arrested. Applicant went for a ride with a friend in a stolen car. Applicant did not know car was stolen. He was placed on probation for a period of three years.

For the past eighteen years applicant has been in no further trouble and at this time desires a pardon in order that his name may be cleared from the stigma of this crime and he become eligible to take a civil service position as special policeman in the City of Pittsburgh.

The Board of Parole does not object to the granting of a pardon nor is there any opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

The Board of Pardons vigorously recommends that a pardon be granted this applicant as they are of the opinion, at best, applicant is only technically guilty because he did not know the car was stolen. They also take into consideration his age at the time of the commission of this crime and the fact that he has been in no further trouble for such a long time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Kocul, No. 60724, No. 8823, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Kocul, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 18, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on November 18, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two and one-half to five years for robbery.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse and the district attorney of Allegheny County have no objection to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been incarcerated long enough to realize the seriousness of the crime he committed and if granted leniency at this time will become a law-abiding citizen. We therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Luketina, C-7778, No. 102-B, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Luketina, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 23, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 8 months and 3 days, expiring on October 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Franklin McClain, Jr., D-363, No. 5867, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Franklin McClain, Jr., convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 15, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 347 January Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 12 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on October 25, 1947; and on Bill No. 348 from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Myers, No. 3294-D, No. 103-B, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Myers, convicted of larceny of automobile, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 2, 1938 to be computed from January 19, 1938, by commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Niemi, D-4717, No. 6738, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences

of imprisonment imposed on Alexander Niemi, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 5, 1940, to be computed from February 16, 1940; and of robbery and assault in the Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on December 9, 1944, sentence to run concurrent with sentence imposed in Philadelphia County on March 5, 1940, be commuted on Bills Nos. 1016 and 1017 February Sessions, 1940, from a minimum term of 20 years to a minimum term of 7 years and 9 months, expiring on November 16, 1947; and on Bill No. 281 June Sessions, 1940 (Delaware County—to run concurrent) from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 2 years, 11 months, and 10 days, expiring on November 16, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-eight years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and assault. He has now served seven years and eight months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent disciplinary record and he has shown ability to organize, design and manage. He has also contributed generously to the support of his son.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he should be granted leniency because his crime was caused by lack of mature judgment and was more of a spirit of youthful recklessness than an actual depravity of mind or inherent criminal tendency. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul R. Nord, D-3821 No. 4986 October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Paul R. Nord, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1939 to be computed from February 23, 1939, be commuted from 30 years to 8 years, 8 months and 3 days, expiring on October 26, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant

conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd T. Rager, B-8654 No. 8945 October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Floyd T. Rager, convicted of burglary, violation of probation in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 26, 1943 to be computed from April 24, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years and 7 months, expiring on November 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for burglary and violation of probation. At the present time, applicant has served four years and six months of his minimum sentence.

This is rather a peculiar case in that the trial judge, Honorable G. Malcolm McDonald, placed applicant on probation for the crime of robbery, then having been informed of certain facts had applicant rearrested, giving him the unusually heavy sentence of from ten to twenty years. However, since the time Judge McDonald sentenced applicant to imprisonment he has listened to explanations of persons interested, read affidavits and feels now that applicant should be given clemency, and recommends commutation.

The Board of Pardons after giving application considerable thought feel that the only way to accomplish justice is to recommend that commutation be granted. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Raszkievicz, D-3898 B-9652 No. 9082 October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bernard Raszkievicz, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on April 12, 1939 to be computed from February 23, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 9 months, expiring on November 23, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery. At the present time, applicant has served over eight years and eight months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent record in the penitentiary and would recommend him for parole.

The sentencing authorities of Berks County are not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

The Board of Pardons after careful review are of the opinion this applicant by serving almost nine years in the penitentiary with such a good record has learned his lesson and will not again offend against society.

Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rocco Frank Rugnetta, D-2984 No. 5675 October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rocco Frank Rugnetta, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 17, 1938 to be computed from March 7, 1938 be commuted from 20 years to 9 years 8 months and 10 days, expiring on November 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served nine years and eight months of his minimum sentence.

The crime for which this applicant was sentenced was that in 1935 applicant and three accomplices held up a "crap" game. Loot was \$40.00. As they were leaving accomplice shot policeman in the leg. Applicant fled from scene of crime and on March 2, 1938, the burden of same, being more than he could bear, gave himself up.

The Board of Trustees have informed the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent disciplinary record and they have no objection to his release. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney is not opposed to commutation.

The Board of Pardons after careful consideration is of

the opinion that the applicant has served an unusually long term of imprisonment for a man undergoing his first prison sentence and further feels that he has a right at this time to clemency, and therefore, recommends that the prayer of the applicant be granted and commutation issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilmore L. Smax No. 9076, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Wilmore L. Smax, convicted of subornation of perjury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 26, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-three years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two to seven years for subornation of perjury. After serving his minimum sentence applicant was released on parole on June 26, 1933.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County have no objection to the granting of the pardon. The Parole Board have notified the Board of Pardons that applicant is no longer on parole and they have no available records concerning him but apparently his probation period was successful.

Applicant has made an outstanding record of rehabilitation becoming quite active in programs to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Board of Pardons after careful consideration feels that the stigma of applicant's early criminal record should be erased from his name, and he be granted a full and complete gubernatorial pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Sperduti, C-2203, No. 1402, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Sperduti, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bradford County, on February 22, 1923, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-six years of age with no prior record. Applicant was sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of first degree murder. The crime was the outcome of a railroad strike and applicant maintaining innocence, was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

Applicant served ten years and two months in the Eastern State Penitentiary and was granted commutation October 18, 1933. Applicant has been on parole thirteen years, ten months and seventeen days. The Board of Parole has informed the Board of Pardons applicant has an excellent parole record. There is no opposition from the authorities of Bradford County, in fact they favor the granting of a pardon.

Applicant was born in Italy and migrated to this country when seventeen years of age. He married and is the father of five children. He has an excellent work record. In fact he was credit as a resident in his adopted country. He had applied for citizenship prior to his conviction but until he receives a pardon and the stigma of this crime is lifted from his name the Immigration Authorities will not even consider same.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this applicant's record favorably are of the opinion his prayer should be granted and a full and complete gubernatorial pardon issue, in order that he may become a proud citizen of these United States.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Severino Ursino, B-9254, No. 104-B, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Severino Ursino, convicted of assault, being armed with intent to rob in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 19, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 975 February Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1947; and on Bill No. 976 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Zenas Edward Van Fleet, No. 9081, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Zenas Edward Van Fleet, convicted of grand larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Pike County, on April 20, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is fifty-two years of age and was sentenced to be placed on probation for a period of three years on the charge of larceny. Applicant pretended to be an agent of the United States Government and obtained the amount of \$530.00 falsely. Restitution was made.

Applicant has a good parole record and since the time he committed this crime has built up his own business in accounting and tax consultation employing fourteen people. He has regained his place in society as an honest citizen. Applicant desires this pardon in order that he may have a voice in the elections as well as have the privilege of acquiring a Certified Public Accounting license.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing carefully this application are of the opinion it is most deserving, and therefore, recommends to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Milan P. Vuckovich, D-9005, No. 9064, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Milan P. Vuckovich, convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on

April 29, 1946 to be computed from February 15, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on November 15, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for manslaughter.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Luzerne County.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this application carefully, taking into consideration he is a disabled veteran of World War II, and his physical condition being such that further incarceration may be very injurious are of the opinion the prayer of the applicant should be answered and commutation granted. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Wood, B-8250, No. 6015, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Eugene Wood, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County, on April 8, 1940 to be computed from February 8, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-four years of age and was never convicted of any crime whatsoever other than the crime for which he is now requesting a pardon. Applicant was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from nine and one-half to nineteen years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. Applicant served five years and four months of his minimum sentence and was released on parole June 29, 1945.

One month after his release applicant enlisted in the United States Merchant Marine. He was accepted and has continued at this work to date. He now desires a pardon in order that he may be promoted and obtain a Third Mate's License.

The sentencing authorities of Northumberland County are not opposed to the granting of this pardon.

The Board of Pardons under all the circumstances are of the opinion favor should be shown this applicant as a regard for the excellent adjustment he has made, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Francis Bright, No. 61921, No. 9067, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Francis Bright, convicted of killing a human being in mistake for game in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Potter County on December 14, 1946 to be computed from December 12, 1946 be commuted from 2 years to 11 months and 5 days, expiring on November 17, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two to four years for shooting a human being by mistake believing it to be an animal.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has a good record.

The trial judge has no objection if applicant has made a proper readjustment. The district attorney from Potter County is not opposed.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion the act of applicant was not of a vicious nature but more of lack of thought, and further believe applicant has learned his lesson by being incarcerated, and will not again offend against society.

Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Ardif, No. 3443-D, No. 100-B, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William J. Ardif, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 26, 1938 to be computed from August 15, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 2 months, and 10 days, expiring on October 25, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Wright, D-7259, No 9096, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Wright, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 28, 1943 to be computed from June 22, 1943 be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years and 6 months, expiring on December 22, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has a perfect disciplinary record and would recommend him for parole.

The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written the Board of Pardons stating that he sees no reason why applicant should not be given the same consideration as his accomplice who was granted commutation at the May Sessions, 1947. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has raised no objection to commutation.

At the time this crime was committed, applicant was a young man of twenty-one years of age, very headstrong and did not realize the seriousness of his actions. He has served nearly four and one-half years of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years. During his imprisonment, he has been continuously employed and has tried in every way to adjust himself and effect self-improvement.

The Board of Pardons, after careful review, is of the opinion that this applicant should be rewarded for his cooperative attitude while confined and since his accomplice has already been given clemency we should grant applicant the same consideration. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Winchester, B-9541, No. 8561, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herman Winchester, convicted of robbery, felonious assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 7, 1946 to be computed from January 31, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 1 year, 10 months and 21 days, expiring on December 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for robbery, felonious assault and battery.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record. There is no opposition to the granting of commutation from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

Applicant is married and the father of an eighteen month old child both of whom are very much in need of his support.

The Board of Pardons feels that the time this applicant has been in the penitentiary has served its purpose and he will not again offend against society, and therefore, for the sake of his wife and child we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Earl Thomas, D-5790, No. 6021, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Earl Thomas, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 23, 1941 to be computed from April 7, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 7 months and 20 days, expiring on November 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.00 and to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery. At the present time, applicant has served over six and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees have reported to the Board of Pardons that applicant shows interest in bettering himself and is a willing worker.

Applicant was only eighteen years of age at the time this crime was committed and was under the influence of his brother-in-law, who was eight years his senior. During his confinement he has been trying to make an honest effort toward self-improvement and desires this commutation in order that he may take his place in society along with his fellow men.

Due to his extreme youth and the fact that this is his first offense, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that consideration should be shown this applicant, and therefore, recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Guiseppe or Joseph Tetto, D-2717, No. 4760, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Guiseppe or Joseph Tetto, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on December 22, 1937 to be computed from December 15, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is sixty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years for sodomy. Applicant served five years and on April 1, 1943 was released on parole. On December 15, 1945 his maximum sentence expired and he was issued a final discharge from the parole board.

This applicant has always maintained he is innocent. He pleaded guilty because he was ashamed to go to court and wanted the case disposed of as quickly as possible. It might be stated here that the victim's parents and applicant had not been on friendly terms.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities. The Board of Parole report that he made an excellent adjustment while on parole by conforming to the rules of parole. Applicant is applying for a pardon because he has been ordered by the immigration authorities to be deported.

Since there is a question of this man's guilt, the fact that he has been in no further trouble and the question of deportation that is involved, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul E. Tegge, D-4128, No. 7099, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Paul E. Tegge, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on June 29, 1939 to be computed from May 26, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 8 years, 6 months, and 10 days, expiring on December 6, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Streich, No. 9129, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John A. Streich, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on November 30, 1945 to be computed from August 30, 1946 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on December 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-five years of age and has served approximately three years of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for the crime of prison breach and issuing worthless checks.

The applicant was sentenced in September, 1944 for a term of not less than two nor more than four years for issuing worthless checks and it was while serving this sentence that the applicant walked away from the Delaware County Prison. No force was used.

Applicant is a veteran of World War II and has a certificate of Eligibility, which under the G. I. Bill of Rights will enable him to go to school as he is desirous of becoming an X-ray technician.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this case is of the opinion applicant should be granted clemency, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Randall Smith, D-6307, No. 7519, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Randall Smith, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Monroe County on February 13, 1942 to be computed from February 11, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 10 months and 10 days, expiring on December 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-six years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served approximately six years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record and his attitude and adjustment is satisfactory in every respect.

The trial judge and district attorney of Monroe County leaves the matter of commutation entirely up to the Board of Pardons. Applicant's accomplice who was equally guilty had his commutation granted September, 1946.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that if this applicant is given an opportunity will lead a decent and law-abiding life and become a credit to his community. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Singler, B-2045, No. 1952, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon William Singler, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 16, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 10 May Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 2 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on December 26, 1947; and on Bill No. 12 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He together with six others, was a member of a gang who committed a series of armed robberies. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twelve to twenty-four years. On December 21, 1934, he was paroled and adjusted fairly well while on parole. In 1941 he was married and is now the father of two children. He is applying for a termination of parole in order to go to Florida where he is offered employment by his brother-in-law.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County. The Board of Parole has reported to the Board of Pardons that all information regarding this parolee in the past several years indicate that his conduct has been above reproach. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has shown by his honest and successful effort that he will not again offend against society and that he should be given an opportunity to better his station in life and thereby make a better livelihood for his wife and two children.

The Board of Pardons, therefore recommends that applicant be granted commutation of his maximum sentence and be released from parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Rodgers, AA-2063, No. 107-B, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank J. Rodgers, convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1938 to be computed from

June 24, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 5 months, and 10 days, expiring on December 4, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Roberts, D-4695, No. 106-B, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clarence Roberts, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1940 to be computed from February 21, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 9 months and 19 days, expiring on December 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Leo Puglin, B-9150, No. 8003, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Leo Puglin, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 29, 1944 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 20 days, expiring on November 19, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for robbery.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record. There is no opposition to the granting of commutation from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

At the present time, applicant has served almost three years of his minimum sentence of five years and has made every effort towards rehabilitation. His accomplice has been paroled and granted a final discharge.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that applicant should be given consideration due to the fact that his accomplice has been released and also feel that he will not again offend against society. Therefore, we recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applictaion of John J. Palmer, D-2969, No. 4356, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John J. Palmer, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 11, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to four years for voluntary manslaughter. Applicant served two years of his sentence and was paroled on March 11, 1940, receiving his final discharge from parole on March 11, 1942, at the expiration of his maximum sentence. On November 28, 1944, applicant entered the armed forces of the United States and served with distinction until September 28,

1945, when he received an honorable discharge. Applicant is happily married and the father of three children. He bears a good reputation in his community.

The Board of Parole has notified the Board of Pardons that while he is not now on parole when he was, his record was excellent.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this man certainly deserves consideration as he has shown very emphatically that he is rehabilitated. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John O'Malley, D-3640, No. 5157, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John O'Malley, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 27, 1938 to be computed from December 10, 1938, be commuted from 12 years to 9 years, expiring on December 10, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. Moyer, B-3561, No. 6370, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sr: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Charles J. Moyer, convicted of robbery, murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 24, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 8 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 4 years and 11 months, expiring on December 24, 1947; on Bill No. 12 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 25, 1947; and on Bill No. 10 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 26, 1947. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 9).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-nine years of age and was sentenced in 1933 to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from forty to eighty years for robbery, murder in the second degree. Applicant together with four accomplices, robbed several places. During one of these robberies, applicant and accomplices were forced off the road by victim who was inebriated. He attacked applicant and was shot.

At the present time, applicant has served fourteen years and nine months of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has a commendable institutional record, is cooperative and trustworthy and they would undoubtedly recommend him for parole if he were eligible. The district attorney of Allegheny County has no opposition to commutation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant through his incarceration has developed a sense of social and moral values and he will not again offend against society. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Billie Morris, B-533, No. 183-A, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Billie Morris, convicted of burglary, felonious assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 8, 1927, be commuted on Bill No. 99 November Session 1927, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 9 years, 11 months and 28 days, expiring on December 6, 1947; on Bill No. 100 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 7, 1947; and on Bill No. 101 (Bills Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106 and 948—concurrent) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 8, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Messino, D-7075, No. 105-B, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Messino, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 18, 1938 to be computed from April 14, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 8 months, expiring on December 14, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Zane Maguire, No. 9132, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Zane Maguire, convicted of conspiracy to violate the Liquor Control Act in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 20, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty years of age and has no prior criminal record. The facts of the crime are the applicant, owner of a hotel, purchased liquor from another and sold same without paying the Pennsylvania tax. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and placed on probation for a period of three years.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia.

Applicant is married and has three children. He was inducted into the army on March 5, 1945, and at the end of hostilities received an honorable discharge. At the present time, he is employed as a clerk by A. C. Wood, Jr., stock broker and is in line to obtain a better position but this will require that he be bonded, which bond he cannot obtain unless he is granted a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since this is his first offense against society and also the nature of the offense that applicant will not again offend against society and therefore we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Johnson C-7153, No. 6626, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of James Johnson, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 11, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on December 21, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for murder in the first degree. At present time applicant has served over sixteen and one-half years of his life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has maintained an excellent institutional record.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County are not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this crime was the outcome of spontaneous action to defend himself and not a cold blooded, or otherwise planned murder. Also since applicant has served such a long time with a good disciplinary record we feel he will never again violate the law in any respect, and therefore, recommend him for commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell P. Irvine, B-2854 No. 108-B November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Russell P. Irvine, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on June 5, 1942 to be computed from May 31, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 6 months and 4 days, expiring on December 5, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term

of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Heaney, Jr. No. 9100 November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Heaney, Jr. convicted of burglary, entering with intent to commit a felony, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 9, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record and was given a sentence of not less than three days nor more than three years in the Philadelphia County Prison on the charge of burglary, entering with intent to commit a felony, receiving stolen goods. This crime was committed when applicant was seventeen years of age together with five other boys on a hot summer night. The loot consisted of candy, ice cream, which they ate, and other items such as soda, beer, whiskey, bottles and cigarettes were returned to the store-keeper intact when the boys were arrested.

Applicant served in the armed forces of the United States for three years and was given an honorable discharge therefrom. He is employed by the Yellow Cab Company who commend him highly. He is married and has a young son thirty-one months old. He also is the sole support of his aged father.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has shown that he is fully rehabilitated and we further feel that his crime was more "prankish" than criminal. Therefore, we recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted in order that applicant's name may be cleared for the sake of himself and family.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emerson Fisher, D-4850 No. 7671 November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Emerson Fisher, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 8, 1940 to be computed from February 8, 1940 be commuted from 9½ years to 7 years 10 months and 12 days, expiring on December 20, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from nine and one-half to nineteen years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. Applicant has served over seven years and ten months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record. The sentencing authorities of Northumberland County offer no opposition to the granting of commutation.

Applicant is married and the father of a thirteen year old son. On July 27, 1947, applicant's wife committed suicide and this leaves applicant's child without either parent. Applicant's accomplice, who was equally guilty, was granted commutation two years ago.

The Board of Pardons feels that since applicant's accomplice has been released there is no reason why applicant should not be shown the same consideration. The Board of Pardons further believe that this applicant is not really bad and has no serious criminal tendencies also that he should be with his son and continued incarceration can serve no further purpose. Therefore, we recommend that the prayer of the applicant be answered and commutation issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In Re Application of Clara Lou Cobb, No. 2418, No. 9114, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Clara Lou Cobb, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on May 8, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is a child of sixteen years of age. This is her first offense and at the present time she has spent seven months at the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy. The facts of the case are that the applicant interrupted a conversation between her school teacher and a counselor, whereupon the teacher struck her and in retaliation applicant hit back in self-defense striking teacher in the eye.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene C. Bonniwell, has written the Board of Pardons stating that he feels this child has been sufficiently punished and should be given consideration. Miss Franklin R. Wilson, Superintendent

of the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has a good record in that institution.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the incarceration of this young girl has been a very severe punishment and therefore recommend that clemency be granted at this time in order that this stigma may not warp her future. We therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph J. Bruno, D-2381, No. 6594, November Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph J. Bruno, convicted of murder, in the first degree, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on July 13, 1936, be commuted on Bills Nos. 128, 129 and 130 January Sessions, 1935, from life imprisonment to a minimum term of 11 years, 5 months, and 9 days, expiring on December 22, 1947; on Bill No. 126 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 23, 1947; and on Bill No. 127 from a maximum term of 12 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 24, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is sixty-three years of age and before this crime never infringed in any way against the law or society. Applicant was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Eastern State Penitentiary on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The crime with which this applicant is charged was the result of political bitterness that had existed in this community for many years. On the night of November 5, 1934, a riot took place outside the home of applicant and two men were killed. Applicant, together with six others, was arrested. They all maintained their innocence. It might be stated at this time that only a certain number were accused but in the house at the time were many others.

At the present time applicant has served over thirteen years, which is a very long time, when one considers the fact that a doubt may be raised as to his guilt. However, during his confinement applicant has conducted himself in an excellent manner. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that his disciplinary record is very good.

The Board of Parole after careful investigation have recommended that his parole plan be accepted in as much as the rules governing parole are adequate for the protection of society.

Applicant's health for the past six years has been very poor and it has been necessary for him to receive treatment at least twice weekly. Continued confinement will aggravate his condition. Applicant asks commutation so that he may receive special medical treatment.

The Board of Pardons after careful and thoughtful consideration, taking into account applicant's age, physical condition, and the fact that all his accomplices have been released, recommends to Your Excellency that the prayer of the applicant be granted and his sentence commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Myron Bell, D-8594, No. 9077, October Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Myron Bell, convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bradford County on November 20, 1945 to be computed from November 15, 1945 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 12 days, expiring on November 27, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty years of age and has no prior criminal record. The crime consisted of applicant forging his brother's name to a money order in the amount of \$298.11. Applicant was only eighteen years of age at the time this offense was committed. Applicant was sentenced to serve from four to ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has no objection to commutation nor does the trial judge.

The Board of Pardons taking into consideration his youth at the time this offense was committed and also the fact that this is his first offense are of the opinion that commutation be granted and so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Yick, D-4089, No. 5117, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Morris Yick, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 28, 1939 to be computed from December

10, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 20 days, expiring on December 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.'

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Yagiello, D-3462, No. 111-B, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Stanley Yagiello, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938 to be computed from September 8, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years, 3 months and 20 days, expiring on December 28, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Woznik, B-1507, No. 5996, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Woznik, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, robbery, felonious attempt to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on July 1, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 8 September Sessions, 1929, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 8 years, 5 months and 30 days, expiring on December 31, 1947; and on Bill No. 46 from a minimum term of 3½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Augustus T. Wilson, D-3207, No. 9179, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Augustus T. Wilson, convicted of assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to steal in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 11, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 7 months and 14 days, expiring on January 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two and one-half to five years for assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to steal. The amount of theft consisted of \$1.00.

Three weeks prior to the committing of this crime applicant had served three years in the United States Army, two years in the battle area of the Pacific. He received an honorable discharge therefrom.

At this time applicant has served one and one-half years of his minimum sentence and since he has an excellent record in the Philadelphia County Prison and also the fact of his army service, the Board of Pardons recommend that commutation be granted and applicant be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edmond Talucci alias Edmond S. Talucci, No. 9197, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edmond Talucci alias Edmond S. Talucci, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County on June 3, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to be on probation for a period of one year for the crime of entering with intent to steal, larceny. This occurred in 1938 when applicant was a boy of sixteen.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County are not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Since the commission of this crime, applicant has married and served three years with the Air Corps, two of which were overseas, and is at present attending college under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Applicant intends to continue his studies into graduate school and desires that the stigma of this juvenile offense be removed from his name.

After reviewing this case the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the prayer of the applicant be granted and that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gilbert L. Soulliard, D-7465, No. 9180, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir. The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gilbert L. Soulliard, convicted of assault and battery, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 20, 1942 to be computed from October 17, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on January 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of assault and battery and robbery. At the present time, applicant has served four years and two months of his minimum sentence. Applicant has always maintained his innocence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Pardons considering all the various angles of this case and giving applicant the benefit of the doubt, that he is innocent, cannot see where society would be helped by continued incarceration of applicant, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank William Searcy, C-9381, No. 4225, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Frank William Searcy, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 15, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 345 December Sessions, 1933 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on January 25, 1948; and on Bill No. 346 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and seeks commutation of his maximum sentence. The crime for which he seeks clemency consisted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon for which the court sentenced him to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years. October 22, 1940, he was granted commutation and released on parole and since that time has been in no further trouble.

There is no opposition to clemency from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons after considering this application are of the opinion applicant, because of his good record, should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he need no longer report to the parole authorities. We therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Theodore Scudder, D-7504, No. 8608, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Theodore Scudder, convicted of burglary, larceny, prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on October 15, 1943 to be computed from July 20, 1943, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on January 30, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for burglary, larceny and prison breach. At the present time, he has served four years, four months and twenty-seven days of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report to the Board of Pardons that applicant is trustworthy, capable and obedient. There is no opposition from either the trial judge or the district attorney of Susquehanna County.

Applicant feels he has earned the right to be released at this time as his penal experience has disciplined his

habits and also has awakened a sense of responsibility as to what is required to be a good citizen. He is married and has two children for whom he wishes to support and maintain a home.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant deserves consideration and so recommends to Your Excellency that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Scorato, B-3754, No. 5896, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Louis Scorato, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 27, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 7 months, expiring on January 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for murder, in the first degree. At the present time, applicant has served fourteen years and six months.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that if applicant were eligible for parole they would recommend him as he has a very good institutional record.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has derived the maximum benefits possible and that further incarceration will serve no purpose. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Axel J. Schroeder, No. 9147, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Axel J. Schroeder, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in

the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on May 3, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to be placed on probation for a period of eighteen months for the crime of involuntary manslaughter.

It is seven years since the commission of this crime, which consisted of applicant, while driving a truck, struck and killed victim. It was raining and he stopped immediately.

There is no opposition to the granting of clemency from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons after due consideration recommend that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick Russo, D-3487, No. 4703, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dominick Russo, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Pike County on October 15, 1938 to be computed from July 28, 1938 be commuted from 24 years to 9 years and 6 months, expiring on January 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twelve to twenty-four years for voluntary manslaughter. Applicant served five years and nineteen days of his minimum sentence and was released on parole August 17, 1943.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Pike County, they leaving the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Applicant is married and the father of three children. He is engaged in the restaurant business in the City of Harrisburg and doing quite well. He desires to obtain commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he might be released from parole. It should also be noted here that there is in this applicant's life many letters attesting to his good character from members of the police force, clergymen, and merchants with whom he does business.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that no further purpose can be served by keeping this man under parole any longer, and therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency, that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Ritter, No. 1726-D, No. 109-B, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Steve Ritter, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on November 24, 1937 to be computed from May 6, 1937, be commuted from 12 years to 10 years, 7 months and 23 days, expiring on December 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel J. Riccobono, No. 9168, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel J. Riccobono, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, conspiracy to steal in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 4, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was given a suspended sentence and placed on probation for a period of one year for the crime of larceny, receiving stolen goods and conspiracy to steal. This crime was committed in 1940.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County are not opposed to the granting of clemency.

The Board of Pardons, taking into consideration the fact that applicant has conducted himself well, has an honorable discharge from the United States Army and his desire to become eligible for a civil service position, recommend that this blot on his name be removed and he be granted a full and complete gubernatorial pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Palermo, No. 9170, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Palermo, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on April 17, 1928; and of lottery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on January 16, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-two years of age and the crimes for which he seeks pardon were committed when he was a young man of twenty-three. Applicant paid the fine which was imposed upon him and served sixty days of a six months sentence when he was released.

Since applicant's arrest in 1934 he has married and is the father of three girls and two boys ranging in age from seventeen to eleven years. Applicant has led an exemplary and successful life as a nationally known and respected fight manager.

President Judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons most highly of applicant's character listing particularly his outstanding cooperation in promoting boxing shows for the entertainment of soldiers in different camps and hospitals. He was the only boxing promoter who gave this service which cost him a minimum of \$10,000.00. Applicant is particularly good to all juvenile activities having organized and financed the Crusaders.

The Board of Pardons in considering this application are of the opinion that since applicant has behaved himself he should be given the benefit of a pardon to carry on his lawful business activities unembarrassed by this criminal record. Therefore, we recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis Ney, D-9143, No. 8059, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis Ney, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 22, 1943 to be computed from October 1, 1946 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on February 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to four years on the charge of statutory rape. At the present time, applicant has served one year and three months of his minimum sentence.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities, nor the father of the victim, and the victim herself sent a telegram recommending clemency.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has made an excellent adjustment and maintained an excellent disciplinary record.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this application are of the opinion applicant has been sufficiently punished and will now become a worthwhile citizen. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends the commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Murphy, No. 9171, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Murphy, convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 2, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was given a suspended sentence on May 2, 1939, for the unlawful sale of firearms.

The applicant has been in no further trouble for eight years and seven months. He served in the United States Army for three and one-half years and received an honorable discharge therefrom. He is married and the father of a sixteen month old daughter.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County to the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons, therefore recommends to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re-application of John Misicki B-1506, No. 1573, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Misicki, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, robbery, felonious attempt to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on July 1, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 8 September Sessions, 1929, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 8 years, 5 months and 30 days, expiring on December 31, 1947; and on Bill No. 46 from a minimum term of 3½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated

for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Medinski, C-7999, No. 2537, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Charles Medinski, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 221 May Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 8 months, and 20 days, expiring on January 27, 1948; and on Bill No. 236 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years for burglary. After serving seven years and twenty days, applicant was granted commutation of his minimum sentence and released on parole May 27, 1939.

Since applicant's release on parole he has maintained an excellent record. He has always been employed during these eight years and seven months on parole but he now seeks a commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may move more freely and take advantage of business possibilities which while he is under parole regulations he is unable to do.

There is no opposition from any of the sentencing authorities of Lackawanna County.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has shown by his good record while on parole he is fully rehabilitated, and therefore, recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted as prayed for by applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph J. Kolmansperger, D-2087, No. 5045, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph J. Kolman-sperger, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on March 29, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 338 April Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 9 months, expiring on December 29, 1947; and on Bill No. 338-A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and, feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilmer H. Kauterman, C-8407, No. 2911, December Sessions, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Wilmer H. Kauterman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny, and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on November 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 131 September Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 16 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 3 months and 20 days, expiring on January 27, 1948; and on Bill No. 129 from a maximum term of 14 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny, and receiving stolen goods. This was his first offense and after serving seven years of his minimum sentence it was commuted and he was released on parole December 6, 1939.

There is no opposition to the granting of clemency

from either the trial judge or the district attorney of Bucks County. They leave the matter up to the discretion of the Board of Pardons.

Applicant has been on parole for eight years and eleven days during which time he has been constantly employed. He is married and the father of a five year old daughter. He is buying his own home and has proven by his conduct that he is definitely through with any further acts of lawlessness.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has earned the right to be released from further parole, and therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Jones, Jr., D-7092, No. 8699, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Jones, Jr., convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 20, 1943 to be computed from April 13, 1943 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 9 months and 12 days, expiring on January 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-four years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for robbery. At the present time, applicant has served four years, eight months and four days of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has established and maintained an excellent disciplinary record and enjoys a good reputation.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that applicant has made a sincere effort to rehabilitate himself, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Imburgia, C-4871, No. 1922, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Benjamin Imburgia, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Allegheny County on February 21, 1928, be commuted from life to 19 years, 11 months and 3 days, expiring on January 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-four years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for life on the charge of murder, in the first degree. After serving ten years, ten months and three days, applicant was granted commutation and released on parole December 24, 1938.

Applicant has been in no further trouble since his release over eight years ago. He is happily married and at present is engaged in the restaurant business in Warren, Ohio. His being on parole is a serious handicap in preventing him from expanding and engaging in other lines of business.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County. The Board of Parole Agent has informed the Board of Pardons that: "from his knowledge of subject, he could see no reason why such commutation should not be granted." The Interstate Parole Report from Warren, Ohio, is in favor of granting commutation of maximum sentence.

Therefore, after taking into consideration the fact that this applicant has been in no further trouble for over eight years and shows every indication of remaining a law-abiding citizen, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of maximum sentence be granted as prayed for by applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Robert Henderson, D-1852, No. 8051, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Robert Henderson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 4, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 786 December Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 year and 20 days, expiring on January 24, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 785).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Peniten-

tiary for from twenty to forty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served approximately eleven years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that his behavior and adjustment in the cell block are above reproach.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the length of time already served is sufficient for the protection of society and that longer incarceration would serve no purpose. Therefore, we recommend that the prayer of the applicant be granted and commutation issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Douglas Gibson, No. 9054, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Douglas Gibson, convicted of attempt to obstruct public justice in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 12, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. The crime for which he seeks a pardon is attempting to obstruct public justice. He was sentenced in 1934 to be placed on probation for a period of one year.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County have no objection to the granting of a pardon.

Applicant has conducted himself in an excellent manner since the commission of this crime. He is married and holds an honorable discharge from the United States Navy having served two years.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that applicant's excellent record warrants the granting of executive clemency, and therefore, recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be given applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Gable, B-3426, No. 1834, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael Gable, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on October 22, 1932 to begin at expiration of original sentence, be commuted from 10 years to 1 year, 4 months, and 23 days, expiring on January 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-five years of age and at this time has been on parole approximately six years with a good record. Applicant is married and has four children, he has worked steadily, provided well for his family and has made a good adjustment in his community.

There is no objection from the sentencing authorities, they apparently, leaving the matter of commutation of maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. Applicant is desirous of receiving commutation of maximum sentence in order that he may be released from parole and engage in a business of his own; thus making a better livelihood for his family.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this application are of the opinion this applicant has earned the right to be released from parole. Further, that he has learned his lesson and will not again infringe against the laws of society. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Froneyberger, D-6158, B-9115, No. 6599, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Froneyberger, convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Cumberland County on December 6, 1941 to be computed from August 24, 1941 be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years and 5 months, expiring on January 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-three years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years for murder, in the second degree. This is the first crime for which he was ever convicted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has maintained a perfect disciplinary record in that institution. The sentencing authorities of Cumberland County leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Applicant has served over six years and four months of his minimum sentence and the Board of Pardons feels that in this length of service he has become fully rehabilitated and is prepared to return to society and will become a law-abiding citizen. Therefore, the Board of

Pardons recommend that the prayer of the applicant be heeded and a commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Otis M. Everett, No. 3417-C, No. 110-B, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Otis M. Everett, convicted of assault and battery; aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 8, 1942 to be computed from November 29, 1942, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years and 1 month, expiring on December 29, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Dzialak, No. 62761, No. 9145, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Dzialak, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June

25, 1947 to be computed from June 17, 1947, be commuted from 4 years to 7 months and 10 days, expiring on January 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-five years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two to four years for larceny of automobile.

Applicant at this writing has served six months of his minimum sentence. All of this service was in the hospital. Doctor A. H. Kraft, prison physician, has diagnosed applicant as an acute mania, giving evidence of continuing these periodic violence spells. Doctor Kraft is of the opinion the hospital at the Allegheny County Workhouse is not adequate to give applicant the medical attention he needs.

Applicant served in the armed forces of the United States receiving an honorable discharge therefrom. The purpose of this application is to allow applicant to be committed to a Veterans Hospital where he can receive proper treatment. Under existing regulations a veteran who is being held by the civil authorities on a charge of crime or misdemeanor is not eligible for hospitalization in a Veterans Administration Hospital unless such veteran has been unconditionally discharged from custody or paroled.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that the commutation of maximum sentence for this applicant be granted on the condition that he be admitted directly to a Veterans Hospital for treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen A. Devereux, D-7005, No. 7297, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stephen A. Devereux, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County, on March 5, 1943 to be computed from October 31, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-five years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three and one-half to nine years for voluntary manslaughter. After serving one year and ten months of his minimum sentence applicant was granted commutation and released on parole. February 1, 1946, applicant was granted commutation of his maximum sentence and released from parole.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Chester County to the granting of a pardon.

Applicant is an attorney by profession and prior to this crime was never in any trouble whatsoever. When applicant committed this crime he felt that he was protecting his wife and four children from imminent danger. He had no intention of killing victim but felt that victim and all other hunters should understand that they must not endanger his family life by shooting on his

farm. As soon as the catastrophe occurred he summoned aid, calling a doctor, an ambulance, the State Police and cooperated with the authorities by giving a frank and truthful statement of the facts.

The Board of Pardons feels that this crime was not the outcome of any criminal tendencies but rather committed under duress, with the main thought in mind of protecting his wife and family. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted in order that applicant may freely, fearlessly and with dignity practice his profession.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jerome Deptula, D-1235, No. 5236, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Jerome Deptula, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on April 15, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 322 April Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 11 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on January 25, 1948; on Bill No. 322-A from a minimum term of 8 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 26, 1948; on Bill No. 323 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 27, 1948; on Bill No. 324 from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1948; and on Bill No. 325 from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-eight to sixty-four years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served eleven years and eight months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant's disciplinary record is good. There is no opposition to the granting of commutation from the sentencing authorities of Luzerne County. It might be stated here that all of applicant's accomplices, who were equally guilty, have been released.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this application are of the opinion that justice has been served by the eleven and one-half years of applicant's incarceration and that he has learned his lesson and will upon his release show that he is fully rehabilitated and will not again infringe against the laws of society. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted and applicant be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Johnnie Davis B-7604 No. 6880, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Johnnie Davis, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clinton County on March 22, 1941 to be computed from March 14, 1941, be commuted from 9 years to 6 years, 9 months, and 16 days, expiring on December 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent George Crawford, D-1, No. 4048, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Vincent George Crawford, convicted of larceny of auto and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 2, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 1306 September Sessions, 1934, from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 2 months and 28 days, expiring on December 30, 1947.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release

from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack W. Bercute, No. 9140, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jack W. Bercute, convicted of or pleaded guilty, to the following offense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County (1) operating an automobile without consent of owner on March 23, 1925; (2) conspiracy and receiving stolen goods on December 9, 1929; and (3) sodomy suspicious character on December 20, 1931; and (4) in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County to the crime of assault and battery with intent to rob, carrying weapons on June 16, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced from Philadelphia and Schuylkill Counties on the following charges: (1) operating an automobile without consent of owner (2) conspiracy receiving stolen goods. (3) sodomy, suspicious character, and (4) assault and battery with intent to rob, carrying weapons.

Applicant after being released on parole was inducted into the armed forces of the United States where after approximately two years of service he received an honorable discharge. Applicant is married and desires this pardon in order to take a civil service position with the Federal Government, thereby bettering his position in life.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons being of the opinion this applicant has rehabilitated himself, and will never again infringe against the laws of society, recommend that he be granted a full and complete gubernatorial pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William George Arnold, No. 9143, December Session, 1947.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William George Arnold, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 22, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and four years ago was given a suspended sentence on the charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County are not opposed to the granting of a pardon to this applicant.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this case, taking into consideration that applicant served over three and one-half years in the armed forces and also the fact he has been in no further trouble, recommends that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert George Zitzelberger, No. 9220, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Albert George Zitzelberger, convicted of killing a human being in mistake for game in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on September 22, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 5 months, expiring on February 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Jefferson County Jail for a period of two years on a charge of killing a human being in mistake for game.

This is the applicant's only conviction. At the present time he has served approximately five months of this sentence. It is reported that he has an excellent institutional record and that he has received a most severe sentence, one much more severe than any meted out for similar offenses in that section of the state.

Many citizens of the vicinity have written the Board of Pardons requesting that clemency be granted. He has complied with all the conditions of the sentence except the completion of his jail sentence. Only the wife and family suffer from the applicant's incarceration for this unfortunate accident.

The district attorney of Jefferson County recommends commutation.

The Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Skurski, B-5286, No. 4770, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Frank Skurski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 26, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 17 October Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 3 years and 4 months, expiring on February 26, 1948; and on Bill No. 18 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on February 27, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 15 and 16).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fourteen to thirty-five years for robbery. At the present time, applicant has served eleven years and two months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that if applicant were eligible for parole, they would recommend him because he has served over eleven years; has an excellent institutional record, making every effort toward self-improvement and also because all his accomplices have been released. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion this is a deserving case and that applicant's long incarceration has taught him a lesson and that he will not again infringe against the laws of society. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Whitman Simpson, D-4855, No. 5824, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Whitman Simpson, convicted of robbery being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 15, 1940 to be computed from April 4, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 7 years, 10 months and 24 days expiring on February 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time applicant has served seven years and ten months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record while confined in that institution. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has written the Board of Pardons that he feels some consideration should be given applicant due to his prison record. The district attorney leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons after careful review concur with the opinion of the trial judge that since applicant has served such a long period of time with a good record that he has learned his lesson and will not again offend against society. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carlo Sgro, No. 235-D, No. 8626, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Carlo Sgro, convicted of robbery, assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on December 18, 1942, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on February 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Berks County Prison for from one and one-half to six years on a charge of robbery, assault and battery. On June 20, 1944, he was paroled for induction into the army.

The Honorable Paul N Schaeffer, sentencing judge, has written the Board of Pardons as follows: "I do not believe that Sgro would have participated in anyway in this offense if he had not been drinking, and I incline strongly towards a favorable recommendation of him to you."

Applicant is married and employed as a driver for a Potato Chip Company. He wishes to have a commutation of his maximum sentence in order to go into business for himself and be free to travel wherever it is necessary in the operation of his business.

The Board of Pardons are of the opinion that the confidence placed in applicant by the trial judge warrants a granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. Therefore, we recommend that commutation of maximum sentence be granted and applicant be released from parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore R. Oliver, C-5245, No. 3295, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Theodore R. Oliver, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 20, 1929 to be computed from December 27, 1928, be commuted from 20 years to 19 years, 1 month and 4 days, expiring on January 31, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Oleckna, C-5121, No. 3209, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned mem-

bers of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Edward Oleckna, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 220 May Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 9 months and 20 days, expiring on February 27, 1948; on Bill No. 221 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 28, 1948; and on Bill No. 236 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age. Sixteen years ago applicant with five accomplices committed a series of burglaries. He served seven years of a minimum sentence of twenty years when he was granted commutation of his minimum sentence of twenty years. He has been on parole eight and one-half years.

Both the present judge and district attorney are unfamiliar with the facts of the case and leave the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Parole reports that the applicant is making a good adjustment. He is now married and has a family of three children. He desires commutation of his maximum sentence to free his family from any further stigma.

He has an excellent record for eight and one-half years and has been in no further trouble. The Board of Pardons believe he has learned his lesson and will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Moszcynski, B-1537, No. 1574, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Moszcynski, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony; robbery, felonius attempt to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on August 5, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 8 September Sessions, 1929 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 8 years, 5 months and 29 days, expiring on February 4, 1948; and on Bill No. 46 from a minimum of 3½ years to a minimum of 1 day, expiring on February 5, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of

that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James M. McDonald, D-3659, No. 5422, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James M. McDonald, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 6, 1939 to be computed from December 9, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 2 months, expiring on February 9, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military

earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter J. McDermott, D-3843, No. 4553, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Walter J. McDermott, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 17, 1939 to be computed from March 10, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 11 months, expiring on February 10, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas P. MacDonald, No. 9104, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon

due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas P. MacDonald, convicted of operating automobile while under influence of intoxicating liquor, aggravated assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 20, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and was given a suspended sentence for the crime of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and aggravated assault and battery. This crime occurred in 1940 and since that time applicant has been in no further trouble.

Applicant is married and the father of two small children. He completed forty-one months of honorable service in the United States Army Air Force, thirty months of which were spent overseas. He rose to the rank of staff sergeant.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant should be given consideration for the sake of his family and also the fact that this mark against his name is hindering him from obtaining a position on the police force of Philadelphia. Therefore, we recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Lieberman, D-4861, No. 3912, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Julius Lieberman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 12, 1947 to be computed from April 17, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 10 months and 10 days, expiring on February 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty years of age. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. The loot being \$125.00. At the present time the applicant has served nearly eight years of a minimum of ten years.

We have been informed that the applicant is a co-operative prisoner and that he has an excellent institutional record.

The assistant district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to commutation.

Since he has a good record at the institution, has no opposition from the district attorney and has served over four-fifths of his sentence, the Board of Pardons has no objection and recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert H. Keough, No. 9226, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert H. Keough, convicted of felonious entry, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County, on May 25, 1939 to be computed from May 12, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was arrested in 1939 for the crime of felonious entry, larceny, receiving stolen goods and sentenced to imprisonment in the Bucks County Prison for from one month to three years.

The applicant served his minimum sentence and was released on parole. Chief County Probation Officer, Horace P. Gwinner, Bucks County, advises that during applicant's period of parole he reported regularly in writing and his record on parole was good. There is no opposition from either the trial judge nor the district attorney of Bucks County to the granting of a pardon.

Shortly after applicant served his sentence he went on maneuvers with the Pennsylvania National Guard and was mobilized into the United States Army on January 13, 1941, where he served honorably seeing combat service in Africa, Northern France and the Rhineland. He received the bronze and purple heart medals and was wounded in action in Germany. On August 16, 1945, he was given a medical discharge and at this time receives \$55.20 disability compensation from the Government each month.

Applicant bases this application on the fact that he has been a good and honest citizen since the commission of this crime and he is anxious to have this stigma removed from his name. The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant should be given every consideration not only due to his youth at the time of the commission of this crime but his military record should bear some fruit in removing this blot from his name. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William M. Hearn, D-3909, No. 113-B, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William M. Hearn, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1939 to be computed from March 9, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years and 11 months, expiring on February 9, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carlton Graff, No. 2716-D, No. 112-B, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carlton Graff, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 3, 1939 to be computed from February 18, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 11 months and 13 days, expiring on January 31, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Goodlin, B-7250, No. 5058, January Session, 1948.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert L. Goodlin, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on May 27, 1940 to be computed from May 18, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 8 months and 13 days, expiring on January 31, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore Furgarino, D-3853, No. 6742, January Session, 1948.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Salvatore Furgarino, convicted of entering with intent to steal, burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 28, 1939 to be computed from September 8, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 5 months and 20 days, expiring on February 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age. He committed a series of thirty-eight burglaries, robberies and assault. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in

the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eleven and one-half to forty-three years. He has now served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence.

It is reported to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge states the applicant makes a favorable impression on him. The district attorney leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because the applicant has served such a large portion of his sentence and he has had and maintained an excellent record the Board of Pardons feels he is now entitled to some consideration, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Dorian, D-4755, No. 5900, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Dorian, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 15, 1940 to be computed from February 27, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, expiring on February 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age. He is now serving a sentence of ten to twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary for seven armed robberies. He has now served approximately eight years of his minimum sentence.

This applicant is listed as an outstanding prisoner in the Eastern State Penitentiary by the Board of Trustees of that institution. He was only eighteen years of age when he committed these depredations and the Board of Pardons feels he should have another chance. The trial judge and district attorney feel the same way.

In view of the applicant's outstanding record and the fact that he has served approximately four-fifths of his sentence and the further fact that he was only eighteen when these crimes were committed the Board of Pardons recommends commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Contic, No. 61532, No. 9083, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Contic, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on October 1, 1946, be commuted from 22 months to 1 year and 5 months, expiring on March 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age. He has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from twenty-two months to five years for the crime of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. He has now served sixteen months of a minimum sentence of twenty-two months.

He has an excellent record in the Allegheny County Workhouse. The trial judge recommends favorable consideration of the case because applicant did not actually participate in the burglary but loaned his car, and for the further reason that applicant's wife and children are nearly destitute. The district attorney of Westmoreland County leaves it up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all of the above related circumstances we recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Boyd, B-1443, No. 9203, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Alexander Boyd, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 8, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-two years of age. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to twenty years for robbery. After serving four years he was released on parole May 8, 1933. He has been on parole fourteen years, eight months and seven days under the supervision of the Department of Probation, County of Cuyahoga, Cleveland, Ohio, who have written us that they are of the opinion he is worthy and has earned every consideration we can give him.

The applicant has always maintained that he is innocent and for this reason feels that he should be granted a pardon. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

The Board of Pardons due to the fact that this applicant insists that he is innocent, having never been in any previous trouble and further since his parole record is ex-

cellent, are of the opinion consideration should be shown him. Therefore, we recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde W. Bird, D-3112, No. 4439, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Clyde W. Bird, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Sullivan County on May 28, 1938 to be computed from May 19, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 8 months and 12 days, expiring on January 31, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bates, D-5431, No. 9223, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Bates, convicted of murder, in the second degree, assault with intent to kill, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and

Terminer of Schuylkill County on November 21, 1940 to be commuted from July 8, 1940 be commuted from 12 years to 7 years, 7 months and 20 days, expiring on February 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty years of age and he is now serving a sentence of from twelve to twenty-four years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charge of murder, in the second degree, assault with intent to kill and carrying concealed deadly weapons. He has now served nearly two-thirds of his minimum sentence.

This victim was a dangerous character and had on one prior occasion slashed applicant so badly that he almost died and on the night of the killing applicant was so frightened that he really believed he was acting in self-defense.

The sentencing authorities have not written the Board of Pardons indicating their stand on release of the applicant.

It is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that he has been severely punished and if released will probably be a law-abiding citizen. We recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Baio, D-2601, No. 8303, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Frank Baio, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 15, 1937 to be computed from October 27, 1937, be commuted from a minimum term of 25 years to a minimum term of 10 years and 4 months, expiring on February 27, 1948, and the minimum sentence imposed on January 25, 1938, to run concurrent with original sentence is also commuted.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-five years of age. He is now serving a sentence of twenty-five to fifty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on several charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He has now served over ten years of his sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. Honorable, Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons that if the applicant has an excellent institutional record he does not wish to stand in the way of his release. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to release of applicant.

Since the authorities who have the applicant under their jurisdiction recommend commutation and the sentencing authorities do not object the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William F. Arndt, No. 9205, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William F. Arndt, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses, to wit: (1) larceny of automobile in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County on January 16, 1923; (2) breaking and entering in the Municipal Court on December 26, 1923; (3) larceny in the Municipal Court on August 3, 1923; (4) malicious mischief in the Municipal Court on August 3, 1923; (5) entering with intent to steal in the Municipal Court on December 4, 1923; and (6) statutory rape in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court on September 16, 1925, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is forty-one years of age and was fined twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars and placed on probation for the following crimes, to-wit: (1) larceny of automobile; (2) breaking and entering; (3) larceny; (4) malicious mischief; (5) entering with intent to steal; and (6) statutory rape. These offenses occurred approximately twenty-three years ago when applicant was a mere boy of sixteen years.

Since the times these offenses occurred applicant has been in no further trouble. He is married, he served honorably with the armed forces in the United States, he is gainfully employed and a respected citizen.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this application feel same should be given consideration, and therefore, recommend to your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Henry Wildermuth, B-7292, No. 8427, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned mem-

bers of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence Henry Wildermuth, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 5, 1940 to be computed from June 8, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 9 months and 12 days, expiring on March 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age. He is serving a sentence of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the Western State Penitentiary for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This is his first conviction although it is not his first arrest. He was a juvenile problem in his youth and this was the natural result of that course. He has now served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence.

It is reported by the institutional authorities who have him in charge that he has an excellent record and that if he was eligible for parole they would recommend him for parole. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney objects to the granting of commutation. He has served a major portion of his sentence.

We feel that this applicant has served the greater portion of his sentence with a good record and since neither the trial judge nor the district attorney object to commutation, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis M. Wavrek, B-1135, No. 9239, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Francis M. Wavrek, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County, on November 16, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one to two years on the charge of larceny. Applicant was discharged from parole on August 6, 1932.

For the past fourteen years applicant has conducted himself in a proper manner. He has a position of trust which involves the handling of money and property of others. He bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives.

Applicant desires this pardon in order to clear his name of this crime so he will not be deported to Czechoslovakia, a country from whence he came, as a baby three years old. The sentencing authorities leaves the matter of clemency up to the discretion of the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this man has been in no further trouble for such a long period of time, and evidence obtained has indicated that he has re-

habilitated himself as to his reputation and integrity, that to refuse clemency and have him deported would be stretching justice too far. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luther Thomas, No. 9228, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Luther Thomas, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on April 3, 1946, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 11 months and 17 days, expiring on March 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-seven years of age. He has no prior record. At the present time, the applicant has served almost two years of a two and one-half minimum sentence for the crime of aggravated assault and battery.

The warden of the Lehigh County Prison has written the Board of Pardons stating that the applicant is a model prisoner. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney have any objection to the granting of consideration.

We believe that this applicant has been severely punished under all of the circumstances and further we do not feel he should be required to serve his entire sentence, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd D. Tait, Jr., B-5883, No. 5059, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Floyd D. Tait, Jr., convicted of murder, in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer

of Butler County on January 4, 1938 to be computed from November 2, 1937 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years, 4 months and 18 days, expiring on March 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age. He has no prior criminal record. At the present time, he has served over ten years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years on a charge of murder, in the second degree.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible to apply for parole they would recommend clemency. The trial judge has indicated to the parole agent that he favors commutation of his sentence.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that we should recommend that clemency be granted, and therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jerome Sharp, D-7900, No. 8584, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Jerome Sharp, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on September 28, 1944 to be computed from June 3, 1944; and of burglary, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on March 22, 1945, be commuted on Bill No. 152 June Sessions, 1944 (Philadelphia County) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 9 months, and 19 days, expiring on March 22, 1948; and on Bill No. 209 December Sessions, 1944 (Delaware County—to run concurrent with Philadelphia County sentence) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, expiring on March 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for burglary, receiving stolen goods and larceny. At the present time applicant has served three years and 9 months of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Curtis Bok, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The applicant is desirous of obtaining commutation of his sentence in order that he may support his parents who are in desperate straits, his mother was one of the first gold star mothers in Pennsylvania. Since applicant's confinement, he feels he has come to realize the seriousness of the crimes he committed and that in the future he must associate with men of honesty not only for his own sake but for the sake of his parents.

The Board of Pardons, after reviewing this case, is of the opinion that applicant is sincere in his desire to

become a law-abiding citizen and the suffering his mother has gone through, to become a gold star mother, must bear some fruit, and therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William D. Sahn, Jr., D-6384, No. 8637, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William D. Sahn, Jr., convicted of larceny by employee, fraudulent conversion, embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on March 20, 1942 to be computed from July 18, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 8 months and 2 days, expiring on March 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no previous criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty-two years on the charge of larceny by employee, fraudulent conversion, embezzlement. At the present time, applicant has served over six and one-half years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record, his disciplinary record is perfect and he is considered to be a model prisoner by his custodial officers.

This is a case where an underpaid bank teller, became involved with gamblers and saw "easy money." It started at the beginning in a small way and when no reprimand was forthcoming from the bank officials, (who had to be fully aware that a clerk, being paid the salary applicant was being paid, could never stretch his pittance as far as this young man was doing) applicant became more involved and the outcome was his present sentence.

The three members of the Board of Pardons namely, Honorable Charles M. Morrison, Honorable T. McKeen Chidsey, and Honorable William S. Livengood, Jr., after careful and thorough consideration of this case, are of the opinion that applicant has fully learned his lesson from his six and one-half years of incarceration and to confine him further will serve no purpose. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that applicant be granted commutation of his sentence and be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Russo, No. 47321, No. 8660, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Russo, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 27, 1938 to be computed from May 27, 1938 be commuted from 12 years to 9 years and 10 months, expiring on March 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age. This is his first major conviction. He was charged with participation in a holdup and sharing of the loot. He did not do the actual holding up. He served two years of a six year minimum sentence and then was released on parole. He has now been on parole for seven and one-half years.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent parole record. He had adjusted well and the Board of Pardons feels that he is completely rehabilitated.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel the applicant has been severally punished and will not again offend against society. We feel it is a proper case for commutation of maximum sentence and so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Radoycich, No. 9241, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Radoycich, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 10, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age. He was arrested and charged with aggravated assault and battery which he is alleged to have inflicted on his victim while attempting to arrest him. Sentence was suspended.

Following his being placed on suspended sentence the applicant was inducted into the United States Navy, where he served three and one-half years. Most of his service was in the South Pacific. At the termination of hostilities he was given an honorable discharge.

Applicant now desires to secure a position with the fire department but the record of this arrest and sentence pursues him. In view of his service with the armed forces and the fact that this occurred in the course of, and performance of, his sworn duty we feel applicant should be rid of this stigma and a pardon be granted. We, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Petrone, No. 9251, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence imposed on Joseph Petrone, who pleaded guilty to setting up and maintaining illegal lottery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on October 29, 1943; and of setting up and maintaining illegal lottery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on April 24, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1944 to pay a fine of \$100.00 and be placed on probation for a period of one year for setting up and maintaining illegal lottery. Applicant paid his fine and was very cooperative with the parole authorities while on parole.

Applicant is married and is engaged in a beauty parlor business with his wife. His home life is congenial and he bears a good reputation in his neighborhood.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities. Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states that he thinks applicant is very meritorious.

The Board of Pardons concur with the trial judge and believes that this applicant should have the stigma of this offense removed from his name as he is fully rehabilitated. We therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Montesjardi, C-8150, No. 9252, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Pasquale Montesjardi, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 22, 1932 to be computed from July 18, 1932 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-two years of age and has no

prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery. On August 27, 1937, applicant's minimum sentence of ten years was commuted and he was released on parole. At the present time, he has been on parole nearly ten and one-half years and never been in any trouble.

Applicant is married and lives congenially with his wife and five children in their own home. He is a veteran of World War I and received an honorable discharge therefrom. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities.

Applicant desires a pardon in order to clear his name for the sake of his family and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion he has shown by his good record he is fully rehabilitated. Therefore, we recommend that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Molden, B-3626, No. 5957, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Herman Molden, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 16, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 7 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years and 4 days, expiring on March 20, 1948, and on Bill No. 8 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on March 21, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is sixty-two years of age. This was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of not less than twenty nor more than forty years in the Western State Penitentiary on a charge of robbery. The applicant served ten years of his minimum sentence. This sentence was commuted on July 7, 1943.

The Board of Parole shows that this applicant has adjusted well since being on parole. He is of little risk and shows evidence of complete rehabilitation.

We feel that the applicant has shown by his almost five years on parole that he will not again offend against society, and therefore, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Maddox, D-2854, No. 6871, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Bernard Maddox, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on February 4, 1938 to be computed from January 28, 1938, be commuted from 13 years to 10 years and 1 month, expiring on February 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Leonetti, C-7014, No. 4713, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry Leonetti, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 24, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years and 11 months, expiring on March 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for murder, in the first degree. After serving ten years, ten months, and one day of his sentence, he was granted commutation and released on parole. At the present time he has been on parole over five years and seven months.

His parole record is good. There is no opposition to the granting of clemency from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County. After applicant's release on parole, he served in the armed forces of the United States and married. He is desirous of obtaining this commutation of maximum sentence in order that he may be released from parole and take his wife to the State of Florida as her health is very poor.

The Board of Pardons after a careful review and taking into consideration the fact of his wife's illness recommend that applicant be granted commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Lambert, B-4553, No. 6729, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Lambert, convicted of murder, in the second degree and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 24, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 14 April Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 12 years and 10 months, expiring on March 24, 1948; and on Bill No. 13 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 25, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 14).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-seven years of age. This is his first major conviction. He was convicted of murder, in the second degree and robbery. For this he received the sentence of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years in the Western State Penitentiary.

He has now served nearly thirteen years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary had advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible to apply for parole they would recommend it.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney object to the commutation at this time. Incidentally it was brought to the Board of Pardons' attention that this applicant was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence.

We feel that applicant has been adequately punished and will not again be guilty of any breach of the law if his sentence is commuted. We, therefore, recommend commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George W. Kimmell, B-7284, No. 9058, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George W. Kimmell, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on June 24, 1940 to be computed from September 22, 1942 be commuted from 8 years to 5 years and 6 months, expiring on March 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-six years of age. He served his sentence of three to eight years, but while serving this sentence on a charge of robbery, he had a "lapse of memory" and walked away from Rockview Prison Farm. He is now on parole from his sentence for breaking and escaping from a penitentiary.

Applicant appeared in person and advised the Board of Pardons that he is suffering from tuberculosis and desires to go to Arizona for his health, which he feels will be improved by the climate. He seems to have made a good adjustment and has been completely rehabilitated.

We believe that the applicant has made an honest attempt to rehabilitate himself. We also believe that this applicant will not again offend against society, so we therefore, recommend the commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Jordan, D-2792, No. 7798, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Jordan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 19, 1938 to be computed from January 10, 1938 be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on March 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age and was arrested for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years. At the present time, applicant has served ten years and two months of his minimum sentence. Applicant's accomplice, who was equally guilty, was granted commutation in April, 1942.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record and has made a good adjustment. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion this applicant has been rehabilitated and that he will never again

offend against society. Therefore, we recommend that since applicant has served such a long time and also since his accomplice has been commuted that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Huff, D-3892, No. 6965, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Huff, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 30, 1939 to be computed from March 23, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 9 years expiring on March 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and was arrested for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years. At the present time, applicant has served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant's disciplinary and adjustment record is excellent. The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, the trial judge, has informed the Board of Pardons he is in favor of commutation since applicant has established such a good institutional record and also his accomplices have been commuted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion applicant is not a criminal type, addicted to criminal practices, and that his penitentiary experience has been sufficient punishment to rehabilitate him for society. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Benedict Harbison, No. 5197, No. 9229, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the indeterminate sentence of Richard Benedict Harbison, convicted of public indecency, solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 20, 1947 be commuted from an indeterminate term to 1 year expiring on June 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-four years of age. He has no prior record. He plead guilty to the crimes of public indecency, solicitation to commit sodomy. This crime was the result of battle fatigue and pschoneurotic behavior and not because he was bad, or because he suffers from sexual perversion.

We have received a complete report from Dr. Joseph C. Yaskin who is a psychiatrist and after a detailed study of the applicant has stated that imprisonment is the worst possible thing that could happen to him.

The trial judge does not have any objection to commutation, but leaves the matter to the Board.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that the applicant has been severely punished and therefore we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Grove alias John Grose, Jr., No. 4131-D, No. 115-B, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Grove alias John Grose, Jr., convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to ravish in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 8, 1941 to be commuted from July 15, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 7 months and 14 days, expiring on February 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Gombar, B-5610, No. 4958, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Gombar, convicted of breaking and escaping prison, robbery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Fayette County on June 21, 1937; and of robbery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Westmoreland County, on May 27, 1940, sentence to be computed from June 21, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and has been on parole since December 22, 1943, during which time he served in the armed forces of the United States and received therefrom an honorable discharge May 15, 1947. He served overseas in the European Theatre, participating in four combat campaigns, was wounded in action, the result of which necessitated the amputation of his leg below the knee. He receives a disability pension of \$180.00 a month.

The Board of Parole reports that applicant has been cooperative with his supervising agent and reported regularly in spite of his handicap at the district office. The sentencing authorities have informed the Board of Pardons that in view of his war record he should be granted a pardon.

The Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that the prayer of the applicant be heard and he be granted a full and complete gubernatorial pardon in order that he may not be further hindered in applying for a position among society.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alphonse Giannone, D-7524, No. 5863, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Alphonse Giannone, convicted of robbery, conspiracy, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware

County on March 28, 1939 to be computed from December 10, 1938 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on March 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age. This is his first major conviction. At the present time, he has served over nine years of a minimum sentence of ten years on a charge of robbery, conspiracy, aggravated assault and battery.

He has an excellent record at the Eastern State Penitentiary according to the Board of Trustees. Because of the long time that he has served, with a good record, the Board of Pardons feels that we should give an indication to applicant that we feel he has earned a commutation by reason of his excellent institutional record. There is no objection by the authorities to the granting of commutation.

We feel that the applicant has served a very long time and that no useful purpose could be gained by keeping the applicant in prison for the remaining nine months. We, therefore, recommend that applicant be granted commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Flynn, No. 4023-C, No. 3907, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Harold Flynn, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 3, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 870 December Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years and 2 months, expiring on March 3, 1948; and on Bill No. 871 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on March 4, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Fagan, No. 9233, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Fagan, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 12, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age and was never convicted of any crime whatsoever other than the present charge of robbery for which he seeks a pardon. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from four days to ten years. Applicant did not serve any time but was released on parole until September 12, 1946, at which time commutation of his maximum sentence was granted.

The trial judge, Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, recommends that applicant be granted a pardon. The district attorney also is in favor of same.

The Board of Pardons after careful consideration of this case is of the opinion applicant shows by his record since this infringement against the law, he has sufficient strength of character now to live within the law. Therefore, we recommend to your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Dale, C-182, No. 4684, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Alexander Dale, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on January 26, 1920 be commuted from life imprisonment to 28 years and 2 months, expiring on March 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is sixty-two years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for murder, in the first degree. At the present time, applicant has served over twenty-eight years of his sentence. He has no prior criminal record.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary

have informed the Board of Pardons that during this long confinement he has had an excellent record and they consider this a most worthy case.

The Board of Pardons has carefully considered this case and are of the opinion that at the time of the commission of this crime applicant was unduly influenced by victim's wife. Also we believe that twenty-eight years of confinement with such an excellent record should be rewarded and cannot see where further incarceration will serve the ends of justice. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lester G. Boehm, B-9187, No. 114-B, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lester G. Boehm, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 2, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 16 years and 1 month, expiring on March 2, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ray Smith Batdorf, No. 5072, No. 9240, February Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ray Smith Batdorf, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 16, 1947 to be computed from March 21, 1947, be commuted from 3½ years to 1 year expiring on March 21, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Northumberland County Prison for from three and one-half to seven years for the crime of rape. He was also required to pay a fine of \$100.00. Applicant has served one year of his minimum sentence.

Applicant's record while confined is excellent. The trial judge, Honorable William Troutman, has informed the Board of Pardons he has no objection to commutation in this case even though applicant has served such a short time due to the fact that further incarceration would be continued hardship to his family, who are innocent victims. There is no opposition from the district attorney.

The Board of Pardons, after reviewing this case thoroughly, concur with the opinion of the trial judge, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted applicant in order that he may go home and support his family.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Widdos, C-6970, No. 2649, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Robert Widdos, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Philadelphia County on April 8, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 70 April Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years and 20 days, expiring on April 28, 1948; and on Bill No. 71 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. On June 11, 1938, applicant was released on parole after serving seven years and one month of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Parole informed the Board of Pardons that he has cooperated satisfactorily, bears a good reputation in his community and is interested in his family.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion this applicant should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he and his family may not be further embarrassed by the restrictions that are required when one is on parole. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that commutation of applicant's maximum sentence be granted and he be released from parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William E. Watkins, No. 8735, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William E. Watkins, convicted of hit-run, driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on February 26, 1946 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment for from three to six years in the Centre County Prison on the charge of hit-run and driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. At the present time, he has served almost two years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Ivan Walker, is in favor of commutation, his opinion being that applicant has been sufficiently punished. The district attorney of Centre County is not opposed to commutation. Mr. Thomas L. Howard, Deputy Sheriff of Centre County, has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has conducted himself in a mannerly fashion and been a trusty for a period of eighteen months.

There are many letters on file favoring commutation and attesting to the applicant's reputation and the fact they feel he has been sufficiently punished.

The Board of Pardons, after carefully reviewing the application, are of the belief applicant has learned his lesson by his incarceration and that if he is restored to society on restricted liberty our confidence in him will not be betrayed. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Waholek, D-1426, No. 5880, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Henry Waholek, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 22, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 727 June Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 6 years, 9 months, and 14 days, expiring on April 6, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas R. Tiscio, D-3694, No. 6103, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Nicholas R. Tiscio, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lehigh County on January 23, 1939 to be computed from November 23, 1938; and of burglary in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Northampton County on April 12, 1943, to run current with the Lehigh County sentence, be commuted on Bill Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28 September Sessions, 1938 (Lehigh County) from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 9 years and 5 months, expiring on April 23, 1948; and on Bills Nos. 121 and 122 June Sessions, 1938 (Northampton County—to run concurrent) from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 9 years and 5 months, expiring on April 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. At the present time,

he has served nine years and four months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record. There is no opposition to the granting of commutation by the sentencing authorities, in fact the district attorney of Northampton County, Jacob A. Raub, Esquire, has written the Board of Pardons stating he feels that the sentence as imposed was sufficiently severe.

On file in favor of applicant is a petition signed by sixteen citizens, residents and qualified electors of the City of Bethlehem, praying the Board of Pardons to act favorably.

The Board of Pardons, after careful review of this application, feels that to grant clemency to applicant presently will be of great benefit and tend to bring him back to society as a useful and law-abiding citizen. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Thompson, D-6604, No. 6342, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Thompson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 26, 1934 to be computed from July 26, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 9 months, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-seven years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served five years and eight months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons after careful consideration feels that this applicant has by his incarceration become rehabilitated, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Swerbenski, C-7229, No. 9282, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Philip Swerbenski, convicted of felonious entry, robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County, on July 7, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to four years on the charge of felonious entry and robbery. After serving approximately two years he was released on parole June 23, 1933, receiving his final discharge from parole on July 7, 1935.

Since applicant's release from parole, he has engaged in the painting and paper hanging business and at the present time is in business for himself, employs five men and has one hundred and twenty-seven regular customers. Applicant is married and the father of three children. He desires a pardon in order that his civil rights may be restored in New York State where he now resides.

The trial judge and district attorney of Berks County go on record as favoring clemency.

The Board of Pardons, after reviewing this application, are of the opinion same is very worthy. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that for the sake of his business and the good name of his family, a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Lester Shober, No. 9256, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open sessions the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of John Lester Shober, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on September 26, 1947, be commuted from 1 year to 7 months, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and imprisonment in the Lancaster County Prison for a period of one year.

At the present time, applicant has served over six months of his minimum sentence.

Applicant is married and the father of two children. Applicant is needed very much at home in order to support his family. While confined applicant has made an honest effort to prepare himself for release. He co-operated fully with the authorities when apprehended.

The Board of Pardons, for the sake of his family, are in favor of commutation at this time and we therefore recommend that same be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Rosenfeld, D-4739, No. 5070, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Morris Rosenfeld, convicted of being armed with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1940 to be computed from March 2, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 8 years and 1 month, expiring on April 2, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip M. Rafferty, D-5141, No. 6587, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Philip M. Rafferty, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on August 22, 1940 to be computed from June 11, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 months, expiring on April 11, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. McMenamin, D-5011, No. 6508, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles J. McMenamin, convicted of accessory to the fact to burglary, burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1940 to be computed from May 29, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on April 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the crime of accessory to the fact to burglary, burglary, receiving stolen goods. At the present time, applicant has served seven years and ten months of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this application for clemency feels that applicant has learned a lesson by his incarceration and that he will now conduct himself properly and lead a useful life. Therefore, we recommend that the prayer of the applicant be granted and commutation issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Harvey Martin, No. 9257, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Harry Harvey Martin, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on September 26, 1947, be commuted from 9 months to 7 months, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and to imprisonment in the Lancaster County Prison for a period of nine months on the charge of larceny. At the present time, applicant has served over six months of his minimum sentence.

Applicant is married and the father of two children. Applicant is needed very much at home in order to support his family. While confined applicant has made an honest effort to prepare himself for release. He co-operated fully with the authorities when apprehended.

The Board of Pardons, for the sake of his family, are in favor of commutation at this time and we therefore recommend that same be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James H. Laxton, B-2440, No. 2030, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James H. Laxton, convicted of attempted robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 23, 1931, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years, 2 months, and 13 days, expiring on April 6, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas M. Hasiuk, No. 8788, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas M. Hasiuk, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 17, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of three years for the crime of aggravated assault and battery which crime consisted more or less of just a "squabble" between two young men at a "jitterbug" hall.

This probation was satisfactorily terminated when applicant joined the United States Navy in October 25, 1945. Applicant is married and the father of two small sons. He bears a good reputation with the General Electric Company by whom he is employed and in the community in which he lives.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities in Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons, after reviewing all the angles of this application, are of the opinion this is a worthy case, and therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daltha Haliburton, C-8094, No. 7554, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daltha Haliburton, convicted of robbery, larceny of automobile, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 7, 1939 to be computed from May 7, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 11 months and 20 days, expiring on April 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from ten to twenty years on the charge of robbery, larceny of automobile, and carrying concealed deadly weapons. At the present time, he has served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence.

Dr. F. S. Baldi, Superintendent of the Philadelphia County Prison, in his report to the Board of Pardons states that applicant "probably will make a good parole risk."

The Board of Pardons, after carefully reviewing this case are of the opinion that if clemency is granted now as a reward for applicant's effort towards rehabilitation, it will tend to be an incentive for him to behave himself in society and become a law-abiding citizen.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted and applicant released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond L. Gracey, D-4928, No. 7045, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Raymond L. Gracey, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Adams County on May 20, 1940 to be computed from April 26, 1940, be commuted from 9 years to 7 years, 11 months, and 10 days, expiring on April 6, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is

our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Franks, D-4048, No. 5657, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Franks, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 26, 1939 to be computed from May 6, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 11 months and 20 days, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age and was never convicted of any offense prior to the crime for which he is now serving time. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served eight years and eleven months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report that the applicant has an excellent institutional record for the past two years. Applicant's five accomplices who were equally guilty have all been released and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that applicant should be shown like consideration.

We, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted and applicant be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Joseph Foti, D-3897, No. 7639, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Joseph Foti, convicted of robbery,

being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on April 12, 1939 to be computed from February 23, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 2 months, expiring on April 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, applicant has served over nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that the disciplinary record is excellent. The district attorney of Berks County, Russell H. Yoder, Esquire, has informed the Board of Pardons that his office favors commutation on account of applicant's good institutional record.

The Board of Pardons is in favor of clemency for this applicant as we are of the opinion applicant is not criminally inclined but is the victim of environmental circumstances. Also we feel he has made an honest effort toward rehabilitation and we will not be disappointed by the confidence placed in him. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Forline, D-5735, C-452, No. 7699, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Forline, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob, etc. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1941 to be computed from April 16, 1941 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years and 10 days, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight to twenty years on the charge of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob. At the present time, applicant has served seven years of his minimum sentence of eight years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has made an excellent adjustment with a perfect disciplinary record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons stating that he feels it might be helpful to give applicant the benefit of commutation.

Applicant is married and the father of one daughter and three sons ranging in age from eleven years to six years. The mother is in poor health and the incarceration of applicant is working undue hardship on these innocent victims. The oldest boy, ten years of age, is afflicted with infantile paralysis.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this case are of the opinion that since applicant has served all but one year of his minimum sentence, clemency should be shown if for no other reason than the sake of his unhappy family. We, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that the prayer of the applicant be heard and commutation issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold A. Eldridge, No. 2857-D, No. 116-B, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harold A. Eldridge, convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 24, 1939 to be computed from July 31, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 8 months, and 5 days, expiring on April 6, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Dejewski, D-4591, No. 9264, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Dejewski, convicted of robbery, burglary with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 15, 1940 to be computed from January 8, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 3 months and 20 days, expiring on April 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery, burglary with intent to rob. At the present time, applicant has served approximately eight years and two months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has a very good disciplinary record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has informed the Board of Pardons that: "it may be helpful to give the applicant the benefit of commutation."

Applicant is the product of a broken home and poor environment and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that his long and continuous period of imprisonment has matured his outlook upon life in such a manner that he will adjust well in society and become a law-abiding citizen. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends to Your Excellency that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Francis Crilly, No. 9283, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Francis Crilly, convicted of pool selling, book-making, conspiracy in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on November 20, 1939; and of unlawful selling of liquor on November 24, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and placed on probation for a period of two years for the crime of pool selling, bookmaking, conspiracy, and the unlawful sale of liquor. Applicant has paid his fine and has been in no further trouble since 1942. He is married and bears a good reputation in the neighborhood where he has resided for the past ten years.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities from Philadelphia County, in fact, the Honorable Charles L. Guerin, President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 4, has written the Board of Pardons stating he has known applicant for the past twenty years and he recommends him highly.

Applicant who was a professional boxer desires this pardon as his conviction prevents him from participating in the professional boxing business, in acting as a referee or trainer. Unless he is granted a pardon it is impossible for him to receive a license in this state or any other state to act as referee or trainer.

The Board of Pardons, after reviewing this case, feels that not to grant the prayer of this applicant is carrying his punishment a little too far and he should be shown consideration in order that he may be gainfully employed in his chosen profession. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert L. Clark, Jr., D-4602, No. 6533, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert L. Clark, Jr., convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 23, 1940 to be computed from January 17, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 3 months and 10 days, expiring on April 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of robbery. At the present time, he has served eight years and two months of his minimum sentences of ten years.

The sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has a very good disciplinary record.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since applicant has served over eight years of his minimum sentence making an honest effort toward self-improvement that he should be shown consideration at this time. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted and applicant be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George W. Calhoun, C-7833, No. 3391, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on George W. Calhoun, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 8, 1932, be computed on Bill No. 1651 February Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 8 years, expiring on April 9, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph R. Burgess, No. 226-47, No. 9263, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph R. Burgess, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on March 21, 1947 to be computed from March 15, 1947, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year 1 month and 10 days, expiring on April 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from one and one-half to five years on the charge of burglary and larceny. Prior to the commission of this crime, applicant was never in any trouble. At the present time, he has served over one year of his minimum sentence.

There is no opposition to the granting of clemency from the sentencing authorities of Montgomery County. Applicant was inducted into the United States Army April 28, 1945, and was honorably discharged on December 28, 1946. He served twenty months, thirteen of which were in the Mediterranean theater of operation. He rose to the rate of a sergeant.

The Board of Pardons feels that since applicant was partially under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he is not a commercial burglar, this is his first offense, and further, his service to his country, he should be given consideration at this time. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Edward Boyle, No. 6061, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Edward Boyle, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on November 22, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two and one-half to five years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

Since applicant's release from the Allegheny County Workhouse he has been steadily employed and been in no further trouble for fifteen years. Applicant is married and the father of two children. He bears a good reputation in the community in which he lives. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant desires the benefit of a pardon due to the fact he has proven himself a useful and law-abiding citizen, also for the sake of his family. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore Battaglia, D-4631, No. 2684, March Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Salvatore Battaglia, convicted of murder, in the second degree and voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Allegheny County on June 9, 1924, be commuted on Bill No. 187 June Sessions, 1924, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of

8 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on April 25, 1948. (To be deported to Italy). Bill No. 189 commuted from a minimum of 10 years to 1 day, expiring on April 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-nine years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on the charge of murder, in the second degree and voluntary manslaughter. Applicant has served eight years and two months of this current sentence but he has been incarcerated since February 17, 1922.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary (where he was transferred from the Western State Penitentiary) has informed the Board of Pardons that since 1940 he has an excellent record being employed as a barber. He has demonstrated a habit of thrift, purchasing War Bonds.

Applicant was born in Italy and has never become a citizen of America. At the present time, there is pending a deportation warrant against him by the United States Government and if he is released he will be deported to Italy.

The trial judge and district attorney have no objection to the granting of commutation if he is deported and does not become a charge of the United States.

The Board of Pardons, after reviewing this case carefully, taking into consideration applicant's age and the fact that if he is granted clemency he will be deported to his native land, Italy, to live the remainder of his life, recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted on condition he be deported to Italy.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
 NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John W. Woodward, 545-47, No. 9314, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John W. Woodward, convicted of assault and battery with intent to ravish, indecent assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on September 19, 1947 to be computed from September 16, 1947, be commuted from 1½ years to 8 months and 12 days, expiring on May 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from one and one-half to three years on the charge of assault and battery with intent to ravish, indecent assault. At the present time, applicant has served over seven months of his minimum sentence. Applicant is an honorably discharged veteran.

The circumstances of this were so peculiar as to lead the Board of Pardons to believe that the victim at least led the applicant's on to commit this crime. She of her own volition undressed and went to bed with applicant and his accomplice and we cannot believe it was for the purpose of saying her prayers.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this case feels that the ends of justice have been served by the incarceration of this applicant, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted and he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ray Eugene Shaw, B-9465, No. 8611, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ray Eugene Shaw, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 3, 1945 to be computed from October 5, 1945, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 8 months, expiring on June 5, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to seven years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and larceny. At the present time, applicant has served two years and eight months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that if applicant were eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend him because this is his first conviction and also because he has an excellent institutional record. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion this crime is the result of a high degree of suggestibility and dependence on others, possible fear of reprisals by applicant's accomplices. In plain words the result of "bad company", and not the act of a hardened criminal. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted as prayed for by the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael J. Schreiber, No. 9313, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Michael J. Schreiber, convicted of shooting human being in mistake for game in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on December 8, 1947, be commuted from 2 years to 5 months and 20 days, expiring on May 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00 and to imprisonment in the Centre County Jail for a period of two years on the charge of killing a human being in mistake for game. At the present time, applicant has served five months of his sentence.

The sentencing authorities of Centre County leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Applicant is married and the father of three children, his wife is in very poor health. At the present time and until such time as applicant is released from incarceration, his family are being supported by the Commonwealth through relief agencies.

This crime was a pure accident and further confinement of applicant can serve no purpose. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted as prayed for by applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Wilbur Schablik, No. 9310, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harold Wilbur Schablik, convicted of violation of the Firearms Act; larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 2, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Applicant is thirty-six years of age and on April 2, 1929, was sentenced to be placed on probation for a period of two years for the crime of violation of the Firearms Act and larceny of an automobile.

There is no opposition to the granting of a pardon by the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County.

Applicant has been in no further trouble for nineteen years. He is an honorably discharged veteran and the Board of Pardons is inclined to believe this was more of a young boys "prank" than a person with criminal tendencies. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Seizo Sakamoto, No. 9320, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Seizo Sakamoto, convicted of unlawful sale of paregoric, practicing pharmacy without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 25, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is sixty years of age and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 on the charge of unlawful sale of paregoric and practicing pharmacy without a license.

Applicant has reported that he was unaware that he sold the paregoric to known users of drugs. He also denies the fact that he was not a licensed pharmacist, having received his license July 25, 1924 issued by the California State Board of Pharmacists.

Applicant is married and has two daughters, one who is at present attending the University of Ohio. The other one is married and lives in the City of Philadelphia.

At the time of sentence the trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, failed to make a motion for a recommendation against deportation to the Attorney General of the United States. Hence applicant is subject to deportation to a country where he has not been for thirty-seven years, his daughter will have to forgo her education and his wife will become dependent on the State.

Under the above circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that in view of petitioner's entire record he should not have to pay the drastic penalty of what virtually amounts to exile. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Rodgers alias Francis Rodgers, No. 9293, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Rodgers alias Francis Rodgers, convicted of larceny of an automobile, operating automobile without consent of owner in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 1, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and was never convicted of any crime whatsoever other than this offense. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from three months to ten years on the charge of larceny of an automobile and operating automobile without consent of owner. Applicant has been discharged from parole since December 4, 1947.

There is no opposition to the granting of a pardon from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

Applicant was a very young man when this crime was committed, his home life was not of the best but he has shown by his army record and also the fact that he is studying and desires this pardon in order to be in a position to apply for a civil service job.

The Board of Pardons feels that here is a worthy young man and therefore we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sara Pinder, No. 2756, No. 9329, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sara Pinder, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on June 18, 1947, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year, expiring on June 18, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and to imprisonment in the Broadmeadows Prison Farm for from four to twelve years on the charge of voluntary manslaughter.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Delaware County. The district attorney of Delaware County personally advised the Board of Pardons that he did not feel applicant would have been convicted, but for the charge of Judge MacDade to the jury.

This is a case where a brutish husband beat his wife just once too often and in self-defense she killed him. Applicant bears an excellent reputation in her community and her parole plan is above reproach.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this case feels applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Peak, D-3011, No. 9325, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Peak, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, operating automobile without consent of owner, malicious mischief in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 23, 1946 to be computed from April 12, 1946, be commuted from 2 years, 9 months to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on June 12, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two years, nine months to five years on the charge of larceny, receiving stolen goods, operating automobile without consent of owner, and malicious mischief. At the present time, applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence. He is married and the father of a two year old baby daughter.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written the Board of Pardons stating: "... the benefit of commutation might be very helpful towards guiding the defendant in peaceful and law-abiding channels."

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this case concur with the trial judge and for the sake of his wife and child recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted as prayed for by applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Dean Miller, C-143, No. 9307, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Dean Miller, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clinton County on May 2, 1947, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on June 2, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-two years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to five years on the charge of breaking and entering, larceny. At the present time, applicant has served one year of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Henry Hipple, as well as the district attorney, William Hollis, have both stated they are not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Applicant is married and the father of two children, he is also the support of another child which is illegitimate. Applicant states in his application that the time he has been incarcerated has been sufficient to impress upon him the futility of a life of crime and he shall make every effort to become an industrious and law-abiding citizen.

The Board of Pardons for the sake of his wife and children are of the opinion applicant is sincere in his statements and that his confinement has served its purpose and he is rehabilitated. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Mazyk, D-5480, No. 6584, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter Mazyk, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on January 7, 1941 to be computed from July 1, 1939, be commuted from 15 years to 8 years and 11 months, expiring on June 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on the charge of robbery. Applicant had three accomplices who were given like terms and they were granted commutation in 1946. At the present time, applicant has served eight years and ten months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant's disciplinary record is very good. The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has written the Board of Pardons that he favors commutation of applicant.

Since applicant's incarceration he has been employed to be a baker and feels if granted his freedom he will be able to be gainfully employed and will not again become involved with the law. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion applicant is sincere, and therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Logan, 923-47, No. 9317, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Logan, convicted of assault and battery with intent to ravish, indecent assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on September 19, 1947 to be computed from September 16, 1947, be commuted from 1½ years to 8 months and 12 days, expiring on May 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from one and one-half to three years on the charge of assault and battery with intent to ravish, indecent assault. At the present time, applicant has served over seven months of his minimum sentence. Applicant is the support of his mother and he has a good position to go to. Applicant is an honorably discharged veteran.

The circumstances of this were so peculiar as to lead the Board of Pardons to believe that the victim at least led the applicant's on to commit this crime. She of her own volition undressed and went to bed with applicant and his accomplice and we cannot believe it was for the purpose of saying her prayers.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this case feels that the ends of justice have been served by the incarceration of this applicant, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted and he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Johnston, B-9270, No. 9290, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Johnston, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Butler County on April 6, 1945 to be computed from February 15, 1945, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 3 months and 13 days, expiring on May 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-eight years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on the charge of

voluntary manslaughter. At the present time, applicant has served approximately three and one-fourth years of his minimum sentence of four years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that if applicant were eligible for parole, they would probably recommend him because this is his first conviction and also because he has an excellent institutional record. The sentencing authorities of Butler County have no comment to make, leaving the matter of commutation up to the Board or Pardons.

The Board of Pardons after reviewing this application are of the opinion applicant has been sufficiently punished. Letters and reports from residents in the community where applicant lives indicate he is a likeable fellow, has a good work record and the victim was instrumental in causing this crime. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted as prayed for by applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Guerio, D-3774, No. 117-B, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Guerio, convicted of robbery being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 23, 1939 to be computed from February 14, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 3 months, expiring on May 14, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lenzi Forino, B-3475, No. 8086, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lenzi Forino, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on December 5, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from eight to sixteen years on the charge of murder in the second degree. This offense involved the murder of his wife from whom he had been separated. January 22, 1941, he was released on parole. December 15, 1945, he was granted commutation of his maximum sentence. Applicant desires a pardon in order to prevent his deportation.

This applicant plead guilty to murder. He killed his wife, who was unfaithful to him and of poor repute, under emotional circumstances. The trial judge, Honorable O. Clare Kent, after hearing the evidence, fixed the degree of crime at second degree murder and imposed a sentence in 1932 of from eight to sixteen years, which was less than the allowable ten to twenty years for such crime. This indicated extenuating circumstances.

The applicant served the minimum of eight years and was released on parole in 1940. His conduct thereafter was exemplary, and in 1945 the Pardon Board commuted his maximum sentence.

At the time he was sentenced he was entitled to a legislative pardon under the existing law, at the conclusion of his original or commuted maximum sentence. In 1939 such legislative pardon was abolished and for a long time the Federal Board of Immigration and Appeals held that an unnaturalized citizen enjoyed the benefit of the old act if sentenced while it was in force and effect, even although the expiration of the maximum sentence did not occur until after the effective date of the repealing act of 1939.

In 1945 the Federal Board of Immigration and Appeals reversed its ruling in such cases and, therefore, this applicant become deportable. On writ of habeas corpus the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania decided that the applicant enjoyed the legislative pardon under the act of 1860 and was not deportable. The Circuit Court reversed. Because of the uncertainty as to whether the Supreme Court of the United States would review the Circuit Court's decision on certiorari, and because the applicant was without means to pursue an appeal, the present application was made to the Board of Pardons.

You find amongst the papers in this case a letter from Judge Kent, dated April 17, 1948, in which he refers to his practice of twenty years as president judge of refraining from making any recommendations for or against the relief prayed for. This I understand was his invariable practice which he pursued at the time that this applicant's maximum sentence was commuted in 1945.

Mr. Kelly, the Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny County, stated that he did not oppose the application for pardon. The present district attorney's office in Allegheny County, like the district attorney's office in Philadelphia County, seemingly pursues a policy of never affirmatively favoring a pardon or commutation, but of merely stating that it does not oppose.

Under these circumstances, it is practically impossible to get an affirmative expression from the district attorney's office. It is noteworthy that Judge Kent went farther than his customary practice because in the last paragraph of his letter he states that he believes there is some merit in the application and that whatever conclusion the Board arrives at will meet with his "consent and approval."

Applicant has been in no further trouble, he bears a good reputation and the Board of Pardons therefore recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted in order that applicant may escape deportation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Douris, D-5846 C-188, No. 7906, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Douris, convicted of entering with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941, to be computed from January 9, 1941, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, 4 months and 20 days, expiring on May 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has never been convicted of any crime other than the present one. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight to twenty years on the charge of entering with intent to rob. At the present time, applicant has served over seven years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent disciplinary record, has always had a cooperative attitude and selected his associates carefully. There is no opposition to the granting of commutation by the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons are of the opinion applicant has matured to the extent that he realizes a life of crime does not pay and further that he is fully rehabilitated and will not again infringe against the law of society. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Doman, No. 9292, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Howard Doman, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 13, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-siq years of age and this is the first crime for which he was ever convicted. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for three months on the charge of aggravated assault and battery, robbery.

Applicant is married and bears a good reputation in his community, owning his own home. He served three years with the United States Navy receiving an honorable discharge. At the time of his discharge he had received a recommendation for "Chief Petty Officer."

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

The Board of Pardons feels that since applicant has been in no further trouble for eight years, is an honorably discharged veteran and the fact that he was only eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of this crime he should be granted clemency. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anna Helen Cook, No. 4160, No. 8501, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anna Helen Cook, convicted of kidnapping in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 6, 1944 to be computed from October 30, 1944 be commuted from 51 months to 3 years and 7 months, expiring on May 30, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. She was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from fifty-one months to fifteen years on the charge of kidnapping. At the present time, applicant has served three and one-half years of her minimum sentence.

The crime for which applicant is charged consisted of taking a girl friend's baby and telling everyone it was her own. At the time of the commission of this crime, she had had a miscarriage, her husband was overseas and she was in very poor health. Excellent care had been taken of the child.

Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, the sentencing judge, has written the Board of Pardons as follows: "... I think from a hard practical viewpoint, based upon the opinion of her keepers, she is a changed woman." He further states he has no objections to commutation. There are many letters in applicant's file which recommend her highly and this seems to be her only criminal offense.

The Board of Pardons after carefully reviewing this involved kidnapping case, are of the opinion applicant has been severely punished for her crime and that if granted commutation will not again offend against society. Therefore, we recommend that commutation be granted and applicant be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Chizmar, B-5300, No. 4631, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on George Chizmar, convicted of murder in the second degree, felonious assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 18, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 6 September Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 year, 6 months, and 10 days, expiring on May 28, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 69 June Sessions, 1936).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-one years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twelve to twenty-four years on the charge of murder in the second degree and felonious assault and battery. At the present time, applicant has served almost all of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that if inmate were eligible for parole, they would recommend him because this was his first conviction, he has an excellent institutional record and because of his length of service.

All that applicant asks is that he be given credit for the time which he spent in the county jail awaiting trial.

The Board of Pardons recommends to your Excellency that commutation be granted as this crime was more the act of a person of low emotional breaking point and had been precipitated by a political feud of long standing instead of a hardened criminal. In order to give him credit for his time spent in the county jail, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Carto, D-1546, No. 3664, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Carto, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on August 25, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five and one-half to twenty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. June 10, 1940, after serving four years applicant was granted commutation of his minimum sentence and released on parole July 17, 1940. He has been on parole with an excellent record for approximately nine years.

The Board of Pardons has been informed by the trial judge and district attorney of Philadelphia County that they have no objection to the granting of a pardon but leave the matter up to the Board.

Applicant is married, owns his own home and painting business, and also manages boxers which gives him an added income of \$1600.00 a year. He desires this pardon in order that his name may be freed from this stigma and he can begin to raise a family.

The Board of Pardons feel that this is indeed a worthy case and a pardon should be granted so that his children may bear his name honorably. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Calviello, No. 9315, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert Calviello, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 24, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from three to twelve years on the charge of voluntary manslaughter. Applicant has always maintained his innocence.

On July 25, 1941, applicant was paroled by the court to

the supervision of the County Probation Office. He served and was honorably discharged from the United States Army after three and one-half years as a sergeant. His conduct since his release from prison has been satisfactory, there being no reports of misbehavior.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County, in fact the trial judge, Honorable C. Crumlish, has written the Board of Pardons as follows: "... I am pleased to read of Mr. Calviello's fine record as a citizen in this community since his release on parole and his very meritorious record as a member of the armed forces, who saw actual combat service. It is consistent with the idea that I formed about him at the time I released him on parole. I am strongly of the opinion that it is highly possible that Mr. Calviello was a victim of circumstances and that he deserves to receive the benefit of the doubt at the hands of the Board of Pardons. As I have already indicated, I have no hesitancy in making this recommendation."

After carefully reviewing this case the Board of Pardons concur with the Honorable James C. Crumlish, and therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Cairone, No. 9304, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Cairone, convicted of larceny of an automobile, operating automobile without consent of owner in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 23, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. On December 23, 1937, applicant was sentenced to be on probation for a period of two years for the crime (which he was only guilty of a technicality) of larceny of an automobile and operating an automobile without consent of owner.

There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

Applicant is an honorably discharged veteran of World War II; he is happily married and the father of a two year old daughter. Applicant desires this pardon in order that he may become eligible for a position on the Philadelphia Police Force.

The Board of Pardons feels that consideration should be granted this applicant due to the fact he was only seventeen years of age when this crime occurred, also he was unaware that the car he was joy-riding in with friends was a stolen car. Therefore, we recommend to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Christ Berkich, B-5131, No. 6259, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Christ Berkich, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on July 7, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 11 months, expiring on June 7, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of murder in the second degree. Crime consisted of fatally shooting estranged wife while under the influence of alcohol. On July 7, 1946, he was released on parole from the Western State Penitentiary after serving his minimum sentence. He has been on parole nearly two years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary reports that applicant had an excellent institutional record. The Ohio authorities who accepted applicant for supervision January 1947 have informed the Board of Pardons that his living and working conditions are satisfactory and he has established a good reputation in his neighborhood. They recommend commutation of his maximum sentence. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Beaver County to the granting of clemency.

Applicant desires to be released from parole in order that he may engage in his own business. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that commutation of maximum sentence be granted applicant as we feel he has been completely rehabilitated.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wallace Baker, D-7022, No. 6869, April Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wallace Baker, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer

and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 14, 1939 to be computed from April 15, 1943, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 4 months and 13 days, expiring on May 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on the charge of entering with intent to steal, larceny. At the present time, applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that applicant has an excellent institutional record. He is employed in a position of trust as a janitor in the administration building and has never violated the confidence which has been placed in him. There is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion the acts of this applicant were the results of thoughtless impulse rather than studied violence and that his incarceration has taught him the folly of a criminal life. We, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Zack, B-5524, No. 7392, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Bernard Zack, convicted of robbery in the Court of Allegheny County on May 25, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 69 March Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 6 months expiring on October 25, 1948; on Bill No. 18 April Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 26, 1948; and on Bill No. 17 from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 27, 1948—(Bill No. 19 concurrent with Bill No. 17 is also commuted).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years on a charge of robbery. At the present time, he has been on parole for a period of approximately one and one-half years. The applicant desires to enlist in the armed forces of the United States, but will not be granted permission so long as he remains on parole.

The district attorney's office of Allegheny County advised the Board of Pardons that they are not opposed to a commutation of the maximum sentence in this case.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has had a good parole record since commutation of his minimum sentence on October 25, 1946, and we feel that he should be continued on parole for a period of several

more months or until he has served two years on parole. If he can continue to serve on parole until the expiration of that date, the Board is willing to recommend, in the light of his present performance, that his maximum sentence be commuted on October 25, 1948, being a time at which this applicant will have been on parole a period of two years and at which time he can enlist in the army if he desires.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Wolkiewicz, C-8382, No. 9362, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Arthur Wolkiewicz, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on October 15, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 10-C October Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 6 years to a maximum term of 4 months and 14 days, expiring on June 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he has been returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as a technical parole violator. It was the contention of his counsel at the time of argument that the original imposition of sentence in 1932 was incorrectly figured so that the applicant was required to serve an additional period of six years on parole, which otherwise, he would not have been required to do had he been granted parole at the time he was entitled thereto.

Under the circumstances this applicant could be kept in prison until February 19, 1951, although under all the circumstances, he should have been freed from further parole supervision except for the fact that his sentence was incorrectly computed.

The district attorney of Lackawanna County leaves the matter of commutation entirely up to the Board of Pardons and they feel that since this matter was argued before the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and as this applicant is seeking relief leaves it to our Board.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant is entitled to a commutation of his maximum sentence, and we therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Wojnarowski, B-358, No. 1698, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Frank Wojnarowski, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on September 16, 1927 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 9 months, expiring on June 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is over sixty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. The applicant had been drinking and states that he found his wife dead although it was under such circumstances, that upon examination, the applicant was found to have strangled his wife. He alleged infidelity on the part of the wife for the commission of the crime. At the present time, he has served over twenty years of a life sentence in the Western State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have written us that this man has an excellent institutional record but that he has been a hospital case for approximately one and one-half years and that several operations have been performed upon him with the result showing cancer of the rectum. He will have a permanent Colostomy, and his release from prison will only be for the purpose of allowing him to spend the last few years of his life with his children in Dunkirk, New York. The trial judge, Honorable William E. Hirt, and the district attorney both leave the question of his release up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that the applicant should be granted commutation because of the applicant's long term in prison, he now having served over twenty years. Furthermore, in the light of the applicant's physical condition, we need not fear a return of this type of criminal as the applicant will be practically bedfast. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Weir, C-4710, No. 2310, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of George Weir, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on July 13, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 11 months, expiring on June 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is sixty years of age and he is now serv-

ing a life sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of murder. This applicant, together with two accomplices had been out to look over the possibility of committing a robbery at a store. However, because of the number of people in the store, they decided not to commit the crime. They then were returning to their home when the applicant and two accomplices decided upon the robbery of an individual walking along the road. The applicant refused to participate in the robbery and advised the accomplices it would not be a success. It was not, and the accomplices killed the victim. They were electrocuted and the applicant, in spite of his attempted withdrawal from the conspiracy to rob, was convicted for murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. At the present time, he has served a little over twenty years of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board and stated that this applicant has an outstanding record in the institution and has now reached such an age that unless he is to be kept in the institution for the balance of his natural life, now is the time that he should receive a commutation of sentence.

The trial judge is dead and there is no objection from either parole offices in Delaware County or from the district attorney, who appeared before the Board, and stated that he felt commutation was a matter for the Board's decision.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that having served over twenty years of his life sentence, he has served a substantial portion of it. We also are of the opinion that since this applicant is sixty years of age that he will not again engage in criminal activities. We further feel that the Delaware County authorities have no objection to granting the commutation in the light of his outstanding record. Under all of the circumstances recorded, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert C. Underwood, No. 9376, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert C. Underwood, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on November 19, 1945, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he seeks a pardon on a charge of robbery. At the present time the applicant is serving in the Merchant Marine and desires this pardon in order that he may apply for a Mate's license.

This applicant had an enviable war record and his anti-social conduct did not exhibit itself until his return from military duty. His military duty was in the southwest Pacific where he served in the armed forces

on Guadalcanal. He was twice wounded and was in battle for a period of three months. He was given a medical discharge. He also suffered a speech impediment as a result of his war service. The Probation Department feels that this was responsible for his lack of orientation to civilian life. He was sentenced to a term of twenty-three months probation for his crime of robbery and was immediately placed on probation.

The probation officer in Philadelphia County has written the Board of Pardons that during the period of his probation he has responded favorably to supervision and adjustment, overcoming the negative aspects of his home life by steady employment in the Merchant Marine and has liberally contributed to the support of his aged mother.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlish, has written the Board of Pardons in which he states that he earnestly recommends a favorable consideration of this application for a pardon. The district attorney's office of Philadelphia County also states that they are not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant's anti-social conduct was brought about by reason of his unfavorable home life after severe and arduous war service.

We believe that an understanding probation officer and court have set this young man's path along a law-abiding course and that he will not again offend against society. In view of the judge's strong recommendation and the probation officer's strong recommendation, we join them in recommending to Your Excellency a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen James Powe, B-8619, No. 7742, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Allen James Powe, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 19, 1943 to be computed from March 12, 1943, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years, 3 months and 13 days, expiring on June 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major crime. He was in several juvenile cases which resulted in his being continued on probation. At the present time, he has served nearly five and one-half years of a seven and one-half years minimum sentence in the Western State Penitentiary. The applicant still contends that he is innocent of the crime but there seems to be no doubt of his commission of the crime.

If the applicant is released he will return to live with his parents and will secure a position with the Griffin Coal and Salvage Company of Pittsburgh. The applicant has demonstrated a willingness to advance his educational

qualifications by taking high school and college work while in the institution. The institution states that he has an excellent record and is regarded as a cooperative and trustworthy inmate.

In all of these instances we feel that the applicant has been severely punished and should receive a commutation at this time. We, therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Joseph Narcise, C-8725, No. 3363, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Joseph Narcise, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1933 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on June 12, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

Following his release from Gratersford in 1940, he has made an excellent adjustment in society. This applicant is married and is the father of two sons, age five and three. He has an excellent record on parole but lost two very good positions, one with the Midvale Steel Company and the other with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as a result of his parole term.

He now asks that he be relieved from parole supervision in order that he may raise the family without the necessity of supervision.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated by seven and one-half years of parole supervision and that further supervision will not add to his rehabilitation, and under these circumstances, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted and that he be released from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Matlack, C-7384, No. 3800, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John Matlack, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on September 30, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years and 9 months, expiring on June 30, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. The applicant and two accomplices held up a gas station and the two accomplices who perpetrated the holdup became excited and fired the fatal shot which killed the attendant. The applicant was the driver of the escape car. The applicant and the two accomplices were given life sentences and at the present time they have served nearly seventeen years of his life sentence.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and through his efforts has carved animals which are on sale in the novelty shop. He has attempted to better his position in life by not only being a skilled wood carver and metal worker, but by using the earnings which he arrives through this occupation to generously contribute to the support of his parents.

The trial judge, Honorable W. A. Valentine, wrote the Board of Pardons when this matter was last before them and stated that if any clemency was to be shown, the applicant should be the first to receive it. The district attorney also advised the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

This young man at the present time has spent almost half of his natural life in the institution. His parents are old, are in need of his support. He will live with his parents and will be employed by a coal company in his home town.

Because of this applicant's excellent institutional record it is evident an adjustment to society has been made, and the fact that he has now served nearly seventeen years for this murder, moves us to recommend to Your Excellency that clemency be granted in this case.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jerome A. Massingale, B-5799, No. 118-B, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Jerome A. Massingale, convicted of larceny of automobile, entering with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 5, 1937 to be

computed from September 27, 1937, be commuted from 12 years to 10 years and 8 months, expiring on May 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor Marsillo, C-4478, No. 1812, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Victor Marsillo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 4, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he received a sentence of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

The applicant, after his arrest and conviction, served approximately six years of his minimum sentence before his sentence was commuted. Following his commutation of sentence, this applicant became engaged in the prize fight business as a manager. He has always attempted to aid juvenile delinquents and wisely profited from his unfortunate brush with the law. The applicant has been on parole for a period of twelve and one-half years. He gives evidence of being a thoroughly rehabilitated individual. His former parole officer appeared before the Board and gave evidence and testimony of his high character since this unfortunate occurrence. This applicant has been advised by the New York State Boxing Commission that he will not be permitted to engage in his managerial activities unless he receive a pardon for the offense in Pennsylvania.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he feels this matter of pardon should be left up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated that he was not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant should not be deprived of his

managerial license in New York, and therefore, feel that in view of his evident rehabilitation we should not deprive him of his chance to further himself. We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Kuzniewski, B-2099, No. 990, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Kuzniewski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on June 17, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. Eighteen years ago he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eleven years on the charge of robbery. After serving his minimum sentence of four years, he was released on parole June 17, 1934. On June 17, 1941, he was granted final discharge from parole, and since that time, has been in no further trouble.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry H. Rowand, has advised the Board of Pardons that he can see no reason to object to a final pardon. The district attorney's office of Allegheny County has also advised the Board of Pardons that they feel warranted in recommending a full pardon to this applicant. Applicant is married and the father of two children. He has adjusted well in all respects and at the present time is sole owner of a taproom he recently purchased. He desires this pardon in order to clear his name for the sake of his two children.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion this is a very deserving application and recommends to Your Excellency that a full and complete gubernatorial pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Francis Keller, C-5005, No. 4187, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon

due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John Francis Keller, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 14, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 6 months, expiring on June 14, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his only conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of murder growing out of larceny of an automobile. This applicant, together with three accomplices, was attempting to steal the automobile when they were apprehended by the victim. The applicant fired the fatal shot.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has stated that the applicant, who has served nearly twenty years, has an excellent prison record and merits consideration. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states to the Board that he feels this applicant is entitled to a favorable consideration as he was only sixteen years of age when this killing took place. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of this commutation.

We feel that this applicant has been severely punished and will not again offend against society if released. He has an excellent parole record which is approved by the Board of Parole. Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this applicant should receive consideration and that the sentence should be commuted and we therefore so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Karfunkle, No. 9365, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Philip Karfunkle, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on January 16, 1948, be commuted from 6 months to 5 months, expiring on June 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from six months to two years on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The applicant was induced by his nephew, who had recently opened up a stocking factory, to purchase certain stockings for finishing, which he did.

He paid what was a normal price for these stockings. They were delivered to his accomplice's warehouse, and it was not until approximately four or five months later that it was discovered that these stockings had been stolen. He was arrested together with the accomplice, the manufacturer and thief. It was on the uncorroborated

testimony of the thief that Mr. Karfunkle, the applicant, was convicted.

We feel that this was a very close case and that under all of the circumstances, this applicant was sufficiently punished on the first day in which he entered jail. We do not believe that he will ever again commit a crime of any kind, and we therefore, recommend that under the circumstances, this applicant's sentence be commuted and that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bertram B. Hughes, D-3606, No. 6299, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Bertram B. Hughes, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on December 5, 1938 to be computed from September 28, 1938, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 8 months, expiring on May 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Viola Hollis, No. 2330, No. 9350, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Indeterminate sentence of Viola Hollis, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 10, 1946, be commuted from indeterminate period to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on June 10, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant, who is twenty-eight years of age, was separated from her husband and was living with her children and with the victim. The victim was extremely brutal to the petitioner and on the day in which the killing occurred, the victim knocked the applicant down to the floor and when she arose, the victim started fighting again. It was then, as she got from the floor, that she picked up a knife that was lying on the table and when the deceased came for her she stabbed him. The petitioner was badly beaten when she appeared at the station house. She made no effort to flee the scene of the crime.

The petitioner has three small children, ages twelve, eleven and three. The trial judge, Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, states she did not appear to be a vicious or hardened offender and her case merits consideration. He further advised the Board that under all the circumstances, he thinks it would be proper to grant the petitioner's application so that her small children may be cared for by their mother. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of consideration in this case.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this woman has been adequately punished and that her sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Joseph Hennessey, D-4288, No. 7165, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Joseph Hennessey, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on October 2, 1939 to be computed from September 16, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 9 months, expiring on June 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is not his first offense. However, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

He has now served nearly nine years of this minimum sentence. He has a detainer lodged against him from New Jersey which is active and which he will have to serve before being released.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that the applicant is

a most cooperative prisoner and has an excellent record. Both the trial judge and district attorney have written the Board of Pardons that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Because this applicant served nearly nine and one-half years of his minimum sentence and has a further sentence staring him in his face in the State of New Jersey, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion and so recommends that his sentence be commuted in order that he may begin his service of the New Jersey sentence, whatever it may be.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Esther Greifer, No. 1132, No. 4553, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Esther Greifer, convicted of murder, in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 20, 1937, be commuted from life imprisonment to 11 years and 5 months, expiring on June 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. She was sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy for murder in the first degree. At the present time she has served approximately eleven and one-half years of this sentence. The applicant and her husband, who was the victim, had been married for approximately twenty years, but during the last seven years of their married life, the victim desired a divorce and advised the applicant that he was going to separate from her. A gun was found and in the scuffle it went off, killing the victim. The victim, in a death bed statement, accused the applicant of shooting him.

The Philadelphia County authorities did not believe that this case was a first degree case and admitted the applicant to bail which would not have been done if the district attorney's office felt that a first degree verdict was justified. It was approximately one and one-half years after the killing before the applicant was brought to trial and much to the surprise of all parties, the applicant was convicted of murder in the first degree with the recommendation of life imprisonment.

His Honor, Judge Eugene V. Alessandrini, sentencing judge, states in a letter to the Board of Pardons that he feels on further consideration of the entire case, that the application for commutation now or in the near future, is worthy of consideration.

The petitioner is first approaching the age of sixty and unless she is to spend the rest of her days in confinement, the time seems to be mature to grant her the opportunity to spend her remaining days in the circle of the family life. The district attorney of Philadelphia has stated that he is not opposed to the granting of a commutation in this case as he did not believe it was a true case

of murder in the first degree. During the applicant's stay at Muncy, her conduct has been very good.

The Board of Pardons, after carefully reviewing this application and taking into consideration the age of the applicant and the circumstances under which the applicant was arrested and the crime committed, is of the opinion that no further good can accrue to society to continue her incarceration. In view of the trial judge and district attorney's recommendation, we recommend that the application for commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Goshy, B-7222, No. 8874, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas Goshy, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 20, 1940 to be computed from March 29, 1940 be commuted from 9 years to 8 years and 3 months, expiring on June 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years on a charge of murder in the second degree. At the present time, the applicant has served slightly over eight years of his minimum sentence. This seems to have been a crime committed in the heat of passion as a result of an assault by the victim on the applicant when he was in an intoxicated condition.

The applicant sincerely regrets the commission of this crime and his past record would indicate that he would not again become involved in such an offense. He is an excellent carpenter and if released will be given employment at the trade to which he is suited.

The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, stated that he leaves the matter of commutation of sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The assistant district attorney of Allegheny County advised the Board that his office was unopposed to the granting of a commutation at this time.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and if permitted to have his freedom, would not again commit any sort of crime. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted and that he be placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse Frazier, D-9661, C-493, No. 9380, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jesse Frazier, convicted of assault and battery with intent to maim in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lebanon County on June 4, 1947 to be computed from May 9, 1947, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on June 19, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-three years of age and this has been his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. The facts of the case are that the applicant got into a barroom fight and hit his victim on the head with a broken glass.

He has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has served over one-half of his minimum sentence. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney have any objections to granting him a commutation. His parole plan calls for him to go to his parents who live in Virginia. He has an excellent army record, having served overseas in the Southwest Pacific for slightly over three years.

The Board of Pardons feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence for a barroom fight and since he has served over one year of his sentence, we recommend that the balance of the sentence be commuted and that he be permitted to go to live with his parents in Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Antonio Elia, C-7501, No. 4801, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Antonio Elia, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on November 13, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years and 7 months, expiring on June 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-three years of age and was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. There was no motive shown for this crime. In

the background of the entire case, it seems however that this applicant was threatened by the "Black Hand" Gang. Since he used a deadly weapon it was sufficient to convict in this case on the ground that he intended to commit murder by the use of this deadly weapon.

The trial judge, Honorable C. Corson, has stated that this applicant was much handicapped by his inability to express himself properly in English. It is shown in the record that when the officer arrested Elia, he threw himself upon his knees and gratefully kissed the officer's hand. The conclusion of Judge Corson's statement is that he recommends that the plea for commutation be granted. The district attorney in Montgomery County did not advise us of his attitude. However, we wish to state our records indicate that this is a case where the applicant has served almost seventeen years of a life sentence and has now reached a period of his life where he should either be released so that he can readjust himself to society or he should spend the remaining years of his life in prison.

The Board is of the opinion that since this applicant had no prior record, that no motive was shown for the perpetration of this crime, that his trial judge believes that he had been sufficiently punished and his sentence should be commuted. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman Dunbar, No. 54968, No. 7371, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Norman Dunbar, convicted of forgery, false pretense, fraudulently uttering a written instrument in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 10, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 5 months and 20 days, expiring on May 30, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard DeLong, No. 9347, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard DeLong, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on March 27, 1947 to be computed from March 7, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 7 months and 24 days, expiring on November 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced at the Oyer and Terminer Court in Berks County to a term of imprisonment in the Berks County Prison for from two to six years on a charge of burglary.

At the present time, the applicant has served approximately one year and six months. We are advised by his counsel, Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, that the applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Berks County Prison where he is presently confined.

The crime consisted of the applicant breaking into a restaurant and stealing approximately \$30.00 in nickels.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and if granted commutation this time, he will become an honest and law-abiding citizen. We, therefore, recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted as of November 1, 1948, at which time the applicant will have served one year and eight months.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H. Degnilla, AA-3759, No. 119-B, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John H. Degnilla, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 20, 1942 to be computed from August 10, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 9 months and 20 days, expiring on May 30, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred Davis, D-2944, No. 8308, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Fred Davis, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1938 to be computed from February 24, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 10 years and 4 months, expiring on June 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years on the charge of robbery. The robberies were strong-arm robberies in which no weapons were used. The applicant was involved in three robberies. At the present time, he has served slightly over ten years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent adjustment and has established a very good reputation as a prisoner. He is quite cooperative and trustworthy. He has a position of trust in the penitentiary. The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and has no objection to their decision. The assistant district attorney of Philadelphia County, stated to the Board that it was the position of his office to leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

We feel that this applicant has been severely punished and that he has matured during his incarceration and is equipped and fit to retake his place in society and live a normal and constructive life. The Board feels if this applicant has not now learned his lesson, further incarceration will not teach it to him. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Corvi, D-2746, No. 9278, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Corvi, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 31, 1937 to be computed from December 27, 1937 be commuted from 25 years to 10 years and 6 months, expiring on June 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age. This was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty-five years on a charge of burglary. The applicant was charged with having broken into a number of homes in and about Philadelphia and for that reason received the above sentence.

The applicant served the entire minimum sentence without making application to the Board of Pardons for commutation of his sentence. Following the release on parole, the applicant immediately secured full time employment and married within four months of his release. He has been continuously employed and at the present time is a laundry route man. In December 1947, the applicant purchased his own home where he and his wife now reside, for the sum of \$8250.00. The applicant paid \$6250.00 in cash and has a small reducing mortgage. He also has savings in the sum of \$3000.00.

The applicant has been on parole for five years and with the exception of one arrest in which he was cleared, the applicant has never again violated the law. We believe that this long period of his maximum sentence has reached the point where it is a deterrent to his conduct rather than a beneficial source of inspiration and guide. Under all of these circumstances, the Board is of the opinion that this petitioner will not again offend against society and in order to relieve him from the burden of supervision, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Cohen, C-2942, No. 2724, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Harry Cohen, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 29, 1925, be commuted on Bill No. 9 May Sessions, 1925, from a maximum term of 18 years to a maximum term of 5 years and 1 month, expiring on June 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and it is not the first time that he has been arrested. However, it was his first major conviction and imprisonment. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eighteen to thirty-six years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He served a period of thirteen years of this sentence and was released on parole on November 28, 1938. Since that time, he has been under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. The Pennsylvania State Board of Parole have given him a good record on parole. He served in the Merchant Marine from the period of his release in November 1938 until January 1946 when he suffered an injury which permanently incapacitated him.

The applicant at the present time is sixty-three years of age and in view of his service with the Merchant Marine, we do not feel that he will again offend against society. We believe that this applicant has been severely punished and has shown his complete and thorough rehabilitation during his ten years of parole.

Because there is no opposition to his discharge at this time, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted and that he be relieved from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Ciliberti, No. 9346, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anthony Ciliberti, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County on March 27, 1947 to be computed from February 13, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 8 months and 18 days, expiring on November 1, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced at the Quarter Sessions Court in Berks County to a term of imprisonment in the Berks County Prison for from two to six years on a charge of burglary.

At the present time, the applicant has served approxi-

mately one year and six months. We are advised by his counsel, Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, that the applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Berks County Prison where he is presently confined.

The crime consisted of the applicant breaking into a restaurant and stealing approximately \$30.00 in nickels.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and if granted commutation this time he will become an honest and law-abiding citizen. We, therefore, recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted as of November 1, 1948, at which time the applicant will have served one year and eight months.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Solomon Bryant, D-3118, No. 7238, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Solomon Bryant, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, entering with intent to steal in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 1, 1938 to be computed from May 7, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 10 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on June 17, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from thirty to sixty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and entering with intent to steal. This applicant was in three robberies, in all of which guns were used, and the total loot involved was \$48.00. The applicant has a detainer lodged against him for his return to the State of Georgia which he must serve. At the present time, he has served slightly over ten years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has established and maintained an excellent disciplinary record and has earned a good reputation during his incarceration. The trial judge did not advise the Board of Pardons of his attitude in this case. James W. Tracey, Jr., Esquire, stated the position of the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County was not opposed to this application.

The Board of Pardons in considering this case feel that this applicant has served a substantial portion of his sentence. In view of the severity, they further feel that since he must return to Georgia and serve approximately four more years, that it is as good a time as any to release this prisoner by commuting his sentence. We are, therefore, recommending that the applicant's sentence be commuted and so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert A. Broschious, D-8097, No. 9353, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert A. Broschious, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on January 29, 1945 to be computed from January 6, 1945, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years, 5 months and 10 days, expiring on June 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant and his accomplice robbed a victim of two (\$2.00) dollars, his watch and car. This occurred after all of the parties, the applicant, his accomplice and his victim, had been drinking together over a greater portion of a day. No harm was done to the victim nor to his automobile.

This applicant has now served over three years of his minimum sentence of ten years. He has an excellent record in the institution and has done very well, having established a bank account of over \$600.00 through working in his spare time. This crime seems to have been committed more on the spur of the moment than through any inherent viciousness on the part the applicant.

We were also advised by his counsel that he had no one to represent him at the time of his plea of "guilty". We feel that the court gave him what may be considered an extremely salty sentence in view of the fact that the applicant is a first offender. We believe that over three years' service for this type of crime together with the record which the applicant has made at the institution, should be sufficient to weigh the scales of mercy in his favor. We, therefore, recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Everett William Bagby, D-2463, No. 4412, May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Everett William Bagby, convicted

of murder, in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1937 to be computed from June 23, 1937, be commuted from 12 years to 10 years, 11 months and 6 days, expiring on May 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tony Alessio, B-3803 No 7121 May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Tony Alessio, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Westmoreland County on September 15, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 9 months, expiring on June 15, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. It is alleged that this applicant shot and killed his victim by shooting through the rear window of the victim's home thereby causing his death. The victim and the applicant had been close friends and after this occurred, this applicant was one of the persons who came to the scene of the crime and was present when the officers were there and was present when many other persons were there. No one accused the applicant of the killing at that time. It was approximately six months afterward that the widow and the daughter of the victim made affidavit that this applicant was guilty of the commission of this offense. Strange as it may seem, the case went to the State Supreme Court and they affirmed the conviction, but later Patrick McKague, Counsel for the Commonwealth, was accused of subornation of perjury, and later was disbarred from practice before the Board of Pardons and the courts of Westmoreland County on the grounds of unethical conduct. Where there is so much smoke, we certainly believe that there may be some fire in this case.

The Board of Pardons has carefully reviewed this application on several occasions and Your Excellency was a member of the Board on two occasions when this case was

heard argued by Thomas Whitten, Esquire, of Westmoreland County.

We feel that there was sufficient doubt in this case which should have caused the jury to acquit. However, since convicted, we wish to point out that this applicant has been incarcerated for approximately sixteen years. He has, by his excellent institutional record shown that he is ready for release.

We feel, that by reason of the very nature of this case and the facts surrounding the conviction, there exists some doubt as to the propriety of the conviction. We feel, that after having served sixteen years with a good institutional record, this applicant is entitled to some consideration at the present time. We, therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER.

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Allen, B-3583 No. 4682 May Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Earl Allen, convicted of burglary, rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on December 13, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 32 (1st count) December Sessions, 1932, from a max. term of 15 years. to a max. term of 9 yrs. 5 mos. and 29 days, exp. on June 12, 1948; on Bill No. 32 (2nd count) from a min. term of 5 yrs. to a min. term of 1 day, exp. on June 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much

longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER.

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Milford G. Williams, D-542 No. 4550 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Milford G. Williams, convicted of assault with intent to rob, assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 17, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 22 February Sessions, 1935 (1st count) from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 13 years and 3 months, expiring on July 17, 1948; on Bill No. 22 (2nd count) from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 18, 1948; and on Bill No. 171 from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 19, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER.

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Isaiah James Weaver, D-4437 No. 5894 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Isaiah James Weaver, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Bradford County on June 6, 1938 to be computed from November 22, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 8 months, expiring on July 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Walton, D-7196 No. 9442 June Session 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Walton, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 4, 1943 to be computed from March 4, 1943 be commuted from 6 years to 5 yrs. 4 mos. 10 days, expiring on July 14, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and this is the only offense which he has ever committed. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years and at the present time, the

applicant has served over five years and three months of his minimum sentence.

This applicant is serving a term on a charge of voluntary manslaughter which grew out of a fight which was started by the victim and his friends and the applicant and his friends as a result of an argument before a dance hall. The applicant, feeling that he was about to be set upon and injured by these other boys, pulled a gun and first fired into the air. The second shot which was fired struck the victim who died as a result of the shock. The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and they stated that he has matured considerably since the incarceration. At the present time, the applicant occupies a position of trust in the institution, being assigned to guard's quarters outside of the wall.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation and the trial judge makes no recommendation to the Board.

Since this matter occurred when the applicant was only a juvenile, it is doubtful whether he should have been committed to the Eastern State Penitentiary. However, since he has now spent over five years in that institution and has matured considerably, we believe in view of his youth and the fact there was no opposition to the granting of commutation, he should now be permitted to return to society and we recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roger John Thomas, B-8937 No. 8037 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open sessions, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roger John Thomas, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 28, 1944 to be computed from December 29, 1943, be commuted from 12½ years to 4 years, 6 months and 15 days, expiring on July 14, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twelve and one-half to twenty-five years on a charge of burglary. At the present time, he has served approximately five years of his minimum sentence.

* The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that he has excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend that a parole be granted.

The trial judge, Honorable Chester D. Fetterhoof, did not reply to our request for his recommendation. The district attorney of Allegheny County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated that he was not opposed to a granting of commutation at this time.

This applicant served in the armed forces of the United States during the past conflict and was granted an honorable discharge.

Because of the fact that this was his first major con-

viction and at the present time he has served nearly one-half of the minimum sentence, and has a good record in the armed forces, we believe that he will not again become involved with the law, and therefore, recommend that his commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Solow, No. 1826-D No. 120-B June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry Solow, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 27, 1942 to be computed from February 16, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 5 months, expiring on July 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Hiram Clyde Sleaster, C-135 No. 5274 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open sessions, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Hiram Clyde Sleaster, convicted

of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County on May 7, 1945 to be computed from April 28, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 2 months and 15 days, expiring on July 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and this conviction resulted from the stealing of seven gallons of gasoline and two five-gallon gasoline cans. Unfortunately, the applicant was on parole at the time he was sentenced. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from two to four years, but it was with the understanding of the trial judge, Honorable J. Colvin Wright, that this applicant should not serve more than two years. At the present time, the applicant has served over two years in the Western State Penitentiary and has an excellent institutional record.

Judge Wright has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant should be granted commutation because he has served more than his two year minimum. This applicant has an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary and after was assigned to Rockview Prison Farm where he maintains his excellent adjustment. No recommendation was made by the district attorney of Bedford County.

In the light of the trial judge's recommendation that he should serve two years and the fact that at this time he has served over three years, the Board feels that we should grant him an opportunity to continue his excellent adjustment in the institution, in society generally, and therefore, recommend that his commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Sistrunk, D-5191 No. 9399 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open sessions, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Sistrunk, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 18, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 9 months, expiring on August 18, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two to five years for the cutting of his mother-in-law during a family fight. The applicant was a veteran of the past war and had some difficulty and his wife had left him. He went to his mother-in-law's home in an effort to seek a reconciliation with his wife. While there a fight ensued and the mother-in-law hit the applicant over the head creating a large gash in his skull which later required fourteen stitches to close. He then drew his knife, the wife attempted to intervene and in the melee his wife and mother-in-law were cut.

The applicant has had an excellent institutional record and has obeyed all of the prison rules and his conduct has been exemplary.

The Board of Pardons feels that the applicant in this case was not the aggressor and that the assault was occasioned by the intervention of the mother-in-law who had a feeling of hatred against this applicant. At the time of his release, the applicant will have served nine months of his minimum sentence. We feel that under all of the circumstances, this is sufficient punishment for this crime, and we therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted in order that he may again support his family and become a law-abiding citizen.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert W. Sehn, B-9985 No. 8820 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open sessions, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert W. Sehn, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on January 13, 1947 to be computed from July 23, 1946 be commuted from 4 years to two years, expiring on July 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior institutional record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. He has now served approximately two years of his minimum sentence.

While in the service, he suffered an accident which may be described as a war-induced "post concussion syndrome." This led to what the applicant has described as a "black-out" and for which he has been granted one hundred percent disability pension by the armed forces. On the day in question, the applicant did "blackout" and committed this crime.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant is ill mentally and that he was ill mentally when he committed the offense for which he is now imprisoned. We feel that it is to his advantage to have medical and psychiatric treatment for this concussion, and we therefore recommend that the sentence of this applicant be commuted only upon the condition that he be admitted to a veterans' hospital for treatment for this condition, and in event he cannot be admitted to a veterans' hospital, or some other hospital where he will receive treatment for his mental condition, the commutation recommended is to be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Savage No. 8926 June Session 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Savage, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 4, 1946 to be computed from September 24, 1946 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 10 months, expiring on July 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior institutional record. He was sentenced on a charge of assault with intent to rob, robbery. The applicant has now served one year and nine months of a two and one-half year minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record.

At the time of his arrest, the applicant was an honorably discharged veteran of the United States Army who had served honorably and with distinction in the Southwest Pacific and was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in the Philippine liberation. His army service was slightly over three years in duration.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, states that he reconsidered the sentence of John Savage to a term of one to three years. If such was the case, it is evident that he did not intend this applicant to serve longer than one year. However, the record at the institution does not show that this applicant's sentence was reconsidered and that he was given the benefit of this change.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter. Since the court reconsidered this applicant's sentence and reduced it to a minimum sentence of one year, but the applicant was not granted the benefit of this change, we feel we should correct this error and grant unto him the change which the trial judge intended particularly since there is no opposition to the change by the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County. We therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis A. H. Riether, B-6640 No. 7358 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Francis A. H. Riether, con-

victed of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 17, 1939 to be computed from January 7, 1939, be commuted on Bills Nos. 29 and 30 February Sessions, 1939, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 9 years, 6 months and 6 days, expiring on July 13, 1948; and on Bill No. 31 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 14, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of robbery, receiving stolen goods. After having served approximately six years of his minimum sentence, his sentence was commuted on condition that he enter the armed forces. The applicant did enter the armed forces of the United States and served overseas in the Asiatic-Pacific and the Islands of Siapan and Guam where he suffered a back injury and was returned to this country and given an honorable discharge. The applicant is now employed, is married, and has made an excellent adjustment in society. He is employed by the Superior Fur Company of Pittsburgh and is well-thought of by his employer.

The trial judge, Honorable W. H. Dithrich, has stated that he has no objection to the granting of commutation, provided his employment record has been satisfactory; and provided further that the Board, with knowledge of all the facts, should be disposed to recommend it. The Board of Parole, under whose supervision the applicant has been since his discharge from the United States Army, states that they do not object to a commutation of the maximum sentence.

Because of this applicant's complete adjustment and rehabilitation and his service in the United States Army, we feel that he is entitled to a commutation of his maximum sentence, and we therefore, recommend that it be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Steven Puskar, B-8363, No. 6690, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Steven Puskar, convicted of forging a written instrument and prison breach in the Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on October 10, 1942 to be computed from July 2, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of forging a written instrument and prison breach. After having served approximately three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, he was granted commutation. He has now been on parole over two and one-half years.

As to the crime of prison breach, the Board of Parole

made an investigation through their office and came to the conclusion that it was impossible for this applicant to have escaped from the Beaver County Jail as was alleged. Pictures in proof thereof were offered by the Board of Parole and are in the file. The Board believes the applicant's statement that he was released through an "inside job." The Board believes that this applicant was an unfortunate "dupe" of his accomplices and that his story of the crime which he gives in his application is true; that is, Bentley, his accomplice, was the moving factor in the scheme of forgery and that his escape from the Beaver County Jail was arranged by his accomplice, Bentley. Bentley was acquitted, while this applicant was convicted.

Subsequent to his release, this applicant secured a position in the American Bridge Company and has made an excellent record. He is now a draftsman at the American Bridge Company and is presently studying for his bachelor's degree in engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology. He is married.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant was more an innocent victim of circumstances than an active participant in this crime. Although he did receive a portion of the fraudulent transaction.

The Board does not feel that this applicant is the type of offender who will ever again be involved in the toils of the law, and because of the excellent record he has made with the American Bridge Company, and the fact that he is attempting to secure a degree in civil engineering, moves this Board to recommend a pardon.

The President Judge, Honorable Robert E. McCreary, states that the applicant has done an excellent job and he does not wish to do anything that might interfere with his continuing to be a good citizen and states that whatever action the Board of Pardons takes will meet with his approval.

The district attorney of Beaver County also states that he does not oppose the granting of a pardon and further says that he would like to see the applicant granted a pardon.

Because of the foregoing, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis William Piacentini, D-3713, No. 6451, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis William Piacentini, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1939 to be computed from December 17, 1938 be commuted from 15 years to 9 years and 7 months, expiring on July 17, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and at the present time has served nine years and six months of his

minimum sentence of fifteen years. He has no prior criminal record.

This applicant is one of a group who was known as the "Green Car Bandits." They participated in approximately fifty holdups in the City of Philadelphia during the latter part of 1938. The applicant participated in approximately ten of the holdups.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a good institutional record and that the disciplinary record is reported as excellent. He has participated in the educational program at the institution for a period of two years and made good progress in the academic subjects chosen.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that they are not opposed to granting a commutation and feels, that this applicant having no prior record, has been sufficiently punished. He stated to the Board of Pardons that the reason for their position is that this applicant was only seventeen years of age when he committed these crimes, and believe that he was under the influence and domination of the other older members of the gang.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has served a substantial length of time and since he has no prior criminal record, and the further fact that the district attorney's office is not opposed to commutation at this time, the Board members recommend that the prayer of the applicant be granted and his sentence commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allan Perry, D-3856, No. 121-B, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Allan Perry convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 23, 1939 to be computed from February 24, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 5 months, expiring on July 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick Paul, A-14916, No. 2073, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Dominick Paul, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on January 3, 1927 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years 6 months and 12 days, expiring on July 15, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and is now serving a life term of imprisonment on the charge of murder in the first degree. He had no other criminal record and at this time has served over twenty-one and one-half years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, in reviewing this case, state that this applicant is a very cooperative and trustworthy prisoner, and if he was eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend him for his excellent record. Since this is his first major conviction, and further for the fact that he has served such a long period of time they feel he merits the mercy of our Board.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney are deceased and the president judge and district attorney express no opinion as to the release of the applicant at this time.

He does not intend to return to the county from which he came or where this offense occurred, but will live with a sister-in-law in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He has secured employment at Kingston Brick Company at Latrobe and will be gainfully employed.

This case merits our consideration in view of the fact that this applicant has served one of the longest terms on a first degree murder sentence of any inmate in the Western State Penitentiary. During his entire period of incarceration, he has not been cited for one breach of rules, and since he is recommended to us as a cooperative and trustworthy prisoner, we feel that he will not offend against society if given his release at this time. We therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Edward Oden, Jr., B-9367, No. 8890, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Edward Oden, Jr., convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on December 11, 1945 to be computed from August 9, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 11 months and 10 days, expiring on July 19, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two of four years on a charge of burglary and after having served approximately one month of this sentence, escaped from Rockview Prison Farm. Thereafter, he was given a consecutive sentence of two to four years to serve for his escape from Rockview. The applicant has served his Allegheny County sentence and at the present time has served slightly over ten months of his escape time.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institution record. Judge Walker of Centre County makes no recommendation. The district attorney of Allegheny County states that he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The trial judge in Allegheny County is now deceased.

The parole plan which is provided for this applicant is that he is to go to Brunswick, Maryland, where he will be employed as a farm laborer. The Maryland Parole and Probation Office agree to assume supervision over this applicant and accept his present parole plan.

Because of the fact that this applicant has served his minimum sentence on the Allegheny County charge, and has served an additional period of over ten months at the present time on his Centre County escape charge, we believe that he will become a credit to society if granted this parole plan and is permitted to return to his home in Maryland.

Because of the excellent institutional record over the past three years, we recommend that he be given an opportunity to place into effect this parole plan and recommend commutation of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Robert Nonnemacher, D-6350, No. 7074, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Robert Nonnemacher, convicted of breaking and escaping prison, assault and battery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on October 19, 1937 to be computed from March 10, 1942, be commuted from 11 years to 6 years and 4 months, expiring on July 10, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and since commutation of his minimum sentence on a charge of breaking and escaping prison and assault and battery, he has served four years and 2 months on parole. Subsequently to his release on parole in April of 1944 he secured employment with the C. H. Ettinger Company and his employment since his release has been a positive factor towards reestablishing and developing of his character. It is reported to the Board of Parole that he is exceedingly cooperative and the Board of Parole has exercised a salutary influence on the applicant. The Board of Parole under whose supervision the applicant has been for the past four years, feels that he has made definite progress under supervision and is now capable of assuming complete responsibility for himself. They do not object to the commutation of maximum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Richard W. Iobst, has written the Board that he has no objection to the granting of clemency if such is deemed advisable by the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lehigh County is not opposed.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has made an excellent adjustment and is now able to take care of himself, and that further parole supervision is unnecessary. The authorities join with us in this view. We therefore, recommend that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Nagle, D-7648, No. 9444, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Carl Nagle, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny, jail breaking, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Wyoming County on June 25, 1938 to be computed from December 30, 1937; and of breaking and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Susquehanna County on September 9, 1947; and of breaking and entering in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Wayne County on January 5, 1948; be commuted on Wyoming County sentence from a minimum term of 14 years to a minimum term of 10 years, 6 months and 15 days, expiring on July 15, 1948; on Susquehanna County sentence (to run concurrent and to be computed from September 9, 1947) from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 10 months and 7 days, expiring on July 16, 1948; and on Wayne County sentence (to run concurrent and to be computed from January 5, 1948) from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 6 months and 12 days, expiring on July 17, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fourteen to twenty-eight years on a charge of breaking and entering, larceny and jail breaking. He did commit a series of these crimes in Wyoming, Susquehanna and Wayne Counties and there is no ex-

cusing his conduct. At the present time, he has served ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence. There is this one fact which recommends him to the Board of Pardons; he is presently confined to the prison hospital suffering from incipient tuberculosis.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they favorably recommend. He has established a substantial institutional balance. The trial judge, Honorable Edward B. Farr, states that in view of his physical condition, he will be satisfied with whatever disposition the Board feels inclined to make. The district attorney of Wyoming County not being advised of the applicant's physical condition, does not concur with the trial judge's recommendation.

The Board, however, is of the opinion that this applicant has served a substantial portion of his time and has an excellent institutional record. We therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that the sentence of the applicant be commuted on condition that he go to a State Sanatorium for treatment of his tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Mitchell, C-8858, No. 5636, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Samuel Mitchell, convicted of felonious entry, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on April 12, 1933 to be computed from February 24, 1933; be commuted on Bill No. 51-6 February Sessions, 1933, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 months and 22 days, expiring on July 16, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 51 and 51-1).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for his participation in the Ambler bank robbery. This applicant was convicted with three accomplices, one of whom subsequently committed suicide while awaiting trial. The other two accomplices were given fifteen to thirty years. Both of these accomplices had their sentences commuted prior to the expiration of their minimum sentences. This applicant is the last of the group remaining in prison. At the present time, he has served over fourteen and one-half years of a minimum sentence of twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has been able to establish a substantial balance from his earnings. A favorable report as to the possibility of parole is made.

We have been advised by the representative of the applicant that Judge Corson, who is the sentencing judge in this matter, wrote to the Board of Pardons in August 1947, "After all, we can't keep these men in jail forever

and if you feel that Mitchell can be safely released on parole, I would not object to such procedure."

We feel, that this applicant realizing that he will be under parole supervision for a period of approximately twenty-five years, would hesitate to commit any further crimes against society. He realizes that if he should commit any further breach of the law, he would be returned for what would be practical a life sentence.

Since the trial judge, the Honorable George C Corson has no objection, and all the other accomplices have been released, the Board feels that this applicant should be entitled to commutation of his minimum sentence at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred A. Mendel, alias Fred Mendell, No. 9390, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Fred A. Mendel, alias Fred Mendell, convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 18, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. In 1933 he was placed on probation for a period of three years on a technical charge of larceny of an automobile.

He was the occupant of a car which had been stolen and was not familiar with the fact that this car had been stolen, but was with the other three accomplices, one of whom had stolen the car. It should also be pointed out that this applicant at no time drove this car and when apprehended by the police of New Jersey voluntarily returned to Philadelphia. Subsequently, the applicant enlisted in the United States Navy and served for a period of three years. He was granted an honorable discharge.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this case. The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandrini, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he has no comment to add to what already appears upon the record.

The Board of Pardons is satisfied of the rehabilitation made by the applicant. He has been in no further trouble for a period of fifteen years and at most was only technically guilty of charge for which he was sentenced. In the light of his excellent military record and the fact that he is now married, we feel that he should be given this opportunity to clear his name and we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis McMenamin, D-6090, No. 8955, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis McMenamin, convicted of assault, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 30, 1941 to be computed from September 25, 1941 be commuted from 12 years to 6 years and 10 months, expiring on July 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this is his first major imprisonment. He has now been imprisoned in the Eastern State Penitentiary for nearly seven years of his minimum sentence of twelve years.

This applicant and two accomplices committed six armed robberies over a period of seven months. The applicant was only involved in four of the robberies.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent record and his adjustment in the institution has been favorable. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he has no objection to commutation of sentence at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, in reviewing the matter, orally stated to the Board that his office has no objection to the granting of commutation prayed for.

In view of the length of service of the applicant in the penitentiary and his continued good record therein, and the further fact that there is no objection that the prayer of the applicant be granted, that commutation issue.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maceo Lumb, D-1857, No. 6963, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Maceo Lumb, convicted of assault, being armed with intent to rob in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 6 months, expiring on July 5, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release

from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Linonis, B-8171, No. 7354, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Linonis, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, entering with intent to commit felony in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Venango County on May 5, 1942 to be computed from January 11, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 6 months and 5 days, expiring on July 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the crime of burglary, receiving stolen goods, entering with intent to commit felony. He and his two accomplices committed six burglaries. At the time he committed these offenses, he was nineteen years of age. Had he been the age of his accomplices, he would have been committed to the Pennsylvania Industrial School. As it was, one of his accomplices was permitted by the trial judge to enter the army and the other accomplice, who was one year younger was sentenced to White Hill where he served period of eighteen months. This applicant, being past the juvenile age, was sentenced to the Western State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has maintained an excellent record and if he was eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend that he be granted parole. The trial judge, Honorable Lee A. McCracken, has written the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of a commutation. The district attorney of Venango County has also stated that he is not opposed and in fact recommends that a commutation be granted.

Because the sentencing authorities in Venango County feel he should now be granted his release and the fact that his accomplices have all been released, one over five years ago, we feel that this applicant should be granted a commutation of sentence and so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Kutzura, D-448, No. 6076, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Louis Kutzura, convicted of robbery, assault and battery with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on March 25, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 99 January Sessions, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years and 4 months, expiring on July 25, 1948. (Granted parole on Bill No. 96).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows.

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he has been in no other trouble with the exception of this case. This applicant, together with an accomplice, Tony Orlando, was involved in burglary and robbery, part of which sentence of fourteen years he has now served, and has been granted parole by the Pennsylvania State Board of Parole. Following the bank holdup, the applicant held up and robbed a manager of a grocery store in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and he was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has now served thirteen years and three months of this sentence. Commutation is asked in order that he may go to Michigan and there be reunited with his family.

This applicant has also made an excellent adjustment in prison and has sent the greater portion of his earnings to his wife. He is recommended by the prison authorities for a parole. The trial judge, Honorable Richard W. Iobst, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of clemency, if deemed desirable. The district attorney of Lehigh County states he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

We feel that this applicant has served a great length of time and if granted clemency, will know the value of freedom and will not again commit an offense of this nature, or in fact, of any nature. This is his sixth appeal to the Board of Pardons and he has nine months more to serve of his minimum sentence. We feel that by thirteen years good record in the institution, the Board should grant him an opportunity to go out into the world and be reunited with his family. We therefore, recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Thomas Kobus, No. 9448, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Thomas Kobus, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on December 5, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age. When he was approximately nineteen years of age, this applicant together with two accomplices committed a robbery for which he received two years in the Delaware County Prison. The offense consisted of robbery of a saloon and the loot was \$30.00. Following his release, he married and is the father of a six year old daughter.

We believe this applicant was influenced by his older associates and that he has given up the possibility of anti-social conduct. He is now the owner and operator of a hotel in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and received letters of commendation from many persons in the vicinity where he resides. They all speak well of him and show that he has made a place for himself and his family in the Borough of Marcus Hook where he is definitely considered an asset.

In view of the act that this applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of fourteen and one-half years, and has become one of the outstanding citizens of his community so that persons of all walks of life recommend him to us, we feel that he has earned the right to a pardon, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel H. Johnson, No. 9416, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel H. Johnson, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 4, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was his only conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of six months on a charge of aggravated assault and battery in 1929.

The applicant appeared before us in person and gave the impression to the Board of Pardons that he was a very high type negro gentleman from Philadelphia. He is gainfully employed by the City of Philadelphia since his parole in the Department of Sanitation, and has the op-

portunity to improve himself by taking a civil service position. He cannot, however, take the civil service position unless he secures a pardon.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection if the Pardon Board is not opposed to the granting of the pardon.

Under all of the circumstances, and the fact that this applicant has not been in any further trouble for a period of over nineteen years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen P. Hunt, D-2819, No. 6768, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Allen P. Hunt, convicted of Larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1938 to be computed from January 20, 1938, be commuted from 40 years to 10 years and 6 months, expiring on July 20, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clayton Grier, No. 9392, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Clayton Grier, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 3, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and desires a pardon on the charge of setting up an illegal lottery. The facts briefly are these: That this applicant had a package of "number slips" in his hand when he was apprehended by a police officer. It is also believed that this applicant was unaware that he was carrying "number slips" as they were given to the applicant in a package and he merely delivered them to a particular house as he was told. Since his imprisonment on that charge, the applicant has been in no further trouble.

At the present time, the applicant is steward of one of the largest colored lodges in Pennsylvania and has an opportunity of securing a civil service position with the City of Philadelphia.

There is no opposition to the granting of a pardon by any of the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County.

Since this applicant has not been in any further trouble for a period of approximately fourteen years, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has had ample rehabilitation, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bernard Grieco, Jr. D-8996, No. 9440, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon John Bernard Grieco, Jr., convicted of burglary and larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on June 18, 1946, to be computed from April 25, 1946; and of burglary and larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County on December 13, 1946, be commuted on Bills Nos. 406, 407 and 414 June Sessions, 1946 (Delaware County) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 3 months, expiring on July 25, 1948; and on Bills Nos. 74-1, 74-2, and 74-3 April Sessions, 1946 (Montgomery County) from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on two charges of burglary, one occurring in Delaware County and the other in Montgomery County. This applicant has no prior criminal record and the indictments are that this applicant

committed these offenses for the purpose of seeking a thrill and not to cause any one any physical violence or fear. At the time of the applicant's arrest, he was attending Temple University and if given an opportunity to again go out into society, he will return to Temple University to continue his course of study there. It should be pointed out to the Board, that the only places entered by this applicant and his accomplices were vacant homes. At the time the applicant committed these offenses he was only nineteen years old, and since his incarceration in the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Board of Trustees have found him outstanding.

The Delaware County Court offers no opinion in this matter since the trial judge, the Honorable Albert D. MacDade, was the sentencing judge and refuses to comment. The district attorney of Delaware County does not oppose a commutation at this time.

It may also be pointed out to Your Excellency that this applicant served in the armed forces of the United States and received an honorable discharge therefrom.

The Board of Pardons recommends that this sentence be commuted because we do not feel that this was any maladjustment on the part of the applicant that is permanent in nature, and we feel that he has been sufficiently punished by his incarceration for the past two years and three months.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James L. Green, No. 62567, No. 9401, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James L. Green, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 15, 1947 to be computed from March 15, 1947 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on September 15, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods. He took no part in stealing, but goods were left at his home by the thief. They were left under such circumstances that the applicant knew or should have realized they were probably stolen goods, and for this was convicted and sentenced to a term of not less than two and one-half or more than five years in the Allegheny County Workhouse. At the present time he has served one year and three months of a minimum sentence of two and one-half years. If given an opportunity, the applicant will be restored to his wife and job of driving truck.

We believe that this applicant has learned his lesson and if released will not again offend against society and will become a law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, recommend that his application for commutation be granted after he has served one year and six months of his minimum sentence of two years and six months.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Gatti, D-1545, No. 4532, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Gatti, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 25, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 11 months, expiring on July 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Galasso, No. 9414, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Galasso, convicted of breaking and entering in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 18, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no

prior record of any kind. He was charged with the breaking and entering of a shoe store in Philadelphia and taking shoes therefrom. This applicant made restitution in full for the shoes that were taken.

Since applicant's offense in 1937, he has been steadily employed with the exception of the time he served in the armed forces of the United States. He entered the armed forces in June 1943 and was honorably discharged approximately three years later in 1946. He served overseas in the Asiatic-Pacific theatre for nearly two years and was discharged with the rank of corporal. This applicant, at the present time, is teaching in a veterans' training center and is the owner of his own shoe repair shop. He is married and has two children.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

We believe this applicant has shown by his conduct that he has rehabilitated himself and become a useful member of society. We also feel that his service in the armed forces of the United States are sufficient that we should recommend, under all of the other circumstances, that he be granted a pardon, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Dugan, B-7216, No. 8356, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Edward J. Dugan, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 16, 1940 and April 19, 1940, to be computed from August 12, 1944; be commuted on Bill No. 13 February Sessions, 1940 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 11 months and 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1948; and on Bill No. 12 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is not the first time he has served in an institution. At the present time, he is serving a sentence of twenty to forty years, to begin at the expiration of the back parole time, on a sentence imposed in 1932. His present conviction was the result of his burglary of two State Liquor Stores. The applicant has been confined in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of approximately eight and one-half years although only four years apply because of his previous parole violation. He has an excellent institutional record and it is believed he will make a good adjustment on parole.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that he be given another opportunity. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation to the Board of Pardons. His

present plan for parole is to go and live with his brother-in-law in Lyons, Ohio. His brother-in-law, who is sponsor and employer, appeared before the Board of Pardons, where he made a favorable impression.

The Board believes that if the applicant is given the opportunity that his representative stated, he will not again offend against the law and become a good and law-abiding citizen. Because of his excellent parole plan and the fact that he has now served nearly nine years of his sentence, and the fact that the Board of Trustees recommends him for release, the Board is of the opinion that he be given one final chance to prove that he will not offend against the law, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph DiSanti, No. 9413, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph DiSanti, convicted of conspiracy with intent to enter and steal in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 18, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy with intent to enter and steal in 1937. Since his arrest, he has been in no further trouble.

Following the applicant's arrest in 1937, he was placed on probation for a term of one year and thereafter in 1941 was inducted in the armed forces of the United States and served honorably for a period of three years and four months, when he was given his discharge. He has been employed all of this time by Stephano Brothers, Cigarette Manufacturers in Philadelphia. He now desires to seek a civil service appointment in the City of Philadelphia and is unable to do this unless a pardon be granted.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of this pardon nor does the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of over eleven years and because of his service in the armed forces, we believe he has shown himself to be a rehabilitated and useful citizen and that he will not again offend against society. For the above reasons, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Preston L. Dewey, D-1891, No. 6450, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Preston L. Dewey, convicted of rape and robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on January 6, 1937 to be computed from November 7, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 226 December Sessions, 1936 (Bill No. 209 concurrent) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 2 months and 9 days, expiring on July 16, 1948; and on Bill No. 223 (Bill No. 224 concurrent) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 17, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 222).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served approximately twelve years of his minimum sentence of seventeen and one-half years on a charge of rape and robbery.

This applicant committed these offenses when he was only seventeen years of age and after his incarceration in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he was watched closely to see if any psychopathic personality developed as a result of his anti-social conduct in the commission of these crimes. At the present time, there seems to be no psychopathic reaction and he seems to be mentally all right. The prison board believes that his neighborhood associates contributed to his behavior. He has served an extremely long period of time for his offense and at least one of his accomplices has already received commutation from this Board. He has been promised an opportunity at the plumbing trade which he mastered in the penitentiary upon his release. He has given every indication that he intends to become a law-abiding citizen if granted this opportunity.

The trial judge, Honorable W. Roger Fronfield, who tried the case, is deceased and the rule in Delaware County is not to express an opinion from other members of the court. The district attorney of Delaware County, however, had a representative present and he stated that the district attorney's office was not opposed to commutation of sentence.

Because of the long period of time which this applicant has served, and his excellent effort at rehabilitation in the penitentiary, we feel that further incarceration could have no beneficial effect, and we therefore, recommend that a commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wendelle D'Aury, No. 9400, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Wendelle D'Aury, convicted of unlawful and felonious possession and use of drugs in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on September 5, 1941 to be computed from August 27, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he now seeks a pardon on the charge of unlawful and felonious possession and use of drugs.

In August of 1942, this applicant voluntarily gave himself up to the Philadelphia authorities for the purpose of securing a cure of the drug habit to which he had become addicted. This applicant was sentenced to a term of six months and during that time he did affect a cure of the use of narcotics. He has been turned down for two desirable positions, one with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and one with the federal government in Guam, Mariana Islands, as a result of this criminal record.

Since the trial judge and the district attorney have both stated to the Board of Pardons that they leave the matter of pardon to the Board, we feel that this applicant has suffered voluntary commitment and in fact asked to be arrested on this charge in order to obtain a cure for his habit, we feel that since the cure is effected, this applicant should be granted a pardon for this offense, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert L. Connors, D-1922 No. 4377 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Maximum sentence of Albert L. Connors, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 6 months, expiring on July 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry James Christy, B-3629, No. 2737 June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Harry James Christy, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 15, 1933 be commuted on Bill No. 24 March Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 4 months and 14 days, expiring on July 29, 1948; and on Bill No. 25 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day expiring on July 30, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this was his only conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of robbery in 1933. The Board of Pardons, after reviewing this crime, believe this was an economic crime rather than any inherent maliciousness on the part of the applicant.

After this applicant served over eight years and nine months of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has been on parole for a period of nearly six and one-half years. Since his release, he has been employed and has made every opportunity to rehabilitate himself. Since his release, he has reestablished his family head in the rearing of his three children, the two daughters since married, and son served in the armed forces.

The Board of Parole has recommended to the Board of Pardons that they do not object to the granting of a commutation of the maximum sentence at this time as this applicant has had an excellent record on parole and has shown that he has been completely rehabilitated.

Because of the applicant's excellent record on parole and the fact that this was his sole conviction, we feel that the applicant has shown that he will not offend the Board of Parole, we recommend that his maximum against society and that he can be freed from further parole supervision. Because of the recommendation of sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph A. B. Cellini, No. 9427, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph A. B. Cellini, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) breaking and entering, larceny in the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia County on June 11, 1918; (2) unlawful possession and transportation of intoxicating liquor in Quarter Sessions Court on May 11, 1926; (3) burglary, entering with intent to commit a felony, larceny in the Quarter Sessions Court on December 8, 1925; (4) aggravated assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions Court on September 12, 1927; and (5) burglary in the Quarter Sessions Court on February 24, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and desires pardon for five offenses which he committed approximately twenty to twenty-five years ago. The offenses consisted of breaking and entering, larceny, unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor, burglary, aggravated assault and battery. The last of these offenses took place in 1929 and since that time, the applicant has been in no further trouble.

Following his release from the Philadelphia County Prison in 1932, the applicant has become a Christian and has made every effort to rehabilitate himself and become a worthwhile member of society. He is a graduate of Moody Bible Institute and the Wheaton College Academy. He has been a missionary and itinerant preacher throughout the southern part of the United States and is at present the superintendent and founder of the Maranatha Settlement Association, which is a religious corporation ministering to the under-privileged children of Philadelphia.

There is no opposition from the authorities in Philadelphia County to the granting of this pardon.

We believe that this applicant has shown by his past nineteen years of honorable Christian life and by the work he is presently doing, that the follies of youth have been put aside and that he is truly a rehabilitated man in today's society.

Because of his Christian life and his work with the under-privileged children, we believe that this individual has gained the right to ask Your Excellency for this pardon and we recommend because of what we have said before, that a complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Henry Chapman, No. 9460, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the death

sentence of George Henry Chapman, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Potter County on November 24, 1947, be commuted from death sentence to life imprisonment.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife. His case was appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court where the conviction was affirmed, but a very strong dissenting opinion was filed by the Mr. Justice Jones and Mr. Justice Stern. In that dissent they state the inescapable conclusion that the defendant was intoxicated to such an extent that he was incapable of deliberation, premeditation or intent. They also point out that the report of the psychiatrist shows that the applicant was suffering from chronic alcoholism. They also point out that the applicant appeared to be in a stupor when he got to his feet, this being several hours after the commission of this crime; that at that time he did not have the faintest comprehension of what he was doing or what was going on around him. The dissent further points out that although the victim was shot through the heart, it was a mere trick of fate, since the bullet entered the right breast, struck a rib, and was deflected to the vital organ.

The Board of Pardons feels that since the facts were such as to cause two of the justices of the Supreme Court to write so vigorous a dissent that such facts should inure to the benefit of this applicant. In view of a serious question being raised as to his inability to form a specific intent to take life, the Board of Pardons would be justified in recommending this applicant for commutation of the death sentence.

The Board wishes to point out to Your Excellency that up until this time, after having sat for a year and a half, they have examined approximately twelve applications for commutation of the death sentence; of those twelve, eleven have gone to the electric chair as required by their sentence, but this is the first case where more than a scintilla of evidence was presented which would cause us to alter the decision of the court below and that only because of the vigorous dissents which was offered in the Supreme Court opinion.

In the light of all which has heretofore been said, the Board of Pardons believes that this is a case for the commutation of the death sentence and that this sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Castellana, A-13022, No. 1389, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Mike Castellana, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on November 13, 1922 be commuted from life to 25 years and 8 months, expiring on July 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and his sentence for this murder was the only crime with which he has ever been charged.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant was not properly convicted of murder in the first degree in view of the facts which are admitted in this case. It seems that this applicant was set upon by the victim and the victim pulled a gun and threatened the applicant with it. The applicant escaped from the victim and after a sharp struggle, got the victim's gun from him and when the victim approached the applicant, he fired, killed the victim. After having served a period of over ten years in the Western State Penitentiary, the applicant's sentence was commuted. He has been on parole for a period of fourteen and one-half years and the Board of Parole has stated that they do not object to commutation of the maximum sentence, as he has an excellent record while on parole. He has been regularly employed at various coal companies in and about Lackawanna County and has made an excellent adjustment. He is married and has five children.

The Board of Pardons recommends a commutation of the maximum sentence be granted because of the excellent record on parole and because there is no objection from any of the sentencing authorities in Cambria County to the granting of the commutation action.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Domenick Carlucci, No. 9303, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Domenick Carlucci, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 4, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and prior to this offense and subsequent thereto, has been in no further trouble. The offense consisted of stealing two pocketbooks in a theatre when he was a little more than seventeen years of age.

Subsequent to his becoming placed on probation, the applicant was inducted in the armed forces of the United States in May of 1942 and served in the battle of North Africa where he was wounded in the battle for Kasserine Pass. As a result thereof, he was granted a medical discharge from the armed services in July 1943. The applicant has been regularly employed since his discharge as maintenance technician for the Grundy Iron Works, and desires at the present time to take examination for an appointment to the Department of Public Safety with the City of Philadelphia. He is married and is the father of one child, a daughter. He has been in no further trouble.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, leaves the matter

of pardon up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon as prayed for.

Because of his honorable service in the armed forces and the fact that he has been in no further trouble for nearly eleven years, the Board feels that this applicant committed this crime during a period of youthful indiscretion and we can take this into our consideration. This being all the factors, we believe that this applicant has earned a right to a pardon for this offense and we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ollie N. Berry, B-2034, No. 122-B, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Ollie N. Berry, convicted of robbery and larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County on May 14, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 36 May Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 2 months, expiring on July 14, 1948; on Bill No. 63 from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 15, 1948; and on Bill No. 64 from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elton Bartholomew, B-9946, No. 9404, June Sessions, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elton Bartholomew, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Potter County on November 26, 1946 to be computed from November 15, 1946, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 8 months, expiring on July 15, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He and an accomplice stole two quarts of honey and several items of furniture. As a result of this breach of the law, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Robert R. Lewis, states that because of his good prison record and his probable placement with a reputable employer, he recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Potter County has written and stated that he has no opposition to the granting of commutation of this applicant.

Because this applicant has served over half of his minimum sentence and both the trial judge and district attorney recommend that his sentence be commuted, we feel that he will be an acceptable risk on parole and recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John E. Barkly, D-3371, No. 6344, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John E. Barkly, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Cumberland County on August 23, 1938, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years and 11 months, expiring on August 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military

earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard James Ambrose, B-7124, No. 7902, June Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Richard James Ambrose, convicted of robbery and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on April 25, 1940; and of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on April 24, 1941; be commuted on Bill No. 30 October Term, 1939, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 7 months and 17 days, expiring on July 17, 1948; and on Bill No. 3 October Term, 1940, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 17, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 22 February Term, 1940—Westmoreland County).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and was sentenced on charges of robbery and receiving stolen goods in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties. At the time of his sentence, he was on parole from the Pennsylvania Industrial School. He has now served over eight and one-half years of a minimum sentence of fifteen to thirty years. He has served his minimum sentence in Westmoreland County and the Board of Parole has granted him parole on his Westmoreland County sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if this applicant were eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend him because of the length of time he has served, his excellent record, his commendable progress and self-improvement, and that he is a co-operative and trustworthy inmate employed in a position of trust.

The district attorney of Allegheny County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated orally to the Board that he was not opposed to a commutation of sentence at this time and that all of applicant's accomplices have been released. One accomplice was released by commutation of sentence in November 1945 and has since been maintaining a good record.

We believe if this applicant is given an opportunity to again prove his worth in society, he will not again become involved with the law as his record in prison indicated that such will be the case. He has an excellent parole plan and we believe that because of the long period of time which he has served, longer than any of his other accomplices, he should now be given an opportunity to demonstrate that he will not again become involved

in any criminal action. We therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Zimmer, B-3353, No. 5856, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Zimmer, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, striking and ill-using in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on September 16, 1932, sentence to begin at the expiration of parole violation on September 16, 1935, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 1 month, expiring on October 16, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rocco Trallo, D-4564 B-9415, No. 7927, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rocco Trallo, convicted of robbery, burglary with intent to rob in the Court of Quarter Ses-

sions of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1940 to be computed from December 11, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years expiring on December 11, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery, burglary with intent to rob. At the present time he has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence for his part in a payroll holdup in which the loot of \$2100.00 was received by the applicant and his accomplice.

He has maintained an excellent disciplinary record and at the present time is serving his sentence in the Rockview Prison Farm.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney has indicated that he has no objection at the present time.

In view of his excellent institutional record, we believe that nine years of his ten year minimum sentence is sufficient punishment for this applicant, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted and he be released on parole December 11, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph A. Shanno, C-8937, No. 4848, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph A. Sanno, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on May 8, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years and 5 months, expiring on October 8, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William George Pye, Jr., No. 9466, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William George Pye, Jr., convicted of killing a human being in mistake for game in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, on July 1, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was given a sentence of two years on a charge of killing a human being in mistake for game. The applicant shot his cousin in the mistake for a woodchuck. He was sentenced to a term of two years in the Bradford County Jail of which he served five months. He was then released on parole and entered the United States Coast Guard. Subsequent to his release from this, he entered preparatory school and expects to enter Rutgers University this fall. There is little chance of this applicant becoming involved again and there is no doubt about killing being a mistake.

Since it was a mistake; since the trial judge recommends; the Board of Parole recommends, and all the parties having anything to do with it, recommends; it is felt that this applicant is a proper person to receive a pardon.

We, therefore, recommend that this pardon be granted to this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George B. Neild, D-3668, No. 8900, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George B. Neild, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 18, 1946 to be computed from May 16, 1946 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 5 months and 12 days, expiring on October 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-nine years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of

imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two to four years for larceny of sixteen dresses and one topcoat from the platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Philadelphia. After having served approximately eight months of his two years minimum sentence, he was commuted and has been on parole since that time.

Following his release from prison, he was rehired by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from whom he had stolen the goods, and was moved to Harrisburg where he was assigned as pipe-fitter in the yards of the railroad. He has been reunited with his wife and children and supports them satisfactorily. He has adjusted himself to his job satisfactorily and his work supervisor verifies his good record.

We believe that this applicant has learned his lesson and he will not again become involved with the law.

There is no objection to the granting of this commutation of maximum sentence by the district attorney and the trial judge. The Honorable George G. Parry, the trial judge, admits he is not familiar with this case, but feels that the sentence was merited.

We believe that this applicant has shown that he will not again become involved with the authorities if given a commutation of his maximum sentence. Following his release, he has indicated a readjustment in society by getting away from Philadelphia and coming to Harrisburg, and we believe he will continue to do so if granted a commutation of his maximum sentence.

We agree with the district attorney, who feels that since he has been a good parolee and had a good record with the Pennsylvania Railroad prior to this arrest, that we would not be amiss in recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted. We, therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gaspar Morganti, B-7702, No. 7859, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gaspar Morganti, convicted of murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on May 26, 1941 to be computed from January 24, 1941 be commuted from 16 years to 8 years expiring on January 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from sixteen to thirty-two years on a charge of murder in the second degree and voluntary manslaughter.

This applicant committed three offenses back in 1926 and the fight was carried to him by the two victims. At that time the victim had an argument with the applicant over a baseball bat on the day preceding the killing. On the day of the killing, the two victims approached

the applicant when he was getting an ice cream soda in a little store, and with a hammer and tire iron proceeded to strike and beat the applicant. After he had been hit upon the head, the applicant drew a pistol, shot and killed both of the men. He immediately fled jurisdiction and after living in Los Angeles for a period of thirteen years, he was apprehended, brought back to Pennsylvania and plead guilty to voluntary manslaughter and was convicted of murder in the second degree. At the present time, he has served approximately one-half of his sentence. During the entire period of his life in California, after commission of this offense, he had nothing but the most excellent reputation. He now has an excellent reputation in the institution.

There is no adverse opinion to the release of this applicant from either the trial judge or the district attorney.

It is the conviction of the Board of Parole that this applicant was well rehabilitated in California, and after having served this additional time in Pennsylvania, is returned to his family in California, will not again offend against society.

We feel that this man will not again offend against society and that he was in great fear when he committed this crime, and under these circumstances, we recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted as of January 24, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Stewart Mock, No. 629-43, No. 9515, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Stewart Mock, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on March 27, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 7 months, expiring on October 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this is his first conviction whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Berks County Prison for from two to six years for having committed a series of burglaries together with two accomplices.

At the present time he has served over one year and six months of this sentence. This applicant was sentenced along with his two accomplices Ciliberti and DeLong to two to six years. At the June Session of the Board of Pardons we granted a commutation to both Ciliberti and DeLong on the basis of the representations made by their counsel. Shortly after favorable recommendation to these two accomplices, Ciliberti escaped from the Berks County Prison but later gave himself up. The Board of Pardons withdrew its favorable recommendation from the Board of Parole and so noted it on their records. DeLong however was given his freedom.

Since this applicant did not receive any longer sentence nor was his prior record as bad as his accomplices, we feel he should be granted the same as the accomplices,

and we therefore, recommend that the commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Mattis, B-8413, No. 7175, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon John Mattis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 10, 1942 and to be computed from October 26, 1942; and in the Quarter Sessions Court of Westmoreland County on October 29, 1943 and to run concurrent with original sentence imposed in Allegheny County, be commuted on Bill No. 47 November Sessions, 1942 (Allegheny County) from a maximum term of 8 years to a maximum term of 6 years, expiring on October 26, 1948; and on Bill No. 126 May Sessions, 1943 (Westmoreland County and to run concurrent with Bill No. 47) is also commuted.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nick Malta, D-4814, No. 9524, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Nick Malta, convicted of pandering, receiving proceeds of prostitution, transporting a female for purpose of prostitution in the Quarter Sessions Courts of Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties on March 25, 1940 to be computed from December 7, 1939, be commuted from a minimum term of 15 years (Northumberland County) to a minimum term of 9 years, expiring on December 7, 1948; and a maximum term of 10 years (Schuylkill County to run concurrent) to a maximum term of 9 years, expiring on December 7, 1948. (Applicant to be deported to Italy).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he has been convicted on several occasions for pandering and transporting a female for immoral purposes. When he was arrested and convicted in both Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties on such an offense and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years.

Under these circumstances, the applicant has now served approximately nine years of a fifteen year minimum sentence. At the present time there is outstanding against the applicant a warrant for deportation to Italy, from which country he emigrated when he was fourteen years of age. The applicant has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary where he is confined.

The president judge, Honorable Robert Fortney of Northumberland County, has no objection to the granting of commutation if the Board is satisfied in the matter. The present judge was the trial district attorney and the present district attorney has made no recommendation.

The district attorney of Schuylkill County has no objection and since the applicant has served more than the minimum sentence imposed in Schuylkill County and will be deported, it is the judgment of the Board of Pardons that he should be deported, and therefore, recommends that commutation be granted and he be deported to his native country of Italy.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Lockoski, B-8117, No. 8562, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Lockoski, convicted of burglary, larceny, attempted assault with intent to kill in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on March 27, 1942 to be computed from March 15, 1942 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years expiring on March 15, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served approximately

six and one-half years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years in the Western State Penitentiary.

He and three accomplices broke into several places where they stole liquor, cigarettes and money. Following one of the burglaries, the applicant celebrating his birthday, got drunk and got into an argument with the victim and cut him with a knife.

He has an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary and since he has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence, the Board of Trustees would recommend that he be granted a commutation. All of the accomplices received very slight sentences, the heaviest being a term of two to five years. The applicant has now served over three times the heaviest sentence meted out to his accomplices.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that the applicant has been severely punished and we recommend that he be released at the expiration of seven years, and therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that his sentence be commuted as of March 15, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Kuzmiskey, No. 9469, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert Kuzmiskey, convicted of entering a building, robbery, violation of the Firearms Act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 7, 1942 to be computed from February 19, 1942 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first offense in Pennsylvania and he seeks a pardon on the basis that he has been completely rehabilitated. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two to ten years for participating in three holdups. After his release on parole, the applicant joined the Merchant Marine and served for a period of several years. Subsequently he secured a position as cook and has been working at this position for the past four years. It is the opinion of applicant's wife and others who know him, that he is a good husband and attentive to the home. It is felt that he will not again become in delinquent behavior.

The report of the New York Parole Agent is that the applicant is industrious and capable and is entitled to a favorable action by the Board of Pardons.

The applicant feels that this conviction prevents him from exercising his full citizenship and desires that this be returned to him.

In view of the fact that he served four years in the Merchant Marine and has exhibited evidence of rehabilitation, we believe this applicant is a worthy person to receive the pardon which he seeks. Under all of these circumstances, we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter J. Kunkle, D-8352, C-463, No. 8948, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter J. Kunkle, convicted of rape, adultery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 13, 1945 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 5 months, expiring on November 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first conviction. He was charged with the crime of rape and adultery and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to fifteen years. At the present time he has served over three years of his minimum sentence.

The evidence as produced before the Board of Pardons would indicate that this girl on whom he was alleged to have committed rape was a girl of bad moral repute. Both before and since this occurrence, she was seen in a drunken condition on more than one occasion in the company of other men. This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has been transferred to Rockview Prison Farm where he maintains an excellent record.

The district attorney of Delaware County states that he is not opposed to commutation since he has served more than one-half of his sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Albert D. MacDade, is no longer judge of this court and the present judge will offer no opinion.

Under these circumstances, we believe that the applicant is sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo Kulesik, B-2343, No. 3789, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned

members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Leo Kulesik, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 24, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 23 November Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years and 11 months, expiring on October 24, 1948; on Bill No. 26 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 25, 1948; and on Bill No. 28 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Kennedy, C-3351, No. 9523, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on William Kennedy, convicted of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County on April 5, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 1298 March Sessions, 1926, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 7 months, expiring on November 6, 1948; and on Bill No. 1300 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 7, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and in 1926 he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on a charge of robbery.

At the time of his sentence he was only fifteen and one-half years of age and the loot which he was alleged to have received amounted to approximately \$12.00. There were approximately twenty-two persons robbed during that period of time. The applicant was released from prison after having served nearly five years of his twenty-five year minimum sentence. He was on parole for a period of seventeen years when he was arrested in the Enola yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad for illegal train riding. As a result of this arrest and because he was intoxicated at the time, he was returned to the

Eastern State Penitentiary as a technical parole violator. He has now served nineteen months of this sentence. He has asked that his maximum sentence be commuted in view of his unsullied record on parole for approximately two decades.

We feel that he has served a sufficiently long period of time for this technical violation, having been in the Eastern State Penitentiary now for nearly two years during which time the Board of Trustees advise he had an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge states that in his opinion the granting of commutation of this maximum sentence is quite worthy. The district attorney is not opposed to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence.

Under these circumstances, we feel that after seventeen years on parole the applicant should not be returned to prison nor continued on parole to the full extent of the fifty years of his maximum sentence and he should be given the full measure of freedom and his maximum sentence be commuted. We, therefore, so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patrick Kenney, No. 58970, No. 9480, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Patrick Kenney, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 7, 1944 to be computed from April 28, 1944 be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years and 6 months expiring on October 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from seven and one-half to fifteen years, resulting from the accidental killing of his common-law wife. He was advised by his counsel to plead guilty of this charge of murder in the second degree. He did so, and after he was sentenced to this term of imprisonment because of his previous record, it was found that he had been improperly sentenced on an earlier case, and this was not taken into consideration in the length of the sentence in this case.

The trial judge, Honorable J. Kennedy, has written that he feels that this applicant should receive commutation of sentence. To read from his letter, as follows: ". . . that had I known that Kenney had been illegally sentenced and that he really was not a parolee at the time of the offense for which he is now serving time, that I would not have imposed the sentence which was given to him." The judge further quotes that from the records at the Allegheny County Workhouse, ". . . that this applicant has a good institutional record and that he is an excellent man for release on parole."

The district attorney of Allegheny County has no objection, and under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that since this sentence was entered as a result of prior illegal sentence and would not have been given except for erroneous assumption in the first instance, this applicant would now be on parole. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to conform with the judge's recommendation in this matter and that he be granted a commutation of sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore Iocco, D-6920, No. 7672, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Salvatore Iocco, convicted of pandering, accepting bawd money in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 18, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was arrested on a charge of pandering and accepting bawd money and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years. He was released on parole January 18, 1946. Upon his release he made an effort to secure employment and has become thoroughly rehabilitated. He comes from a family that is highly regarded and well-thought of in the community in which they live.

This applicant was brought to the United States at the age of two years and has resided here for the past twenty-nine years. As a result of his conviction in this case, the applicant is subject to deportation. Ten years ago, in an industrial accident, the applicant lost his left arm and purchased a home in which they live, from funds received from the State Workman's Insurance. This applicant has no friends or relatives in Italy and does not even speak the language. If he was returned to Italy, in his physically handicapped condition, he would be a certain object of charity and probably would receive a much greater penalty than the law anticipated in this case.

Neither the trial judge or district attorney object to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

We feel that the law never contemplated that a defendant in this position would be deported and torn from the bosom of his family, his friends and his employment and sent to a land where he knows neither the language nor their customs.

We feel this to be a harsh penalty for a man convicted of pandering and receiving bawd money. We, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John R. Hoban, D-3458, No. 6788, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John R. Hoban, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938 to be computed from September 24, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 10 years, 1 month and 4 days, expiring on September 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to ninety years for robbery of milkmen over a period of one month. He has at this time served slightly more than ten years of his minimum sentence of thirty years.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states that he has no objection to the granting of commutation at this time since his accomplice had his sentence commuted at the October 1947 Session of the Board, and would be inclined to give this man the same treatment by commuting his sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County likewise states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and their findings, that they are not opposed to commutation.

In view of this man's excellent institutional record, and the fact that since the authorities of Philadelphia County would be inclined to give this applicant another chance, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant should be granted commutation of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter L. Henry, No. 9476, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter L. Henry, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) conspiracy with intent to commit a felony, robbery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on August 14, 1931; (2) larceny, operating an automobile without consent of owner in the Quarter Sessions Court on December 14, 1931; (3) aiding and abetting an illegal lottery in the Magistrates Court on December 8, 1933; and

(4) assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions Court on April 13, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age, and except for the offenses for which he seeks a pardon, has not been in any other trouble. During the years 1931 and 1933 he was arrested and he either plead guilty or was convicted of four offenses. All of the offenses for which he complains were minor and in one he was arrested and charged with a conspiracy to commit a holdup. There was no proof that the applicant actually knew or agreed to participate in this holdup. In the second offense, the applicant took a car from a friend without the friend's knowledge or consent. For this he was arrested. In the third offense, the applicant while unemployed, took a position as a "number writer" and was arrested. In the fourth offense, while drinking, he got into a fight in the firehouse and broke a glass door. The last of these offenses occurred approximately nine and one-half years ago. He has been in no further trouble.

He served in the armed forces of the United States Army four and one-half years. Following his release, he was employed with the United States Postal Department driving a mail truck. In May 1948 he received a letter from the postmaster advising him that because of his arrest, hereinbefore set forth, that his services with the United States Postal Service was terminated.

The Honorable Harry C. McDevitt, in advising the Board of Pardons, stated he would be in favor of granting a pardon to this man in order that his means of livelihood would not be deprived to him. The district attorney let the matter of granting a pardon up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board has already felt that when a criminal record actually deprives the person of his right to earn a livelihood, the Board has the mercy to grant the clemency required. Further, the Board of Pardons recommends this man on the basis of his military service and the fact that the President Judge of Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, where he was convicted, recommends that this be done.

The Board, therefore, recommends to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER.

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Leon Hellyer, Jr. D-8997, No. 9018, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Henry Leon Hellyer, Jr., convicted of burglarly and larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on June 18, 1946, to be computed from April 25, 1946; and of burglarly, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County on December 13, 1946, be commuted on Bills 406-407-414 (concurrent with 407) June Sessions, 1946 (Delaware County) from a minimum term of 5

years to a minimum term of 2 years, 6 months and 3 days, expiring on October 28, 1948; and on Bills Nos. 74-1 (74, 74-2, 74-3 concurrent with 74-1) April Sessions, 1946 Montgomery County from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. At the time he was sentenced to this term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he was a student and had been attending college regularly. However, he got in with some companions who had been in trouble before and he succumbed to their talk of easy money.

The applicant comes from excellent parents, the father is a Presbyterian minister and recently attended the Conference of the Federal Council of Churches in Amsterdam. This boy seems to be the product of a family who spent too much time traveling from place to place and not giving enough care to his development.

At the present time, the applicant has served nearly two and one-half years of his minimum sentence of six years and because of his superior intelligence and his good background, we believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished. He is an outstanding inmate in the Eastern State Penitentiary and if granted this commutation we would have no qualms that he would again repeat his conduct for which he is now serving.

Both the district attorneys in Delaware and Montgomery Counties state they have no opposition to the granting of commutation at this time. The applicant's accomplice was granted commutation at the June 1948 Session.

Under these circumstances, we believe this applicant should be treated likewise since he received a similar sentence. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER.

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Harris, B-4534, No. 7778, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Bernard Harris, convicted of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on May 31, 1935, to run concurrent with his unexpired violation, be commuted on Bill No. 17 September Sessions, 1926, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 7 months, expiring on November 12, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and although his prior criminal record has not much to offer to the Board, the consideration as a whole is that this applicant is not inherently bad. This applicant is now on parole from a sentence of five to twenty-five years imposed in 1926 when he and three accomplices were alleged to have heldup the victim and taking the sum of \$3.00. This applicant is now in the tobacco business with his father and

has stated that if granted a commutation of his maximum sentence, he will be in a position to take over the father's business. It is almost impossible for a person on parole to conduct their own business. At this time he has been on parole for approximately six and one-half years.

There is some argument made here on the original indictment and this applicant would not have been on parole at the present time. This is borne out of the Supreme Court opinion in the Kinsella case which caused a recomputation of applicant's sentences, but still left him with an exceedingly long period of parole.

Since all of the accomplices have been either acquitted or on parole for approximately twenty years, we believe that this applicant who has served all of this length of time will not offend against society, and therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted since he would have approximately one and one-half more years of parole to serve.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Goodlock, B-6632, No. 123-B, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Goodlock, convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 9, 1939 to be computed from February 27, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 8 months, expiring on October 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harding Fuller, D-8965, No. 9494, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harding Fuller, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 13, 1946 to be computed from May 4, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on November 4, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years. There were two cases of purse snatching involved in this case.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary where he is confined and he is described as having made a very good adjustment and good performance record in the industry section.

The present judge of Delaware County will state no opinion in cases which were heretofore handled by the Honorable Albert D. MacDade, formerly president judge of Delaware County. The district attorney, however, states that he feels that two and one-half years is sufficient for what this applicant has done and recommends to the Board of Pardons that his sentence be commuted when he has served two and one-half years.

We, therefore, recommend that the sentence of the applicant be commuted to two and one-half years, expiring on November 4, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Martin Ferguson, No. 8978, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Martin Ferguson, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 19, 1946 to be computed from December 17, 1945 be commuted from 6 years to 3 years expiring on December 17, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from six to twelve years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter on an individual he had taken into his home. While in his home, both the applicant and the victim being under the influence of liquor, the victim was assaulted by applicant when found in bed with the applicant's wife. Fists were used, but the victim was beaten with such severity

that he died. The applicant was convicted and sentenced to a term hereinbefore set forth.

He has now served approximately three years of his minimum sentence. During his incarceration in the Delaware County Prison, he has been given at least two paroles, one during Christmas of 1947 and one to attend the funeral of his mother. These the Board believes are without authority in the least. As a result of the Christmas parole, which extended two days before Christmas until one day after New Year's, the wife became pregnant and gave birth to a child.

Since this matter is highly irregular and since the district attorney in Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time, and further, since he has a good record in the Delaware County Prison for the period he has served, we therefore, believe that this applicant's place is with his wife and young son, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted as of December 17, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl L. Francke, No. 9477, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Earl L. Francke, convicted of fornication in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 22, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his only offense of any kind whatsoever. He has been charged with fornication and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.00. The applicant pleaded guilty to the crime of fornication. All the other counts including rape and statutory rape were discharged against him.

It was shown by the judge's letter that the prosecutrix was a person of poor repute and she become quite confused and admitted while in New York, after this offense, she had relations with two other men.

The trial judge, in this matter, suggests that he give full consideration to his application for pardon. The district attorney, likewise, suggests it.

The applicant has been an honest and up-right citizen and served in the armed forces of the United States. At the present time he desires to apply for a civil service position with the police department of the City of Philadelphia. He is married and has two children. For the sake of these children and his possibility of securing a position with the police force, he desires this pardon.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and this slight offense should not deter him from securing the employment he desires, and therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Duncan, D-4015, No. 6572, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George Duncan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1939 to be computed from May 6, 1939, be commuted from 30 years to 9 years and 5 months, expiring on October 6, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Cohen, 9471, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Martin Cohen, convicted of conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 25, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction of any offense whatsoever. He was accused of taking food stamps for merchandise instead of money in violation of the Pennsylvania Public Assistance Law. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for three months, which he served.

During the past six years and three months he has been in no other trouble. He is married and has two children, and for the sake of his family, he desires a pardon to rid his name of this offense. His two conspirators in this matter, who were equally guilty, received six months probation, while the applicant went to prison.

All parties having anything to do with the applicant of this offense, have no objection to granting of a pardon.

In this matter, we feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and he will not again become involved with the law, since for the past six years he has maintained himself and family in a position of high regard in the neighborhood. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER.
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON.
 Secretary of the Commonwealth
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY.
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Carroll, D-1379, No. 5270, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Joseph Carroll, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 3, 1936 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 5 months, expiring on November 3, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on the charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having served five years of this sentence, his minimum sentence was commuted by the Board of Pardons and he was released on parole. Following his release on parole, the applicant attempted immediately to rehabilitate and has reestablished himself in society.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant's conduct during his seven years on parole and in this resume of his parole record, they feel this applicant has evidenced an ability to maintain a stable place in society, and they would have no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence.

Since the Board of Parole, who has had this applicant under supervision for the past seven years and who has no objection to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence, the trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, leaves the matter of commutation of sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney feels that this is a matter of decision for the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feel that since he has maintained a good work, church and home record, has supported his two sons, and make a home for his aged mother, that he be given the opportunity now to live his life in society without further supervision. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Bryson, D-2977, No. 9529, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of James Bryson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 15, 1938 to be computed from March 4, 1938 be commuted from 25 years to 10 years and 8 months, expiring on November 4, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on a series of holdups of stores and taprooms. His share of the loot was \$200.00.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary. As reported by the Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has conducted himself well, and during the ten and one-half years of his imprisonment has been steady, industrious and capable of working with limited supervision, as described in his imprisonment record.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has advised the Board of Pardons he may have learned his lesson. The assistant district attorney, James W. Tracey, Jr., Esquire, has no objection to the granting of his release prayed for.

Under all of these circumstances, we believe that this applicant has been severely punished, having no prior criminal record, and since he has been an excellent prisoner for ten and one-half years, we recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER.
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Orville J. Barclay, C-4684, No. 5195, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Orville J. Barclay, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter

Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 28, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 4 months, expiring on October 28, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and has not much in his past record to recommend him to this Board, and for that reason we have refused to recommend commutation on three prior occasions. At the present time he has served nearly twenty-one years of a life sentence for murder in the first degree.

This applicant has been in the Eastern State Penitentiary during the entire period of incarceration. He has maintained and established an excellent disciplinary record and has adjusted easily and well during the long period of incarceration. He has demonstrated a habit of industry during the ten years of continuous employment in the print shop and has become proficient in all phases of that work. He has been employed as a leather worker and became skillful in designing and producing leather goods which the members of the Board have seen evidence. The quality of his work as a leather craftsman has been praised and he has earned considerable money and has invested this in war bonds and also has a substantial balance.

He is well recommended by the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary to Your Excellency. This is the only inmate in the career of Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary, for whom he has offered to act as sponsor. He has written to the Board and stated that in his opinion he feels this applicant has thoroughly rehabilitated himself and wishes to be helpful to this applicant in reclaiming his life to society. He will have a position with Horace J. Mayer, who is engaged in the leather goods business.

The trial judge, Honorable James Gay Gordon, has refused to make comment, as is his custom, feeling he has not known anything of the inmate for twenty years, and therefore, does not feel qualified to make a recommendation. The assistant district attorney of Philadelphia County, James W. Tracey, Jr., has stated he is opposed to granting commutation, but he is opposed to granting of commutations in all life sentences and not because he does not feel that Orville J. Barclay has become rehabilitated.

The Board of Pardons has seen evidence of this man's industry and thrift; we have seen evidence of his craftsmanship; and even though he was involved in this holdup in which a murder was committed and the accomplice was sentenced to death and paid the supreme penalty, we feel that this applicant has now reached a point where "we can take a chance" on his being rehabilitated and send him back into society, or we can keep this relatively young man in prison for the rest of his life.

In view of his excellent job, home, and sponsorship, which the Board of Parole recommends be adopted, we feel that after twenty-one years in the institution, Orville J. Barclay's sentence should be commuted. We, therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wallace Lapinski, C-6826, No. 7090, September Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application have been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Wallace Lapinski, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on February 16, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years expiring on February 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The applicant and two accomplices held up a gas station and in perpetration of the holdup a fatal shot was fired and the attendant was killed. The applicant was not the actual killer. The actual killer, Flood, was sentenced to death and later had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Accomplice Matlack was sentenced to life imprisonment and his sentence was commuted by this Board in May 1948.

This applicant has been confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary for over seventeen and one-half years. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has reported to this Board that he has maintained an excellent institutional record.

The present judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, has stated to the Board of Pardons that: "... If any clemency is to be shown I am of the opinion that Matlack is entitled to the first consideration. He had no prior record. However, the matter is entirely up to the good judgment of the Board." The district attorney of Luzerne County also left the matter of commutation up to the Board.

The applicant has employment with the Tobin's Plumbing Company of Tampa, Florida, which is accepted by the parole authorities. He will be under the Florida Parole supervision.

In view of this applicant's excellent institutional record for the past seventeen and one-half years and since there is no objection from the sentencing authorities, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend against society, and we therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that this applicant's sentence be commuted to eighteen years and that he be released on parole February 16, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Zemler, B-3126, No. 4567, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Louis Zemler, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 17, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years, 9 months, and 10 days, expiring on November 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has now served over sixteen years of a life sentence. This was his first major conviction and applicant was the driver of the car in which the two accomplices shot and killed the victim during the holdup in order to get away.

Both the trial judge and district attorney of Allegheny County left the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant is serving his first major imprisonment, that he has an excellent institutional record, and if he was eligible for parole they would recommend him for parole.

This applicant if released will make his home with his aged mother and father, will be given an opportunity to adjust himself in society and to aid his aged parents, who are living on relief. This applicant's prior criminal record was not any worse than the accomplices whose sentences were commuted.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant is now fully matured and has learned a profitable trade while in prison and will be able to assist his parents if released. Considering the fact that he has served over sixteen years of his sentence, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Cecil Yontz, D-6977, No. 8419, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Cecil Yontz, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on September 21, 1942 to be computed from September 17, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 2 months, and 10 days, expiring on November 27, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he has now served over six years of a minimum sentence of ten years. Applicant and his brother, who was his accomplice, robbed the victim of the day's receipts and as a result of this robbery he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has learned barbering proficiently. He is also a member of the prison fire department and as such is authorized to go outside of the prison walls in the line of duty. He has never taken advantage of this authorization and in fact has received nothing but the highest commendation from the officers. The victim has written a letter to the Board of Pardons in which he states that the applicant has a brother who was paroled in 1947 and he believes this applicant should receive the same treatment.

The present judge, Honorable J. Paul Rupp, has stated

that he would leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Dauphin County has written a letter to the Board of Pardons in which he states that he wholeheartedly recommends that commutation of sentence be granted.

Since he was in prison his father has died and his mother is suffering from cancer and she does not have long to live, and the applicant desires commutation in order to help her in her few remaining years on this earth. A suitable parole plan has been established and applicant will work in a shop in Harrisburg. He has served nearly three-fourths of his minimum sentence and we feel that this applicant, together with the excellent institutional record which he has, and the excellent parole plan he has offered, is entitled to one more chance.

We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James R. Wynn, C-202, D-9055, No. 9564, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of James R. Wynn, convicted of burglary and larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on August 2, 1946 to be computed from July 26, 1946 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on January 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years after a plea of guilty to taking a ring from a friend. He has now served over twenty-three months of a minimum sentence of four years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and because of his good record has been transferred to Rockview Prison Farm where he is a gardener at the Deputy Warden's residence and has made an excellent adjustment there.

The trial judge, Honorable William F. Dannehower, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of clemency in this case. The district attorney, however, is opposed at this time, but feels that three years would be a proper sentence.

The Board of Pardons feels this applicant has offered a good parole plan, has no prior criminal record, and has an excellent institutional record, and that we could recommend commutation to Your Excellency after applicant has served two and one-half years. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to expire on January 26, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred Webster, D-2820, No. 6870, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Fred Webster, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1938 to be computed from January 20, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years 10 months and 2 days, expiring on November 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He and two accomplices were guilty of strong-arming eight women and stealing their pocketbooks. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years and at the present time has served over ten years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent work record over the past three years and that he receives a favorable record from his custodian officers. He is a paid musician in the band in the institution. During the war he was a worker in the Tent Peg Shop. He is also interested in sports in the prison and is a member of the prison baseball team.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has visited the institution and interview him and believes he is cured of criminal tendencies and would be inclined to give him another chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation because the applicant has a good institutional record. This record has been discussed above.

The Board of Pardons feels the applicant has served the major portion of his sentence and since this is his first conviction and he has a good institutional record, the Board is inclined to agree with the persons who have seen him and recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard D. Taylor, D-1262, No. 4126, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Richard D. Taylor, convicted of kidnapping in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on April 29, 1936, be commuted from 50 years to 12 years and 7 months, expiring on November 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and prior to his plea of guilty in this case has been in no further trouble. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on a charge of kidnapping and having served five years of his minimum sentence he was granted commutation and released on parole.

Since his release on parole the applicant is gainfully employed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and he and his wife have established their home in Philadelphia. He has during his period of parole saved approximately \$2,000.00 which he has invested to a good advantage. He is well thought of in his position and was made shop steward in his position at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. He is still employed there. He is sober, industrious, and is taking care of his family obligations.

The present judge in Lehigh County has stated to the parole agent that he does not oppose commutation of his maximum sentence. The district attorney of Lehigh County has written the Board that he recommends commutation of his maximum sentence.

The supervisor of Industrial Relations of Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Philadelphia has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant's position with the company has been so enviable and that his record of rehabilitation so excellent that he unhesitatingly recommends this applicant for a favorable consideration to the Board of Pardons. It is stated that he is "an ideal employee."

This applicant has shown that he merited the confidence which was placed in him when he was granted his commutation. After hearing of his rehabilitation as testified to by his employers who know him and supervised him, the Board wholeheartedly recommends that the commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bruno Szymanski, D-4715, No. 8063, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bruno Szymanski, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 5, 1940 to be computed from February 16, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 8 years 9 months and 10 days, expiring on November 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction, in fact, it is the first time he has committed any offense whatsoever. However, he and three accomplices did commit a series of nine robberies during a period of one month.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has periodically sent money to his mother during his period of incarceration.

The present judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he would be inclined to give the applicant another chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Parole states that two of the applicant's accomplices have already had their sentences commuted and the district attorney of Philadelphia County pointed out to the Board of Pardons that this applicant is in the same category as the other two accomplices.

Because this applicant has an excellent institutional record and this is his first major conviction, having served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence, and further, that he is in the same position as his accomplices whose sentences have been commuted, the Board of Pardons is inclined to agree with the trial judge and give him another chance. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Lee Scott, No. 9575, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert Lee Scott, convicted of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, failure to stop and render assistance in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County on December 31, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he has no prior or subsequent criminal record. He was convicted of driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, failure to stop and render assistance. He is not on parole. He served in the United States Navy for a period of time being in the Seabees in the South Pacific.

The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Philadelphia has no objection.

We recommend that this pardon be granted for the following reasons: The applicant served in the United States Navy for two years in the South Pacific, and has an honorable discharge as Petty Officer. He has conducted himself well over the last ten years. He is the sole support of his widowed mother and he desires to clear his record.

We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Krupocin, D-4280, No. 8211 October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Krupocin, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on September 28, 1939 to be computed from July 1, 1939 be commuted from 15 years to 9 years 4 months and 25 days, expiring on November 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years for the commission of several armed robberies. Applicant was the driver of the get-away car which also had been stolen. All of the accomplices have had their sentences commuted by the Board of Pardons, some of them as long as two years ago, although this applicant has not had any worse record than the accomplices, whose sentences were commuted.

If released this applicant is going to live in New York City. He has a good institutional record with the institution, and they have stated to us that he has demonstrated trustworthiness and capability and his record has always been adequate.

The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, states he is glad to recommend the applicant. The district attorney of Schuylkill County does not make any recommendation.

Since this applicant has served nearly ten years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years and has an excellent institutional record and since all of his accomplices have been released, we feel this applicant merits consideration, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Jordan, D-4681, No. 9583, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Jordan, convicted of attempted burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 17, 1947 to be computed from July 1, 1947, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on January 1, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He has served nearly one and one-half years of a minimum sentence of two years at the time of this application.

The facts on which he has been convicted are as follows: Applicant had been drinking too much and opened a window of a house, and when accused by the occupant, stated he was "looking for Jimmy." When the police were notified they found the applicant in another house on another street still "looking for Jimmy."

The Board has been informed by the Philadelphia County Prison that the applicant has a good institutional record and has not been cited for any violation of the prison rules.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is opposed to granting of commutation. However, the district attorney of Philadelphia County feels this is only a slight violation and since he had no prior criminal record, he could be released and therefore, left the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has a good institutional record and served in the armed forces of the United States during the war, we believe he will be able to adjust in the community if given a slight reduction of sentence and will not again become involved in any criminal activities. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted from two years to one and one-half years, expiring on January 1, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Harris, No. 9533, October Sessions, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Harris, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 21, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a technical larceny charge and was only sixteen years of age when this offense took place. He did not have anything to do with the stealing of the car, however, he was driving the car when the automobile locked bumpers with another automobile. This applicant asked the accomplice where he had gotten the car and the accomplice informed him it was a borrowed car.

He has been in no further trouble for over ten years.

He served in the armed forces of the United States with three years overseas service. He is well recommended by his friends and neighbors in his vicinity.

He now desires to take a civil service appointment but cannot do so as long as this record appears against him.

There is no objection from the sentencing authorities of Philadelphia County to the granting of a pardon as prayed for.

Because of this applicant's extreme youth when the crime was committed, since he is only technically guilty and because of his good military record, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Futrago, B-9693, D-6068, No. 8714, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas Futrago, convicted of larceny and burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on October 18, 1941 to be computed from October 13, 1941, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on November 23, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight to sixteen years for breaking and entering four different places. At the present time, he has served over seven years of his minimum sentence of eight years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has had an excellent institutional record in the institution and because of this was transferred to Rockview Prison Farm where he has continued to prove his rehabilitation by continuing a good work record. They state that his attitude has shown improvement, is satisfactory and general adjustment shows rehabilitative effort on the part of the prisoner.

The present judge, Honorable Linus T. Hoban, has advised a member of the staff of the Board of Parole that he has no objection and leaves the matter of clemency in the hands of the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lackawanna County states that he would leave the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant is serving for his first major conviction, has an excellent institutional record, and has served over seven-eighths of his sentence we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilfred Flood, C-7517, No. 2, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Wilfred Flood, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on October 21, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years and 1 month, expiring on November 21, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and prior to this offense had not been in any other trouble. This offense, however, was a murder committed by perpetration of a robbery and this applicant is the last of the group who committed the crime to be in prison. He now asks that his sentence be commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record, that he has demonstrated an excellent habit of industry and thrift, is commended by all of the officials and officers who have close contact with him. He has a substantial institutional balance as the result of his industry.

At the time counsel appeared before the Board of Pardons for the applicant, he presented to the Board of Pardons letters from the trial judge and district attorney in which they indicated they were not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case as both of the accomplices of the applicant have been released.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record for seventeen years and his accomplices have all been released through commutation of sentence, we believe this applicant is entitled to consideration, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Lee Evans, B-9627, D-4311, No. 8054, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Lee Evans, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County on October 2, 1939 to be computed from August 9, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 3 months and 20 days, expiring on November 29, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. At the present time he has served over nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

Both the trial judge and district attorney have stated that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional adjustment.

The Board of Pardons feels this applicant has been sufficiently punished by the serving of the nine years of a ten year minimum sentence during which time he has had an excellent institutional record and should be given another chance in society, and we therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Burwell, No. 2408-D, No. 124-B, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Burwell, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1937, be commuted from 12 years to 11 years and 10 months, expiring on November 7, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Berydas, D-4738, No. 9070, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Berydas, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1948 to be computed from March 2, 1940 be commuted from 15 years to 8 years 8 months and 20 days, expiring on November 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction although he has been in other trouble. He and three accomplices committed seven robberies over a period of one month during February 1940. At the present time he has served over eight years and seven months of his minimum sentence of fifteen years. Two of his accomplices have been freed, the other served five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary indicates that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he is considered by the officers, who have him in charge, as a model prisoner and also stated he has used his earnings wisely and generously contributed toward the support of a sister. He has established a savings account in the institutional bank.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, in writing to the Board, states that he thinks this applicant is deserving of another chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

In the light of this applicant's performance in the institution and recommendation of the trial judge and district attorney, we feel that this applicant has adjusted himself and will not again offend against society if granted commutation of sentence. Under all of these circumstances, the Board recommends that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Berger, No. 9542, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry Berger, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, indecent assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 28, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a charge of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and

indecent assault to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of four months. He was released after he had served approximately one month of this sentence. He is on parole and at the present time is living in New Jersey.

The Board believes at most this was a technical offense and since the victim did not make any outcry or anyone observe any untoward incident, we find it hard to believe the victim's story about the applicant. However, a jury did, and he was convicted. He has not been in any further difficulty for a period of ten years.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

He is married and has three children and desires this pardon in order that his name may be cleared.

We feel that this applicant not having been in any further difficulty for a period of ten years, and since at most it was a technical violation, should be entitled to some consideration. We therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John K. Bennett, C-8219, No. 9547, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John K. Bennett, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Sullivan County on September 5, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 16 years, 2 months and 20 days, expiring on November 25, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He served his entire minimum sentence and following his release on parole in 1942, he was placed under the sponsorship of Dr. Linn Bowman, Restoration Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary. He secured employment with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and has established a home for himself and his wife.

The Parole Agent states he has made excellent progress toward complete rehabilitation; has continued his co-operative conduct toward the Board of Parole, and has saved more than \$4,000.00. The Board of Parole recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted. It appears that he is in a position to be appointed turbine repairman with the Westinghouse which would require his traveling.

The Honorable Edward B. Farr, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he feels this applicant has earned a pardon. The district attorney who was not district attorney at the time of sentence, states he has no comment or record in this case.

Because of the good record which this applicant has had on parole and the high esteem that he is held in by

his employer, and the possibility that he may secure advancement with his employer, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Armstead, C-9455, No. 8277, October Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Frank Armstead, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 17, 1934, be commuted from a minimum term of 10 years on Bill No. 598 January Sessions, 1934, to a minimum term of 4 years, 10 months and 5 days, expiring on November 22, 1948. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 597).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. Most of these cases were the familiar strong-armed robberies on women, and there were at least twelve women who were robbed by the applicant. At the present time the applicant has served nearly fifteen years of his minimum sentence. At the time the applicant committed these robberies he was only sixteen years of age.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has a good adjustment in the penitentiary and has shown increased ability in his adjustment. He is an excellent musician and has a good disciplinary record. He is regarded as a trustworthy.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Allesandroni, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County also leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Because this applicant has served three-fourths of his minimum sentence and he was only sixteen years of age when these offenses were committed, the Board feels that he has an excellent institutional record he should now be again given an opportunity to show whether or not he can adjust outside of prison walls, and because he has an excellent parole plan and will be adequately supervised, we recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Wallace, D-9241, No. 9623, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Wallace, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 14, 1946 to be computed from November 4, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on December 14, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of robbery but the Board is of the opinion he should not have been convicted of anything more than assault and battery. All he did was catch up with the girl on the street and say: "What's the matter with you? Are you acting cute?" and then he struck the victim in the eye. There was no attempt to take any money nor was it shown any guns were used and he was apprehended immediately after having struck victim.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated to the Board of Pardons that this applicant's institutional record has been excellent over the past year and nine months.

Since he has now served what would be the equivalent for the sentence of aggravated assault and battery and since we feel that he improperly pleaded guilty to robbery when no robbery was committed, we feel that this sentence should be reduced and that he should be granted commutation of sentence, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Twardy, No. 4250, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter Twardy, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 27, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and is seeking a pardon from a lottery conviction which occurred in April 1938.

At the present time, this applicant is self-employed and

runs a dry cleaning establishment in Shallow Street in Pittsburgh. He lives in an excellent neighborhood in the City of Pittsburgh and has a wife and two children, one daughter, at present, being a student at Mt. Mercy Academy.

This applicant has an opportunity at the present time of going into the insurance business with Mr. C. K. Pikiel. However, in order to qualify as a real estate and insurance agent, an examination must be taken. The Departments of Public Instruction and Insurance will not issue licenses where there has been a conviction.

Because of this applicant's complete rehabilitation and the fact that he has conducted himself in an excellent manner in the past eleven years and is interested in entering the real estate and insurance partnership to still further his rehabilitation, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Michael Toomey, No. 9595, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Michael Toomey, convicted of abortion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 13, 1947 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on December 13, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and was sentenced on June 13, 1947 to a term of imprisonment in the Lancaster County Hospital for from two and one-half to five years on the charge of abortion. At that time, he was suffering from advanced cancer and his sentence was made to read: "The Lancaster County Hospital." Since that time he has grown progressively worse and his jaw and glands of the neck have become involved and portions of his jaw bone and throat have been removed. It is the considered opinion of the medical director in charge at the Lancaster County Hospital, that he has but a few weeks to live. His wife has been loyal to him and has worked hard to see that he has a few of the comforts in the institution.

Both the sentencing judge and district attorney of Lancaster County have stated that they have no objection to the granting of this commutation because of this man's physical condition and the obvious fact that he will soon die.

In order that this man may be released from confinement to die with his wife and family, we recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominic N Thomasulo, B-3836, No. 2878, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dominic N. Thomasulo, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob; aggravated assault and battery; assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County on October 7, 1933 be commuted from 20 years to 14 yrs. 10 mos. and 15 days, expiring on December 11, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob; aggravated assault and battery; assault and battery. After having served approximately eight years of his minimum sentence, his sentence was commuted and the applicant was released to a parole plan in Buffalo, New York.

This applicant had some trouble with his parole agent and returned to Pittsburgh and volunteered to go back in the penitentiary because he could not get along with him. Following this Pennsylvania parole, the authorities provided him with a plan in Pittsburgh and he was placed on parole.

He has performed excellently on parole under the Pennsylvania supervision and now owns the shop where he began approximately two years ago as an employe. He caters to a good class of clientele and has redecorated a room in his shop where he expects to live. He appears to the parole officers to be appreciative and interested in help given him. He reports promptly and has complied with all of his instructions. The parole agent feels he has made an excellent adjustment on parole and both the sentencing judge and district attorney are not opposed to the commutation of his maximum sentence. We, therefore recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Sukle, D-4211, No. 7030, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John J. Sukle, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on August 22, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 4 months expiring on December 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of three robberies from taxicab drivers in and about the City of Harrisburg and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

At the time of the hearing, the representative for this applicant presented to the Board of Pardons letters from the three victims in which they joined in the plea that this applicant may be released through a commutation of sentence.

At the present time, this applicant has served nine years and three months of his minimum sentence of ten years. If released, he will be able to contribute to the support of his family. He has an excellent institutional record and his sponsor will be the Reverend Michael M. Menko of St. Peter's Church of Steelton, Pennsylvania. He will be employed by Mr. A. F. Kempf of Oberlin, Pennsylvania, who operates a general trucking and contracting business.

Under these circumstances, we believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished by the service of over nine years of his ten year minimum sentence and the fact that he has both a job and a home awaiting him, and the further fact that all the victims join with this applicant's plea of mercy. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Smith, D-5012, No. 6722, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Smith, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1940 to be computed from May 29, 1940 be commuted from 10 years to 8 yrs. 6 mos. and 20 days, expiring on December 19, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first conviction of any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods. He was accused of buying wrecked cars, saving the motor and serial numbers and would then steal a good car and would change the serial number from the wrecked car. Twenty cars were involved.

At the present time applicant has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years. He has an excellent record in the institution, has studied aviation mechanics, has taken extension courses in agriculture and

carpentry. He is cited as having made an outstanding adjustment.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, leaves the question of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not opposed to commutation in this matter.

This man received one of the heaviest sentence in this case and all of the other accomplices have been released. If released, he will be able to support his aged mother and his brother who lives near Millville, New Jersey.

Since he has served a longer period of time than all of his accomplices who have heretofore been released, we recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Richard, D-4484, No. 5781, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Richard, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Monroe County on December 11, 1939 to be computed from March 27, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, expiring on March 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. Although this applicant was convicted of murder in the second degree, the sentencing judge has always been of the opinion he was guilty of a lesser degree of the crime.

Briefly to state the facts, this applicant is a cripple and at the time of this occasion, the victim owed the applicant a considerable sum of money. The victim, when asked for the money, struck at the applicant with a sledge hammer handle which knocked applicant's crutches away from him. Applicant fired a shot into the wall to scare him and tried to get out of the door, but the victim blocked his flight and struck him with a hammer handle. Applicant again shot at the victim but victim continued his attack and applicant struck him with the crutch.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and is regarded as a model prisoner.

Judge Bonnelly of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, has written the Board of Pardons that he believes this applicant has served a sufficient amount of time.

Since this applicant has served a longer period of time than he would have been required to serve had he been convicted of manslaughter and since we find him to be fully rehabilitated, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted at the expiration of his minimum sentence, that is, March 27, 1948, and that he be freed from the Eastern State Penitentiary on that date without further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel E. Johnston, Sr., D-5709, No. 6217, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Daniel E. Johnston, Sr., convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 15, 1941 to be computed from April 6, 1941, be commuted from 9 years to 7 years and 8 months, expiring on December 6, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas H. Howard, B-1825, No. 5908, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Thomas H. Howard, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 24, 1930, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 11 months, expiring on December 24, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He is a native of West Virginia and although he plead "not guilty", he was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

The Board of Pardons after hearing the argument in this case and reading the applicant's contention, became interested in this matter and sent for the typewritten transcript of testimony. Several members of the Board of Pardons, having read the transcript came to the conclusion that this applicant very easily could have been the victim of mistaken identity. We are unable to see how a prosecution could identify this applicant at 12.30 o'clock at night, especially when he was a colored boy with whom neither the victim nor his companion were acquainted. Furthermore, the coroner never did associate the fact that the gun which the applicant was found to possess, fired the bullets which caused the fatal death. And it should be pointed out that in the testimony it was disclosed that victim's girl friend shortly after the shooting, went to her home and there in the presence of witnesses, deposited a gun which had been fired and describing the manner in which she carried this gun which was in the victim's cap. No investigation was ever made to determine whether or not the victim's gun had been used to fire the shots which were lodged in the victim nor was it ever determined applicant's gun fired the shots. Applicant, however, had an alibi but it was not believed.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have stated to the Board of Pardons this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him.

We feel that since his conviction was on this slight basis and he has now served nearly nineteen years he is entitled to some consideration and for that reason we are recommending to Your Excellency that his sentence be commuted and that he be permitted to return to his relatives in West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Eagle, D-71, No. 6411, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Raymond Eagle, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on October 22, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 2 months, expiring on December 22, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the murder of his employer. It was represented to the Board of Pardons that this applicant committed this murder when he found out that the victim had been molesting the applicant's wife. This, however, did not come out at the trial and the reason given by the applicant was that

the victim had paid off a note for the applicant and he was required to work it out.

The district attorney of Lebanon County states that he recommends commutation of this sentence. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised that this applicant has had an excellent institutional record and was one of the first life term prisoners assigned to the Graterford institution, which is a medium security prison.

His prison earnings have been good and he has established a savings account which will help in his adjustment. When released, his plan of parole calls for his return to his relatives, a brother in Harrisonburg, Virginia, where he will be employed and where he will receive care and kindness from his relatives.

The Board of Pardons feels that if the representation made to it by counsel had been brought to the attention of the court and jury at the time of his trial, that perhaps there may have been a different result in the verdict; and since his parole plan calls for a return to Virginia and the fact that he has served over fourteen years, the Board of Pardons therefore recommends that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel DeMeo, D-5737, C-451, No. 9602, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel DeMeo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, etc. in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1941 to be computed from April 16, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, expiring on April 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is charged with having held up and robbed several parking lots and to having stolen two cars. One of the accomplices was acquitted and the other was given a sentence of eight to ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. This was the applicant's first major conviction and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report to the Board of Pardons that this applicant's institutional record has been excellent and he has always had a satisfactory attitude toward the prison authorities.

The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, feels that this sentence should be commuted under the same conditions as his accomplice was commuted. The district attorney has no objection and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served almost eight years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that he serve the full eight years and that his sentence be commuted as of April 16, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel D'Amore, D-4563, B-9543, No. 6308, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel D'Amore, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1940 to be computed from December 11, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, expiring on December 11, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction whatsoever. He together with five accomplices held up a linen supply company and escaped with a loot of \$3200.00 and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. At the present time, he has served nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record.

Since he has no previous criminal record and he has served nine years of his minimum sentence and the fact that the trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt and the district attorney have no objection to the granting of commutation, the Board of Pardons recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael John Dalessio, No. 9534, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael John Dalessio, convicted of vagrancy in the Court of magistrate of Allegheny County on May 26, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is the only time he was ever arrested for any offense whatsoever.

He was charged with vagrancy in Pittsburgh, whereas, at the time he had several thousand dollars in his possession. Under these circumstances, the Board of Pardons is unable to see how he was charged with vagrancy and adjudged guilty.

Since the district attorney has no objection and since the investigation shows that the applicant did have sufficient funds on his person and was not engaged in any breach of the peace, we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Brown, B-5389, No. 3999, November Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on David Brown, convicted of robbery, larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County, on February 10, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 6 June Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of imprisonment to a maximum term of 8 years, 1 month and 17 days, expiring on December 11, 1948. (Maximum sentence on Bill No. 991 (Bills Nos. 992, 993 and 995 concurrent, expiring on January 9, 1945).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of robbery and larceny which had to do with the holding up of a restaurant in Allegheny County. The applicant was also involved in the larceny of several automobiles. The robbery charge grew out of the holdup of an employee of a cleaning company, but both the employee and helper denied the applicant was the one who committed the robbery; but because of the similarity of the license numbers given which the victim's and applicant's license numbers, he was convicted. The applicant has been on parole since May 1, 1946, when he was reparaed from the Western State Penitentiary having been returned there on a charge of engaging in "number writing."

In more than the past two years, this applicant has been employed at Pittsburgh as representative of the Ideal Motor Car Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. In this connection, he has handled large sums of money in a very satisfactory manner and has been offered an advance in position with this company. He recently has become associated with the Paramount Radio and Television Company in addition to his work with the Ideal Motor Car Company.

The Board of Parole reports that this applicant has made a good adjustment and has a good attitude toward parole supervision being cooperative at all times, he has not been involved in any difficulty and has been steadily employed.

The trial judge, Honorable A. A. Nelson, recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed to commutation of maximum sentence.

In order that this applicant may not be further deterred in advancing to a profitable position and because of his good record on parole, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1948

Chartered 1854

School Lane and Germantown Avenue

East Germantown Office

Cheltenham Avenue and Wister Street

BANKING HOURS—BOTH OFFICES

Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Fridays, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The Managers serve without compensation and neither they nor any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

President

ARTHUR W. JONES

Vice-President

WILLIAM N. PRICE

Treasurer

HOWARD H. HEWETT

Secretary

ROBERT H. BOLLING

Asst. Treasurer

EDWARD M. MOSBROOK

Asst. Treasurer

STANLEY H. HEIST

Real Estate Officer

EDWARD J. THOMAS

Mortgage Officer

MARIE B. BECHTOLD

Branch Manager

FRANK W. RHOADES

Solicitor

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER

MANAGERS

MARRIOTT C. MORRIS

Trustee

ARTHUR W. JONES

President

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM

Insurance

JOHN T. EMLÉN

Trustee

THOMAS R. WHITE

Attorney-at-Law

EDWARD STARR, JR.

of Drexel & Co.

J. SOMERS SMITH

ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD

RICHARD P. BROWN

Vice-President, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

WALTER M. SCHWARTZ

Chairman of the Board,
Proctor and Schwartz, Inc.

C. SEWALL CLARK

of E. W. Clark & Company

C. STEVENSON NEWHALL WILLIAM N. PRICE
Chairman of the Board, Vice-President
Pennsylvania Co. for Bank-
ing & Trusts WILLIAM ADAMSON

CHARLES S. REDDING
President, Leeds & Northrup Co.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1948

ASSETS

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Cash on hand and in banks | \$ 2,690,539.36 |
| United States Government Bonds | 43,634,000.00 |
| State and Municipal Bonds | 9,132,475.00 |
| Australian and Canadian Bonds | 500,306.25 |
| Railroad Bonds | 6,973,171.51 |
| Public Utility Bonds | 2,199,891.94 |
| Industrial Bonds | 2,436,180.00 |
| First Mortgages on Real Estate | 11,307,203.07 |
| Main and Branch Office Buildings | 100,000.00 |
| Real Estate Sold Under Agreement | 296,847.01 |
| Other Assets | 9,158.25 |

\$78,279,772.39

LIABILITIES

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Due to 73,416 Depositors | \$70,467,971.38 |
| Employees' Retirement Reserve | 300,000.00 |
| Surplus | 8,369,191.07 |
| Other Liabilities | 142,609.94 |

\$79,279,772.39

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named, and find them correct.

GEORGE W. EMLER, JR.
STANLEY R. YARNALL
JAMES STARR
ARTHUR H. JONES
GLYNDON PRIESTMAN

January 7th, 1948.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|---|------|-----------|---------------|
| Savings Bonds | 2½ | 1953-1959 | \$ 650,000.00 |
| Saving Bonds | 2.9 | 1948-1950 | 22,550.00 |
| Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness | ¾ | 1948 | 1,566,000.00 |
| Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness | 1 | 1948 | 255,000.00 |
| Treasury Notes | 1½ | 1949 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 1950-1955 | 7,719,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2½ | 1955-1962 | 5,787,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2½ | 1952-1972 | 25,441,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2¾ | 1951-1965 | 993,500.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 3½ | 1952 | 200,000.00 |

\$43,634,000.00

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

| | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Chattanooga | Tenn. | 4¾ | 1961 | \$ 30,000.00 |
| Forth Worth | Texas | 5 | 1949-1951 | 25,000.00 |
| Greater Greenville Sewer District | S. C. | 4½ | 1967 | 50,000.00 |
| Greensboro | N. C. | 3½ | 1960-1961 | 100,000.00 |
| Knoxville | Tenn. | 4 | 1952 | 50,000.00 |
| Knoxville | Tenn. | 5 | 1951 | 30,000.00 |
| Louisiana | La. | 4½ | 1953 | 50,000.00 |
| New Orleans | La. | 4½ | 1952 | 50,000.00 |
| New York | N. Y. | 2½ | 1948-1949 | 100,000.00 |
| New York | N. Y. | 3 | 1980 | 95,000.00 |
| New York | N. Y. | 3½ | 1950-1953 | 325,000.00 |
| New York | N. Y. | 4 | 1959 | 75,000.00 |
| New York | N. Y. | 4½ | 1960 | 50,000.00 |
| Niagara Falls Bridge Commission | N. Y. | 2¾ | 1970 | 75,000.00 |
| Northampton Borough Municipal Authority | Pa. | 2¾ | 1958-1960 | 100,000.00 |
| Philadelphia | Pa. | 3½ | 1966-1968 | 350,000.00 |
| Philadelphia | Pa. | 4¼ | 1975 | 45,000.00 |
| Philadelphia | Pa. | 4½ | 1975 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia | Pa. | 5 | 1951 | 170,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh | Pa. | 5 | 1948-1951 | 25,000.00 |
| Port of New York Authority | N. Y. | 3 | 1976 | 189,000.00 |
| Port of New York Authority | N. Y. | 3¼ | 1977 | 23,000.00 |

\$2,207,000.00

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN BONDS

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Australia (Commonwealth of) | 5 | 1955 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Canada (Dominion of) | 4 | 1960 | 100,000.00 |
| Ontario (Province of) | Canada 4½ | 1954-1956 | 100,000.00 |
| Ontario (Province of) | Canada 5 | 1960 | 100,000.00 |
| Quebec (Province of) | Canada 3 | 1959 | 119,000.00 |

\$519,000.00

RAILROAD BONDS

| | | | |
|---|----|-----------|--------------|
| Baltimore & Ohio | 4 | 1975 | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 5 | 1975 | 121,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh-Lake Erie & West Virginia) | 4 | 1980 | 100,000.00 |
| Canadian National | 4½ | 1956 | 100,000.00 |
| Canadian National | 4¾ | 1955 | 10,000.00 |
| Canadian National | 5 | 1969 | 50,000.00 |
| Canadian Pacific Equipment Trust Series D | 2½ | 1950 | 100,000.00 |
| Canadian Pacific Consolidated | 4 | Perpetual | 100,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 3½ | 1996 | 49,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 4½ | 1992 | 72,000.00 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 3½ | 1985 | 218,000.00 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 4½ | 1977 | 150,000.00 |
| Chicago & Erie | 5 | 1982 | 35,000.00 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific | 4 | 1994 | 200,800.00 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific | 4½ | 2019 | 100,800.00 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific | 4½ | 2044 | 44,000.00 |
| Chicago & North Western | 3 | 1989 | 173,000.00 |
| Chicago & North Western | 4½ | 1999 | 20,600.00 |
| Chicago & Western Indiana | 4 | 1952 | 200,000.00 |
| Choctaw & Memphis | 5 | 1949 | 85,000.00 |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal | 2¾ | 1974 | 50,000.00 |
| Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (St. Louis Division) | 4 | 1990 | 190,000.00 |
| Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division) | 4 | 1991 | 125,000.00 |
| Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 4½ | 1977 | 96,000.00 |
| East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia | 5 | 1956 | 133,000.00 |
| Erie | 3½ | 1990-2000 | 335,000.00 |
| Erie | 3¼ | 1964 | 140,000.00 |
| Erie (Ohio Division) | 3¼ | 1971 | 100,000.00 |
| Great Northern | 2¼ | 1961 | 325,000.00 |
| Great Northern | 5 | 1973 | 50,000.00 |
| Illinois Central Equipment Trust Series W | 2½ | 1949-1950 | 200,000.00 |
| Illinois Central | 4 | 1952 | 72,000.00 |
| Illinois Central & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans | 5 | 1963 | 100,000.00 |
| Jacksonville Terminal | 3¾ | 1977 | 125,000.00 |
| Kentucky Central | 4 | 1987 | 50,000.00 |
| Long Island | 4 | 1949 | 100,000.00 |
| New York Central & Hudson River (Michigan Central Collateral) | 3½ | 1998 | 150,000.00 |
| New York Central | 4 | 1998 | 50,000.00 |
| New York Central | 4½ | 2013 | 60,000.00 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis | 3¼ | 1980 | 199,000.00 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford (Harlem River & Port Chester) | 4 | 1954 | 150,000.00 |
| Northern Pacific | 3 | 2047 | 50,000.00 |
| Northern Pacific | 4 | 1997 | 127,000.00 |
| Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation | 3 | 1960 | 197,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 4½ | 1960 | 100,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 4½ | 1965 | 245,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 1968 | 250,000.00 |
| Pere Marquette | 3¾ | 1980 | 100,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie | 2½ | 1996 | 100,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 4 | 1957 | 200,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 4½ | 1963 | 105,000.00 |
| Reading Company | 3½ | 1995 | 250,000.00 |
| St. Louis-San Francisco | 4 | 1997 | 73,200.00 |
| St. Louis-San Francisco | 4½ | 2022 | 9,700.00 |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 4 | 1968 | 55,000.00 |
| Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal) | 3¾ | 1975 | 110,000.00 |
| Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines) | 4½ | 1977 | 100,000.00 |
| Southern Pacific Co. | 4½ | 1981 | 100,000.00 |
| Southern | 5 | 1994 | 88,000.00 |
| Southern (Memphis Division) | 5 | 1996 | 15,000.00 |
| Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit | 4 | 1956 | 50,000.00 |
| Toledo Terminal | 4½ | 1957 | 50,000.00 |
| Union Pacific | 2½ | 1976 | 200,000.00 |
| Union Terminal Company, Dallas (Texas) | 3¾ | 1987 | 69,000.00 |
| Wabash | 3¼ | 1971 | 300,000.00 |
| Wabash | 4 | 1981 | 28,300.00 |
| West Shore | 4 | 2361 | 170,000.00 |
| Western Maryland Equipment Trust | 2½ | 1948-1951 | 100,000.00 |
| Winston-Salem Southbound | 4 | 1960 | 142,000.00 |

\$ 8,165,600.00

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----------|---------------|
| American Telephone & Telegraph | 2½ | 1986 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| American Telephone & Telegraph | 2¾ | 1980-1982 | 200,000.00 |

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value | | | | |
|--|------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| American Telephone & Telegraph | 27½ | 1987 | 100,000.00 | May Department Stores | 2½ | 1972 | 330,000.00 |
| Appalachian Electric Power | 3¼ | 1970 | 200,000.00 | Phillips Petroleum | 2¾ | 1964 | 194,000.00 |
| Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric | 3 | 1973 | 96,000.00 | Shell Union Oil | 2½ | 1971 | 300,000.00 |
| Buffalo Niagara Electric | 2¾ | 1975 | 200,000.00 | Socony-Vacuum Oil | 2½ | 1976 | 300,000.00 |
| Central Illinois Light | 3¼ | 1963 | 250,000.00 | Standard Oil (New Jersey) | 2⅝ | 1971 | 405,000.00 |
| Central Illinois Light | 3½ | 1966 | 42,000.00 | Texas Corporation | 3 | 1965 | 255,000.00 |
| Cleveland Electric Illuminating | 3 | 1982 | 300,000.00 | | | | \$ 2,444,000.00 |
| Connecticut River Power | 3¾ | 1961 | 129,000.00 | | | | |
| Consolidated Edison of New York | 2⅝ | 1977 | 250,000.00 | Grand Total | | | \$66,151,600.00 |
| Consolidated Edison of New York | 2¾ | 1982 | 350,000.00 | | | | |
| Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power of Baltimore | 3 | 1969 | 95,000.00 | SUMMARY OF BOND INVESTMENTS | | | |
| Consumers Power | 27½ | 1975-1977 | 300,000.00 | Securities | Par Value | Book Value | |
| Detroit Edison | 3¾ | 1982 | 200,000.00 | United States Government Bonds | \$43,634,000.00 | \$43,634,000.00 | |
| Duquesne Light | 2¾ | 1977 | 500,000.00 | State and Municipal Bonds | 2,207,000.00 | 2,199,891.94 | |
| Gulf States Utilities | 2⅝ | 1976 | 300,000.00 | Australian and Canadian Bonds | 519,000.00 | 500,306.25 | |
| Illinois Bell Telephone | 2¾ | 1981 | 250,000.00 | Railroad Bonds | 8,165,600.00 | 6,973,171.51 | |
| Indianapolis Power & Light | 3¼ | 1970 | 100,000.00 | Public Utility Bonds | 9,182,000.00 | 9,132,475.00 | |
| Market Street Elevated Passenger Ry. | 4 | 1955 | 200,000.00 | Industrial Bonds | 2,444,000.00 | 2,436,180.00 | |
| New England Telephone & Telegraph | 3 | 1982 | 100,000.00 | | \$66,151,600.00 | \$64,876,024.70 | |
| New England Telephone & Telegraph | 5 | 1952 | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| New York Power & Light | 2¾ | 1975 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| New York Telephone | 2¾ | 1982 | 240,000.00 | | | | |
| New York & Westchester Lighting | 4 | 2004 | 50,000.00 | | | | |
| Northern States Power (Minn.) | 2¾ | 1975 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| Ohio Power | 3¼ | 1968 | 150,000.00 | | | | |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 27½ | 1980 | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 3 | 1977-1979 | 400,000.00 | | | | |
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph | 27½ | 1986 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph | 3⅝ | 1987 | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Power & Light | 3 | 1975 | 250,000.00 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Water & Power | 3¼ | 1964-1970 | 332,000.00 | | | | |
| Philadelphia Electric Power | 2⅝ | 1975 | 300,000.00 | | | | |
| Philadelphia Gas Revenue Trust | | | | | | | |
| Certificates | 3½ | 1948-1955 | 130,000.00 | | | | |
| Public Service of Colorado | 27½ | 1977 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| San Antonio, Texas, Electric & Gas | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | 3 | 1966-1967 | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph | 27½ | 1987 | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| Southern California Edison | 3 | 1965 | 230,000.00 | | | | |
| Southwestern Bell Telephone | 2¾ | 1985 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| Texas Electric Service | 2¾ | 1975 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| Union Electric of Missouri | 3⅝ | 1971 | 279,000.00 | | | | |
| Virginia Electric & Power | 2¾ | 1975 | 200,000.00 | | | | |
| West Penn Power | 3½ | 1968 | 165,000.00 | | | | |
| Wisconsin Electric Power | 2⅝ | 1976 | 300,000.00 | | | | |
| Wisconsin Public Service | 3¼ | 1971 | 94,000.00 | | | | |
| | | | \$ 9,182,000.00 | | | | |
| INDUSTRIAL BONDS | | | | | | | |
| American Tobacco | 3 | 1969 | \$ 215,000.00 | | | | |
| Koppers Company | 3 | 1964 | 100,000.00 | | | | |
| P. Lorillard | 3 | 1963 | 80,000.00 | | | | |
| R. H. Macy | 27½ | 1972 | 265,000.00 | | | | |

| Below 5 | Saving Accts. | Clubs |
|-------------|---------------|--------|
| 5-10 | 13,679 | 1,300 |
| 10-20 | 2,612 | 1,727 |
| 20-50 | 2,818 | 3,353 |
| 50-100 | 3,870 | 2,969 |
| 100-200 | 3,443 | 753 |
| 200-300 | 4,420 | 228 |
| 300-500 | 2,864 | 959 |
| 500-1000 | 3,852 | 226 |
| 1000-2000 | 6,135 | 38 |
| 2000-3000 | 7,184 | |
| 3000-4000 | 3,757 | |
| 4000-5000 | 2,204 | |
| 5000 and up | 1,566 | |
| | 3,459 | |
| | 61,863 | 11,553 |
| | 11,553 | |
| | 73,416 | |

1947

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

MAIN AND BRANCH OFFICES

| | Saving Accts. | Clubs |
|-------------|---------------|--------|
| Below 5 | 13,679 | 1,300 |
| 5-10 | 2,612 | 1,727 |
| 10-20 | 2,818 | 3,353 |
| 20-50 | 3,870 | 2,969 |
| 50-100 | 3,443 | 753 |
| 100-200 | 4,420 | 228 |
| 200-300 | 2,864 | 959 |
| 300-500 | 3,852 | 226 |
| 500-1000 | 6,135 | 38 |
| 1000-2000 | 7,184 | |
| 2000-3000 | 3,757 | |
| 3000-4000 | 2,204 | |
| 4000-5000 | 1,566 | |
| 5000 and up | 3,459 | |
| | 61,863 | 11,553 |
| | 11,553 | |
| | 73,416 | |

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

| Date | Number of Regular Savings Accounts | Number of Christmas and other Club Accounts | Total Number of Accounts | Amount of Deposits | Surplus |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| June 1, 1855 | 273 | | | 12,788.84 | |
| " " 1859 | 811 | | | 75,023.85 | \$ 923.24 |
| January 1, 1867 | 1,273 | | | 133,631.84 | 3,566.52 |
| " " 1872 | 2,196 | | | 361,847.87 | 23,196.73 |
| " " 1876 | 3,543 | | | 581,996.50 | 44,970.08 |
| " " 1880 | 4,547 | | | 875,144.55 | 52,514.96 |
| " " 1884 | 7,190 | | | 1,439,825.13 | 99,722.55 |
| " " 1890 | 11,285 | | | 2,361,209.14 | 206,548.53 |
| " " 1895 | 13,052 | | | 2,810,673.13 | 309,696.41 |
| " " 1900 | 16,294 | | | 4,233,238.96 | 354,268.28 |
| " " 1905 | 20,966 | | | 6,171,098.37 | 425,000.00 |
| " " 1910 | 25,511 | | | 7,803,287.60 | 623,000.00 |
| " " 1915 | 28,748 | | | 10,493,595.63 | 830,000.00 |
| " " 1920 | 32,648 | | | 13,826,887.62 | 1,000,000.00 |
| " " 1925 | 35,649 | 5,026 | 40,675 | 19,378,508.30 | 1,483,451.37 |
| " " 1930 | 38,354 | 5,387 | 43,741 | 24,830,384.57 | 2,729,630.55 |
| " " 1931 | 39,134 | 5,315 | 44,449 | 26,512,360.06 | 2,920,762.84 |
| " " 1932 | 41,605 | 5,175 | 46,780 | 26,727,657.47 | 3,220,857.60 |
| " " 1933 | 43,028 | 4,481 | 47,509 | 26,960,883.08 | 3,370,857.60 |
| " " 1934 | 44,047 | 3,455 | 47,502 | 26,861,169.60 | 3,457,879.55 |
| " " 1935 | 45,414 | 3,485 | 48,899 | 28,340,528.05 | 3,567,366.39 |
| " " 1936 | 46,273 | 3,902 | 50,175 | 30,364,536.99 | 3,819,758.30 |
| " " 1937 | 46,462 | 4,537 | 50,999 | 32,859,685.35 | 4,204,672.14 |
| " " 1938 | 47,023 | 4,701 | 51,724 | 34,517,458.45 | 4,367,127.55 |
| " " 1939 | 47,670 | 4,617 | 52,287 | 36,194,525.12 | 4,518,249.66 |

APPENDIX TO THE

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| " | " | 1940 | 48,788 | 5,217 | 54,005 | 38,207,013.31 | 4,713,842.41 |
| " | " | 1941 | 49,912 | 5,744 | 55,656 | 39,851,594.50 | 4,902,908.50 |
| " | " | 1942 | 51,553 | 5,852 | 57,405 | 41,534,061.92 | 5,079,005.28 |
| " | " | 1943 | 52,137 | 5,209 | 57,346 | 43,431,561.51 | 5,285,807.53 |
| " | " | 1944 | 54,161 | 6,220 | 60,381 | 48,211,859.44 | 5,841,862.24 |
| " | " | 1945 | 56,976 | 7,361 | 64,337 | 54,724,768.02 | 6,421,117.51 |
| " | " | 1946 | 59,088 | 7,294 | 66,382 | 61,611,004.82 | 7,477,911.66 |
| " | " | 1947 | 60,730 | 8,944 | 69,674 | 66,641,734.02 | 8,194,394.80 |
| " | " | 1948 | 61,863 | 11,553 | 73,416 | 70,467,971.38 | 8,369,191.07 |

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization\$33,078,643.99

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Interest is paid on all balances of \$5.00 or over.

| 1948 | | | | 300-500 | 3,803 | 513 |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|
| CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS | | | | 500-1000 | 5,880 | 67 |
| MAIN AND BRANCH OFFICES | | | | 1000-2000 | 6,729 | |
| Saving Accts. | | | | 2000-3000 | 3,843 | |
| Clubs | | | | 3000-4000 | 2,276 | |
| | | | | 4000-5000 | 1,680 | |
| | | | | 5000 and up | 3,897 | |
| Below 5 | ..... | 13,741 | 1,102 | | | |
| 5-10 | ..... | 2,894 | 1,468 | | | |
| 10-20 | ..... | 2,836 | 3,216 | | 62,479 | 13,103 |
| 20-50 | ..... | 3,961 | 3,929 | | | |
| 50-100 | ..... | 3,632 | 1,032 | | 13,103 | |
| 100-200 | ..... | 4,481 | 277 | | | |
| 200-300 | | 2,826 | 1,499 | | 75,582 | |

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

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| " " 1872 | 2,196 | | | 361,847.87 | 23,196.73 |
| " " 1876 | 3,543 | | | 581,996.50 | 44,970.08 |
| " " 1880 | 4,547 | | | 875,144.55 | 52,514.96 |
| " " 1884 | 7,190 | | | 1,439,825.13 | 99,722.55 |
| " " 1890 | 11,285 | | | 2,361,209.14 | 206,548.53 |
| " " 1895 | 13,052 | | | 2,810,673.13 | 309,696.41 |
| " " 1900 | 16,294 | | | 4,233,238.96 | 354,268.28 |
| " " 1905 | 20,966 | | | 6,171,098.37 | 425,000.00 |
| " " 1910 | 24,511 | | | 7,803,287.60 | 625,000.00 |
| " " 1915 | 28,748 | | | 10,493,595.63 | 830,000.00 |
| " " 1920 | 32,648 | | | 13,826,887.62 | 1,000,000.00 |
| " " 1925 | 35,649 | 5,026 | 40,675 | 19,378,508.30 | 1,483,451.37 |
| " " 1930 | 38,354 | 5,387 | 43,741 | 24,830,384.57 | 2,729,630.55 |
| " " 1931 | 39,134 | 5,315 | 44,449 | 26,512,360.06 | 2,920,762.84 |
| " " 1932 | 41,605 | 5,175 | 46,780 | 26,727,657.47 | 3,220,857.60 |
| " " 1933 | 43,028 | 4,481 | 47,509 | 26,960,883.08 | 3,370,857.60 |
| " " 1934 | 44,047 | 3,455 | 57,502 | 26,861,169.60 | 3,457,879.55 |
| " " 1935 | 45,414 | 3,485 | 48,899 | 28,340,528.05 | 3,567,366.39 |
| " " 1936 | 46,273 | 3,902 | 50,175 | 30,364,536.99 | 3,819,758.30 |
| " " 1937 | 46,462 | 4,537 | 50,999 | 32,859,685.35 | 4,204,672.14 |
| " " 1938 | 47,023 | 4,701 | 51,724 | 34,517,458.45 | 4,367,127.55 |
| " " 1939 | 47,670 | 4,617 | 52,287 | 36,194,525.12 | 4,518,249.66 |
| " " 1940 | 48,788 | 5,217 | 54,005 | 38,207,013.31 | 4,713,842.41 |
| " " 1941 | 49,912 | 5,744 | 55,656 | 39,851,594.50 | 4,902,908.50 |
| " " 1942 | 51,553 | 5,852 | 57,405 | 41,534,061.92 | 5,079,005.28 |
| " " 1943 | 52,137 | 5,209 | 57,346 | 43,431,461.51 | 5,285,807.53 |
| " " 1944 | 54,161 | 6,220 | 60,381 | 48,211,859.44 | 5,841,862.24 |
| " " 1945 | 56,976 | 7,361 | 64,337 | 54,724,768.02 | 6,421,117.51 |
| " " 1946 | 59,088 | 7,294 | 66,382 | 61,611,004.82 | 7,477,911.66 |
| " " 1947 | 60,730 | 8,944 | 69,674 | 66,641,734.02 | 8,194,394.80 |
| " " 1948 | 61,863 | 11,553 | 73,416 | 70,467,971.38 | 8,369,191.07 |
| " " 1949 | 62,479 | 13,103 | 75,582 | 74,290,430.67 | 8,878,596.16 |

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization\$34,481,260.50

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Interest is paid on all balances of \$5.00 or over.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

131ST ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1948

The Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in the United States
Established December 2, 1816

15 S. 52nd St.; 7th and Walnut Sts.; 11th St. and Lehigh Ave.; Broad and Ruscomb Sts.; Broad and McKean Sts.; Frankford Ave. and Cottman St.; Main Office, 12th and Market Sts.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

OFFICERS

ISAAC W. ROBERTS

President

J. HAMILTON CHESTON

Vice President

DONALDSON CRESSWELL

Vice President

HENRY C. WATT

Vice President

WALTER A. COOK

Assistant Vice President

JOHN S. McGOWIN

Secretary

FERDINAND L. VOGEL

Assistant Vice President
and Treasurer

THOMAS F. TOOHILL

Assistant Vice President
and Accountant

GRANVILLE S. MORGAN

Assistant Vice President

CHARLES J. BIDDLE

Solicitor

MANAGERS

THOMAS S. GATES

Chairman of the Board of
Trustees, University of
Pennsylvania.JOHN HAMPTON BARNES
of Barnes, Dechert, Price,
Smith & ClarkCHARLES J. RHOADS
Manager Girard Trust
CompanyISAAC W. ROBERTS
PresidentCHARLTON YARNALL
Director, The Philadelphia
National BankJAMES D. WINSOR, JR.
of Biddle, Whelen & Com-
panyHENRY S. DRINKER
of Drinker, Biddle & ReathEDWARD HOPKINSON, JR.
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& IngersollDAVID E. WILLIAMS
Company, Philadelphia
National Bank & Trust
President, Corn ExchangeEFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
JR.
Attorney at LawMARTIN W. CLEMENT
President, The Pennsyl-
vania Railroad CompanyMARSHALL S. MORGAN
Director, Fidelity - Phila-
delphia Trust Company

PHILIP S. STAPLES

Director, The Bell Tele-
phone Company of Penn-
sylvaniaJ. HAMILTON CHESTON
Vice PresidentGEOFFREY S. SMITH
of Barnes, Dechert, Price,
Smith & ClarkFLOYD T. STARR
Second Vice President,
The Penn Mutual Life
Insurance CompanyMORRIS DUANE
of Duane, Morris & Heck-
scherJOHN A. DIEMAND
President, Insurance
Company of North Amer-
icaFREDERICK R. DRAYTON
Vice President, Stokes,
Packard & Smith, Inc.HENDERSON SUPPLEE,
JR.
Vice President, Atlantic
Refining CompanyW. LOGAN MacCOY
Chairman of the Board,
Provident Trust Com-
pany of PhiladelphiaORVILLE H. BULLITT
Director, Fidelity-Phila-
delphia Trust CompanyRALPH KELLY
President, The Baldwin
Locomotive Works

RICHARD T. NALLE
President, The Midvale Company

THE 131ST ANNUAL STATEMENT

Each year a statement is prepared for our depositors and others who are interested in a more detailed account of our investments and progress than afforded in the Condensed Statement. The 131st Annual Statement retains information of the character contained in previous reports and in addition gives a brief resume of our various services.

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society is a Mutual Savings Bank, having no stockholders, and is operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It exists for the purpose of affording a safe place for the savings of thrifty people and to assist its depositors in winning financial security.

We take pride in the record achieved over the 131 years of our existence that no depositor has ever lost a penny of his savings entrusted to our care. The safety of the savings of our depositors has always been and continues to be our primary concern and our conservative investment policy is based on that principle.

We continue to study ways and means of improving our operational practices to the end that greater efficiency may be achieved and more helpful banking facilities provided for the Public.

ISAAC W. ROBERTS
President

PSFS SERVICES

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

A variety of types of savings accounts are available at PSFS; one suited to meet the needs of each of our depositors. If you already have an Individual Account, you may be interested in a Joint Account with your husband or wife; a Trust Account for the children or a Special Purpose Account. Complete information on all types of accounts will be given gladly.

CHRISTMAS CLUB ACCOUNTS

This is, as the name implies, a special account by which systematic savings can be made for Christmas expenses. Club accounts may be opened beginning in November of each year. Fifty weekly deposits of \$.50, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00 will provide you with a check at Christmas time for \$25.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$250.00 and \$500.00, respectively.

SALARY SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

These accounts are available to groups of employees through the cooperation of their employers. It is the easiest way to save systematically with a minimum of effort on the employee's part and a minimum of work for the employer. Interested employees or employers are invited to contact the Salary Savings Department for complete details.

SCHOOL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

PSFS conducts a School Bank in many of the Philadelphia schools in an effort to promote thrift early in the careers of our future citizens. Children in the Elementary, Junior and Senior High grades in schools so served may open an account of their own in which to make weekly deposits. These accounts teach the value of thrift and provide the cornerstone for adult savings in later years.

BANK MONEY ORDERS

The purchase and use of PSFS Bank Money Orders provide the means for paying certain bills by check. The cost is low; they are acceptable throughout the United States and are available at all offices.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Service is a byword with PSFS. Our mortgage department is anxious and willing to help prospective home buyers with their home financing problems. Advice is freely given and a variety of plans are available to suit

the individual needs of depositors and non-depositors alike. Men experienced in mortgage lending will be glad to discuss the merits of the Regular, G.I. and F.H.A. loans as applied to each home financing requirement.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Five of the Society's offices are equipped with modern Safe Deposit Vaults. Security for your valuable papers is afforded at a modest fee and access may be had, with convenient booth facilities provided, at any time during banking hours.

BANKING BY MAIL

For those depositors who are unable to come to the bank in person, or find it inconvenient to do so at times, the Society provides a complete Banking by Mail service. Special folders are available and will be supplied, along with detailed information, upon request. This service

provides a safe, convenient and easy method to make deposits or withdrawals, for it brings PSFS as near as the nearest mailbox.

TRAVELERS' CHECKS

The Travelers' Check is a safe and convenient way to carry money when traveling on business or for pleasure. They may be purchased at all offices in several different denominations at a cost of only 75c per \$100.

FOREIGN DRAFTS AND REMITTANCES

When the occasion arises to send money to a relative or friend in a foreign country, we invite you to use our Foreign Draft and Remittance service. The Draft can be issued in dollars or the currency of the country to which it is sent or the Remittance, made payable to anyone you name in any country in the world. All offices provide this service and the charge is moderate.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY

The Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in the United States—Established 1816
Statement of Condition December 31, 1947

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

| ASSETS | |
|---|------------------|
| CASH IN OUR VAULTS OR ON DEPOSIT IN BANKS | \$ 11,705,836.60 |
| BONDS OF | |
| THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT | \$402,184,242.80 |
| THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS | 649,593.32 |
| THE DOMINION OF CANADA, DIRECT OR GUARANTEED | 3,959,601.05 |
| RAILROADS, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES | 101,459,974.76 |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES .. | 80,886,695.28 |
| INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS | 30,082,164.74 |
| OTHER OBLIGORS .. | 1,525,071.37 |
| | \$620,747,343.32 |
| LESS RESERVE | 20,650,000.00 |
| | 600,097,343.32 |
| These Bonds, other than those of The Dominion of Canada, constitute an investment in our country, and in the Railroads, Public Utilities and Industries which are essential to national, local and individual prosperity. | |
| F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE | 6,074,953.88 |
| These loans are insured by the Federal Housing Administration. | |
| FIRST MORTGAGES & VETERANS ADMINISTRATION GUARANTEED LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, LESS RESERVES .. | 16,676,551.58 |
| These mortgages are adequately secured and most of them are on single-family houses. | |
| OTHER REAL ESTATE | 1.00 |
| One property, having an assessed value in excess of \$65,000. | |
| THE PSFS BUILDING, BRANCH BANKING OFFICES, AND REAL ESTATE HELD FOR THE SOCIETY'S USE, LESS RESERVES | 5,808,233.39 |

| The PSFS Building is carried at a Book Value far less than its cost and is being regularly amortized. The Book Value of our Branch offices is equivalent to the value of the land only. | |
|---|------------------|
| ACCRUED INTEREST | 2,797,669.74 |
| Interest earned on our Bond Investments, but not yet due. | |
| OTHER ASSETS, LESS RESERVES | 826,982.16 |
| Miscellaneous items owed to the Society. | |
| | \$643,987,571.67 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| DUE 690,648 DEPOSITORS | \$597,853,294.23 |
| The total amount of money on deposit. The Society has more depositors than any other mutual savings bank in the United States. | |
| OTHER LIABILITIES | 582,328.13 |
| Miscellaneous items owed by the Society and to be paid upon completion of certain transactions or fulfillment of contracts. | |
| RESERVE FOR TAXES | 147,175.31 |
| This reserve is set up to take care of Federal and State taxes not yet due. | |
| EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT RESERVE | 3,904,774.00 |
| A reserve out of which pensions are paid to employees of the Society who qualify therefor by reason of age and length of service. | |
| UNALLOCATED RESERVE | 2,500,000.00 |
| A flexible reserve against future needs not foreseen at present. | |
| SURPLUS | 39,000,000.00 |
| The Surplus represents assets over and above all liabilities of the Society and thus affords additional protection for our depositors. | |
| | \$643,987,571.67 |
| The Society also holds for safekeeping for 1,280 depositors, United States Government Bonds amounting to \$102,050.00. | |

REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

We have examined the appended statement of condition of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society at the close of business December 31, 1947, and the appended statement listing in detail the bond investments of the Society at that date.

Our examination included a verification by count or confirmation of the cash on hand and in banks and of all investments of the Society in bonds, mortgages and deeds to real estate.

The net value shown for bonds is less than market. The mortgages, office building and real estate for Society's use are shown at conservative figures with adequate reserves.

We have reviewed the system of internal control and accounting procedure and have examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence to the extent and by methods which we deemed appropriate.

In our opinion the statements correctly reflect the assets and liabilities and the bond investments of the Society as of December 31, 1947.

LINVILL & PARRY

January 15, 1948. Certified Public Accountants

INVESTMENTS—BONDS

United States Government Bonds

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Treasury Notes A1949 | 1 1/8 | 1/1949 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 1 3/4 | 6/1948 | 10,050,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 6/1949-1951 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 12/1949-1951 | 6,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 9/1950-1952 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 9/1951-1953 | 11,500,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 12/1951-1955 | 925,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 6/1952-1954 | 24,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 | 12/1952-1954 | 5,500,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/4 | 6/1952-1955 | 2,981,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/4 | 6/1959-1962 | 37,150,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/4 | 12/1959-1962 | 37,500,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 3/1956-1958 | 4,580,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 6/1962-1967 | 14,500,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 12/1963-1968 | 27,925,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 6/1964-1969 | 25,015,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 12/1964-1969 | 41,400,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 3/1965-1970 | 33,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 3/1966-1971 | 24,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 6/1967-1972 | 45,500,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds | 2 1/2 | 12/1967-1972 | 35,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds, Investment Series "A" | 2 1/2 | 10/1965 | 3,000,000.00 |
| Treasury Bonds, Savings Series "G" | 2 1/2 | 1953-1959 | 650,000.00 |
| | | | <u>\$398,676,000.00</u> |

Federal Land Bank Bonds

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| Consolidated Federal Farm Loan | 2 1/4 | 1953-1955 | \$ 648,000.00 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|

Obligations of the Dominion of Canada,
Direct or Guaranteed

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------|
| External Loan of 1/15/36 | 3 1/4 | 1956-1961 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| Canadian National Railway Co. | 4 1/2 | 1956 | 1,300,000.00 |
| Canadian National Railway Co. | 4 1/2 | 1957 | 500,000.00 |
| | | | <u>\$ 3,800,000.00</u> |

RAILROAD BONDS

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|--|-------|----------|--------------|
| Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st | 2 1/4 | 1956 | \$ 85,000.00 |
| Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st | 2 1/4 | 1957 | 70,000.00 |
| Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st | 2 1/4 | 1958 | 95,000.00 |
| Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st | 2 1/4 | 1959 | 95,000.00 |

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|---|----------------|----------|--------------|
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe General | 4 | 1995 | 802,000.00 |
| Atlantic City (Penna.-Reading Seashore) 1st Cons. | 4 | 1951 | 631,000.00 |
| Atlantic City (Penna.-Reading Seashore) 1st Ext. | 5 | 1954 | 17,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 1st "B" | 4-5 | 1975 | 3,000,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio (Pgh., Lake Erie & W. Va.) Ref. "A" | 4 | 1980 | 500,000.00 |
| Beech Creek Extension (New York Central) 1st | 3 1/2 | 1951 | 500,000.00 |
| Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 1st "A" | 4 | 1965 | 383,000.00 |
| Catawissa (Reading) 1st Consol. | 4 | 1948 | 800,000.00 |
| Central Pacific (Southern Pacific) 1st & Ref. "A" | 4 1/4 3 1/2 | 1974 | 3,496,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2 | 1952 | 22,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2.10 | 1953 | 59,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2.20 | 1954 | 71,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2.30 | 1955 | 44,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2.40 | 1956 | 87,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2.45 | 1957 | 71,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. | 2.85 | 1965 | 35,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. "D" | 3 1/2 | 1996 | 1,735,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. "E" | 3 1/2 | 1996 | 178,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio (Rich. & All'y Div.) 2nd Cons. | 4 | 1989 | 155,000.00 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1st & Ref. | 2 7/8 | 1970 | 500,000.00 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy General | 4 | 1958 | 3,000,000.00 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific 1st "A" | 4 | 1994 | 736,400.00 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Gen. Inc. "A" | 4 1/2 | 2019 | 525,000.00 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Gen. Inc. "B" | 4 1/2 | 2044 | 117,000.00 |
| Chicago & North Western 1st "B" | 3 | 1989 | 275,000.00 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific General | 4 | 1988 | 1,896,000.00 |
| Chicago Union Station 1st "F" | 3 1/8 | 1963 | 500,000.00 |
| Chicago Union Station 1st "G" | 2 7/8 | 1963 | 1,050,000.00 |
| Chicago & Western Indiana Consol. (now 1st) | 4 | 1952 | 1,200,000.00 |
| Columbus & Toledo (Chesapeake & Ohio) 1st Ext. | 4 | 1955 | 679,000.00 |
| Connecting (Penna.) 1st | 4 | 1951 | 2,669,000.00 |
| Connecting (Penna.) 1st | 4 1/2 | 1951 | 1,807,000.00 |
| Delaware & Bound Brook (Reading) 1st | 3 1/2 | 1955 | 43,000.00 |
| Detroit River Tunnel (Detroit Terminal & Tunnel) (Michigan Central) 1st | 4 1/2 | 1961 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Detroit, Toledo & Ironton 1st "B" | 2 3/4 | 1976 | 500,000.00 |
| East Tenn., Va. & Georgia (Southern) Consol. 1st | 5 | 1956 | 920,000.00 |
| Erie Secured Serial Notes | 3 1/8 | 1949 | 40,000.00 |
| Erie Secured Serial Notes | 3 1/8 | 1950 | 100,000.00 |
| Erie Secured Serial Notes | 3 1/8 | 1951 | 155,000.00 |
| Erie Secured Serial Notes | 3 1/8 | 1952 | 150,000.00 |
| Erie 1st Consol. "E" | 3 1/4 | 1964 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Erie 1st Consol. "F" | 3 1/8 | 1990 | 520,000.00 |
| Erie 1st Consol. "G" | 3 1/8 | 2000 | 480,000.00 |
| Erie Gen. Income "A" | 4 1/2 | 2015 | 887,000.00 |
| Erie (Ohio Division) 1st | 3 1/4 | 1971 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Fort Street Union Depot 1st | 3 3/4 | 1965 | 137,000.00 |
| Great Northern General "B" | 2 3/4 | 1961 | 3,000,000.00 |
| Great Northern General "P" | 2 3/4 | 1982 | 300,000.00 |
| Great Northern General "N" | 3 1/8 | 1990 | 600,000.00 |
| Indiana Harbor Belt (New York Central) General | 4 1/2 | 1957 | 500,000.00 |
| Indianapolis Union Ref. & Imp. "C" | 2 1/2 | 1986 | 394,000.00 |
| Kansas City Terminal, Serial Bonds 1st | 2 1/2 | 1956 | 25,000.00 |
| Kansas City Terminal, Serial Bonds 1st | 2 1/8 | 1963 | 500,000.00 |
| Kansas City Terminal, Serial Bonds 1st | 2 1/8 | 1964 | 500,000.00 |
| Kansas City Terminal 1st | 2 3/4 | 1974 | 205,000.00 |
| Kentucky Central (Louisville & Nashville) 1st | 4 | 1987 | 786,000.00 |
| Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (New York Central) 1st | 3 1/2 | 1997 | 400,000.00 |
| Lehigh Coal & Navigation S. F. "A" | 3 1/2 | 1970 | 989,000.00 |
| Lehigh Valley 1st Ext. | 4 | 1948 | 1,446,000.00 |
| Louisville & Nashville (A. C. L.) 1st & Ref. "GG" | 2 7/8 | 2003 | 594,000.00 |
| Michigan Central (New York Central) 1st | 3 1/2 | 1952 | 823,000.00 |
| Monongahela 1st "B" | 3 1/4 | 1966 | 279,000.00 |
| Naugatuck (N. Y., N. H. & Hartford) 1st | 4 | 1954 | 663,000.00 |
| New York Central & Hudson River—Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris (New York Central) 1st | 3 1/2 | 1959 | 500,000.00 |
| New York Central & Hudson River (New York Central) 1st | 3 1/2 | 1997 | 500,000.00 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Chesapeake & Ohio) Ref. "E" | 3 1/4 | 1980 | 157,000.00 |
| New York Connecting (Penna.-N. Y., N. H. & H.) 1st "B" | 2 7/8 | 1975 | 1,491,000.00 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford (Harlem River-Port Chester) 1st | 4 | 1954 | 3,000,000.00 |
| New York Short Line (Reading) 1st | 4 | 1957 | 208,000.00 |
| North Pennsylvania (Reading) General Ext. | 3.30 | 1953 | 2,155,000.00 |

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value | Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|--|------|-----------|---------------|--|------|----------|--------------|
| Northern Central (Penna.) Gen. & Ref. "A" | 4½ | 1974 | 599,000.00 | American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb. | 2¾ | 1961 | 425,000.00 |
| Northern Pacific Prior Lien | 4 | 1997 | 1,000,000.00 | American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb. | 2¾ | 1975 | 4,000,000.00 |
| Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation (Union Pacific) Ref. "A" | 3 | 1960 | 2,155,000.00 | American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb. | 2¾ | 1980 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Consol. | 4 | 1948 | 3,289,000.00 | American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb. | 2¾ | 1982 | 2,300,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Conv. Deb. | 3¼ | 1952 | 525,000.00 | American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1986 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Consol. | 4½ | 1960 | 3,630,000.00 | Appalachian Electric Power Co. (Amer. Gas & Elec.) 1st | 3½ | 1977 | 500,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Gen. "A" | 4½ | 1965 | 2,285,000.00 | Atlanta Gas Light Co. (Cent. Pub. Util. Corp.) 1st | 3 | 1963 | 554,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Gen. "B" | 5 | 1968 | 1,700,000.00 | Atlantic City Elec. Co. (Amer. Gas & Elec.) 1st | 3¼ | 1964 | 861,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Gen. "D" | 4¼ | 1981 | 265,000.00 | Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st & Ref. "E" | 2¾ | 1973 | 300,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Guar. Tr. Cfts. "E" | 4 | 1952 | 775,000.00 | Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp. (Niagara Hud. Power) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2 | 1959 | 32,000.00 | Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. 1st | 3 | 1971 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2.05 | 1960 | 282,000.00 | Central Ill. Light Co. (Commonwealth & Southern) 1st & Cons. | 3½ | 1966 | 287,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2.10 | 1961 | 179,000.00 | Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 1st .. | 2¾ | 1975 | 810,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2.15 | 1962 | 451,000.00 | Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. 1st | 3 | 1970 | 233,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2.20 | 1963 | 339,000.00 | Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st "L" .. | 3 | 1977 | 1,316,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2.25 | 1964 | 182,000.00 | Connecticut Light & Power Co. 1st & Ref. "K" | 3 | 1980 | 250,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Co. (Penna.) Secured Serial Notes | 2.15 | 1965 | 157,000.00 | Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "C" | 2¾ | 1972 | 1,403,000.00 |
| Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington (Penna.) Gen. "A" | 4 | 1960 | 955,000.00 | Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "D" | 3 | 1972 | 497,000.00 |
| Philadelphia & Reading Terminal (Reading) 1st | 2½ | 1950 | 100,000.00 | Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "B" | 2½ | 1977 | 2,100,000.00 |
| Philadelphia & Reading Terminal (Reading) 1st | 2½ | 1951 | 100,000.00 | Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 1st Ref. S. F. "Q" | 2¾ | 1976 | 250,000.00 |
| Philadelphia & Reading Terminal (Reading) 1st | 3½ | 1966 | 547,000.00 | Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 1st Ref. S. F. "R" | 2¾ | 1981 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.) Consol. "H" | 4 | 1960 | 31,000.00 | Consumers Power Co. (Commonwealth & Southern) 1st | 2½ | 1975 | 2,076,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.) Consol. "I" | 4½ | 1963 | 193,000.00 | Consumers Power Co. (Commonwealth & Southern) 1st | 2½ | 1977 | 374,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.) Consol. "J" | 4½ | 1964 | 42,000.00 | Continental Pas. Ry. Co. (P. T. Co.) 1st Ext. | 4 | 1959 | 280,000.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula 1st Gen. "B" | 5 | 1962 | 252,000.00 | Dayton Power & Light Co. 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 1,005,000.00 |
| Reading 1st & Ref. "D" | 3½ | 1995 | 3,500,000.00 | Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. "G" .. | 3½ | 1966 | 270,000.00 |
| Richmond Terminal 1st | 3½ | 1965 | 95,000.00 | Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. "H" .. | 3 | 1970 | 1,000,000.00 |
| St. Paul & Duluth (Northern Pacific) 1st Consol. | 4 | 1968 | 332,000.00 | Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. "I" .. | 2¾ | 1982 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Scioto Valley & New England (Norfolk & West.) 1st | 4 | 1989 | 377,000.00 | Diamond State Telephone Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb. | 3 | 1968 | 750,000.00 |
| Southern (St. Louis Div.) 1st | 4 | 1951 | 1,000,000.00 | Duquesne Light Co. (Phila. Co.) 1st .. | 2¾ | 1977 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Southern Pacific 1st "G" | 2¼ | 1961 | 652,000.00 | Gulf States Utilities Co. 1st | 2½ | 1976 | 500,000.00 |
| Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis Ref. & Imp. "D" | 2½ | 1985 | 1,200,000.00 | Hackensack Water Co. 1st | 2½ | 1976 | 1,089,000.00 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central (New York Central) Ref. & Imp. "A" | 3¾ | 1960 | 1,500,000.00 | Harrisburg Gas Co. (U. G. I.) 1st | 2½ | 1971 | 500,000.00 |
| Union Pacific Deb. | 2½ | 1976 | 3,000,000.00 | Houston Lighting & Power 1st | 2½ | 1974 | 110,000.00 |
| Union Pacific Ref. "C" | 2½ | 1991 | 500,000.00 | Illinois Bell Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st "A" | 2¾ | 1981 | 250,000.00 |
| United New Jersey R. R. & Canal (Penna.) Gen. (now 1st) | 3½ | 1951 | 57,000.00 | Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co. (United Light & Railways) 1st .. | 2¾ | 1977 | 500,000.00 |
| Wabash 1st "B" | 3¼ | 1971 | 2,000,000.00 | Kansas City Power & Light Co. (United Light & Railways) 1st | 2¾ | 1976 | 880,000.00 |
| Washington Terminal 1st "A" | 2½ | 1970 | 1,378,000.00 | Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Ky.) (Standard Gas & Electric) 1st & Ref. | 3½ | 1966 | 300,000.00 |
| Western Maryland 1st | 4 | 1952 | 220,000.00 | Luzerne County Gas & Elec. Corp. (U. G. I.) 1st | 3¼ | 1966 | 174,000.00 |
| \$ 90,836,400.00 | | | | Metropolitan Edison Co. 1st | 2½ | 1974 | 950,000.00 |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES | | | | Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (Amer. Lt. & Traction) 1st | 2½ | 1969 | 750,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, Series "L" | 1½ | 1948-1951 | \$ 478,000.00 | New England Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st "B" | 4½ | 1961 | 264,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, Series "U" | 2 | 1953-1959 | 831,000.00 | New Orleans Public Service Co. (Electric Power & Light) 1st | 3½ | 1974 | 395,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, Series "W" | 2½ | 1954-1957 | 500,000.00 | New York Power & Light Corp. (Niagara Hudson Power) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, Series "P" | 2 | 1957-1960 | 515,000.00 | New York Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Ref. "D" | 2¾ | 1982 | 4,000,000.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio, Series of 1941 .. | 1½ | 1950-1951 | 250,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1958 | 5,000.00 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Series "F" | 2½ | 1957 | 200,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1959 | 91,000.00 |
| Denver & Rio Grande Western, Series "L" | 2½ | 1961-1962 | 251,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1960 | 208,000.00 |
| Louisville & Nashville, Series "J" | 1½ | 1951 | 372,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1961 | 286,000.00 |
| New York Central, Second Series, 1947 | 2½ | 1957 | 100,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1962 | 375,000.00 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Series of 1936 | 3 | 1948-1949 | 133,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 3¾ | 1963 | 240,000.00 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford, Series of 1947, No. 1 | 2 | 1958-1962 | 500,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1964 | 150,000.00 |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford, Series of 1947, No. 3 | 2½ | 1958-1962 | 500,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1965 | 175,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "G" | 2¾ | 1948-1950 | 1,250,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1958 | 58,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "H" | 2¾ | 1948-1952 | 227,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1959 | 34,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "I" | 2¾ | 1948-1953 | 400,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1960 | 25,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "K" | 2¼ | 1951-1954 | 843,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1961 | 3,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "L" | 1¾ | 1951-1956 | 1,499,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1964 | 170,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "M" | 2¾ | 1953-1957 | 596,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1965 | 100,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "S" | 2½ | 1958-1962 | 500,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1966 | 100,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania, Series "R" | 1¾ | 1961-1962 | 172,000.00 | Northern Natural Gas Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1967 | 100,000.00 |
| Seaboard Air Line, Series "C" | 2½ | 1956-1959 | 60,000.00 | Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) (Nor. States Pr. (Del.)) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 1,500,000.00 |
| \$ 10,177,000.00 | | | | Northern States Power Co. (Wisc.) (Nor. States Pr. (Minn.)) 1st | 2½ | 1977 | 500,000.00 |
| PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS | | | | | | | |
| Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co. (U. G. I.) 1st | 3 | 1965 | \$ 219,000.00 | | | | |

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|--|------|----------|--------------|
| Ohio Edison Co. (Commonwealth & Southern) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Ohio Power Co. (Amer. Gas. & Elec.) 1st | 3¼ | 1968 | 100,000.00 |
| Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. (Standard Gas & Electric) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 850,000.00 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "I" | 3½ | 1966 | 9,000.00 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "L" | 3 | 1974 | 700,000.00 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "N" | 3 | 1977 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "M" | 3 | 1979 | 2,291,000.00 |
| Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb. | 2¾ | 1985 | 220,000.00 |
| Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb. | 2⅞ | 1986 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2¼ | 1957 | 513,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2¼ | 1958 | 106,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2¼ | 1959 | 107,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2¼ | 1960 | 203,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2¼ | 1961 | 116,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1962 | 128,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1963 | 52,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1964 | 56,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1965 | 79,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1966 | 50,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1967 | 50,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1968 | 50,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1969 | 50,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1970 | 50,000.00 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. | 2½ | 1971 | 60,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Power Co. (Ohio Edison) 1st | 2⅞ | 1975 | 550,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st | 3 | 1975 | 600,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Co. (Standard Gas & Elec.) Coll. Tr. Ser. Notes | 2½ | 1949 | 170,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Co. (Standard Gas & Elec.) Coll. Tr. Ser. Notes | 2½ | 1950 | 164,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Co. (Standard Gas & Elec.) Coll. Tr. Ser. Notes | 2½ | 1951 | 166,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref. | 2¾ | 1967 | 3,165,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref. | 2¾ | 1971 | 30,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref. | 2¾ | 1974 | 254,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref. | 2¾ | 1981 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Electric Power Co. (Phila. Elec.) 1st | 2⅞ | 1975 | 1,540,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.30 | 1956 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.30 | 1957 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.35 | 1957 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.35 | 1958 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.40 | 1958 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.40 | 1959 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.45 | 1959 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2.45 | 1960 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2½ | 1960 | 50,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes | 2½ | 1961 | 50,000.00 |
| Public Service Co. of Colorado 1st | 2⅞ | 1977 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Public Service Co. of Indiana (Middle West Corp.) 1st "F" | 3½ | 1975 | 500,000.00 |
| Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (Public Service Corp. of N. J.) 1st & Ref. | 3¼ | 1966 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb. | 3 | 1979 | 500,000.00 |
| Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb. | 2¾ | 1985 | 250,000.00 |
| Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. | 3¼ | 1964 | 150,000.00 |
| Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. | 3 | 1965 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Southern California Gas Co. (Pacific Light Corp.) 1st | 3¼ | 1970 | 145,000.00 |
| Southern California Gas Co. (Pacific Light Corp.) 1st | 2⅞ | 1977 | 855,000.00 |
| Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb. | 2¾ | 1985 | 100,000.00 |
| Tampa Electric Co. 1st | 2⅞ | 1976 | 353,000.00 |
| Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. 1st | 3 | 1967 | 500,000.00 |
| Texas Electric Service Co. (Texas Util. Corp.) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 500,000.00 |
| Texas Electric Service Co. (Texas Util. Corp.) 1st | 2⅞ | 1977 | 250,000.00 |
| Texas Power & Light Co. (Texas Util. Corp.) 1st | 2¾ | 1975 | 500,000.00 |
| Union Electric Co. of Missouri (N. Amer. Co.) 1st & Col. | 3¾ | 1971 | 250,000.00 |

| Description | Rate | Maturity | Par Value |
|--|------|----------|------------------------|
| Union Electric Co. of Missouri (N. Amer. Co.) 1st & Col. | 2¾ | 1975 | 1,022,000.00 |
| United Elec. Co. of New Jersey (Public Service Electric & Gas) 1st | 4 | 1949 | 277,000.00 |
| Virginia Electric & Power Co. 1st & Ref. "E" | 2¾ | 1975 | 865,000.00 |
| West Penn Power Co. (West Penn Elec.) 1st "I" | 3½ | 1966 | 194,000.00 |
| West Penn Power Co. (West Penn Elec.) 1st "K" | 3 | 1970 | 250,000.00 |
| Wisconsin Electric Power Co. | 2⅞ | 1976 | 1,035,000.00 |
| | | | <u>\$79,317,000.00</u> |

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-------------------------|
| American Tobacco Co. Deb. | 3 | 1962 | \$ 901,000.00 |
| American Tobacco Co. Deb. | 3 | 1969 | 1,442,000.00 |
| Atlantic Refining Co. Deb. | 2⅞ | 1966 | 1,302,000.00 |
| Bethlehem Steel Corp. Con. S. F. "I" | 2¾ | 1970 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Bethlehem Steel Corp. Con. S. F. "J" | 2¾ | 1976 | 500,000.00 |
| Celanese Corp. of America S. F. Deb. | 3 | 1965 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Dow Chemical Co. Deb. | 2.35 | 1961 | 2,063,000.00 |
| Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Deb. | 3 | 1961 | 300,000.00 |
| Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Deb. | 2⅞ | 1972 | 834,000.00 |
| National Dairy Products Corp. Deb | 2¾ | 1970 | 1,945,000.00 |
| National Steel Corp. 1st Coll. S. F. 3 | 3 | 1965 | 564,000.00 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. Notes | 1.70 | 1949 | 50,000.00 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. Notes | 1.75 | 1949 | 50,000.00 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. Notes | 1.80 | 1950 | 125,000.00 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. Notes | 1.85 | 1950 | 200,000.00 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. Notes | 1.90 | 1951 | 175,000.00 |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. S. F. Deb. | 2¾ | 1964 | 924,000.00 |
| Shell Union Oil Corp. Deb. | 2½ | 1971 | 3,000,000.00 |
| Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. Deb. | 2½ | 1976 | 3,500,000.00 |
| Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) Deb. | 2⅞ | 1971 | 3,353,000.00 |
| Texas Corp. Deb. | 3 | 1965 | 399,000.00 |
| Union Oil Co. of California Deb. | 2¾ | 1970 | 2,000,000.00 |
| United Biscuit Co. of America Deb. | 2¾ | 1966 | 1,300,000.00 |
| United States Rubber Co. Deb. | 2⅞ | 1976 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (Westinghouse Electric Corp.) Deb. | 2½ | 1951 | 71,000.00 |
| Westinghouse Electric Corp. Deb. | 2⅞ | 1971 | 1,357,000.00 |
| | | | <u>\$ 29,855,000.00</u> |

OTHER BONDS

| | | | |
|---|----|-----------|-------------------------|
| Gimbel Bros. Inc. N. Y. | 2¾ | 1950-1937 | \$ 1,300,000.00 |
| Hallowell, J. Wallace, SE Cor. Walnut & Watt Sts., Philadelphia | 2¼ | 1949 | 225,071.37 |
| | | | <u>\$ 1,525,071.37</u> |
| Grand Total | | | <u>\$614,834,471.37</u> |

SUMMARY OF BOND INVESTMENTS

| | Securities | Par Value | Book Value |
|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| United States Government Bonds | ... | \$398,676,000.00 | \$402,184,242.80 |
| Federal Land Banks Bonds | ... | 648,000.00 | 649,593.32 |
| Obligations of Dominion of Canada, Direct or Guaranteed | ... | 3,800,000.00 | 3,959,601.05 |
| Railroad Bonds | ... | 90,836,400.00 | 91,531,211.75 |
| Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates | ... | 10,177,000.00 | 9,928,763.01 |
| Public Utility Bonds | ... | 79,317,000.00 | 80,886,695.28 |
| Industrial Bonds | ... | 29,855,000.00 | 30,082,164.74 |
| Other Bonds | ... | 1,525,071.37 | 1,525,071.37 |
| | | <u>\$614,834,471.37</u> | <u>\$620,747,343.32</u> |
| Less Reserve | | | 20,650,000.00 |
| | | | <u>\$600,097,343.32</u> |

THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND PAYMENTS MADE DURING 1947

| Months | Deposits | Number of Deposits | Payments | Number of Payments |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| January | \$15,548,433.54 | 190,571 | \$ 11,194,474.26 | 40,918 |
| February | 11,231,922.09 | 151,519 | 9,612,124.54 | 36,920 |
| March | 12,319,289.66 | 190,596 | 11,998,116.03 | 49,830 |
| April | 11,539,053.60 | 168,175 | 11,770,282.27 | 46,383 |
| May | 10,788,537.26 | 163,210 | 11,118,738.54 | 47,525 |
| June | 10,958,096.69 | 131,569 | 10,986,918.05 | 50,938 |
| July | 11,123,407.38 | 117,730 | 11,800,337.68 | 50,225 |
| August | 9,929,912.38 | 111,891 | 9,936,319.34 | 44,515 |
| September | 11,020,904.08 | 127,655 | 10,104,197.01 | 43,613 |
| October | 11,738,002.88 | 166,116 | 12,585,807.99 | 53,070 |
| November | 10,021,116.71 | 142,160 | 12,173,410.39 | 40,187 |
| December | 12,065,880.44 | 182,001 | 9,496,888.32 | 52,351 |
| Totals | \$138,284,556.71 | 1,843,193 | \$132,777,614.42 | 556,475 |

The Occupations of Depositors Who Opened Accounts
With the Society During 1947, Excluding Christmas Club
Accounts Numbering 34,798

| Males | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Wage Earners | 9,538 |
| Salaried Employees | 6,314 |
| Agriculturists | 17 |
| Professional Men | 1,009 |
| Business Men | 1,797 |
| Minors | 12,966 |
| No Occupation | 1,582 |
| Christmas Club | 8,677 |

Females

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Wage Earners | 4,240 |
| Wives of Wage Earners | 7,015 |
| Wives of Salaried Employees | 2,010 |
| Business Women | 519 |
| Professional Women | 836 |
| Domestic Servants | 244 |
| Salaried Employees | 3,653 |
| Minors | 13,645 |
| No Occupation | 5,740 |
| Christmas Club | 26,121 |

41,900

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Males | 41,900 |
| Females | 64,023 |

Total 105,923

The Birthplace of Depositors Who Opened Accounts
With the Society During 1947

| Countries | Number |
|--------------------------|--------|
| United States | 99,952 |
| Italy | 1,531 |
| Russia | 1,444 |
| Ireland | 622 |
| Germany | 439 |
| Poland | 368 |
| England | 285 |
| Austria | 241 |
| Hungary | 142 |
| Balkan States | 139 |
| Scotland | 135 |
| Baltic States | 108 |
| Canada | 87 |
| Norway and Sweden | 67 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 64 |
| Greece | 53 |
| Turkey | 40 |
| France | 39 |
| South America | 34 |
| Australia | 22 |
| Switzerland | 21 |
| China | 17 |
| Spain and Portugal | 14 |
| Africa | 13 |
| West Indies | 9 |
| Holland | 8 |
| Japan | 8 |
| Pacific Islands | 7 |
| Denmark | 6 |
| Belgium | 5 |
| Mexico | 2 |
| Asia | 1 |

Total 105,923

The Number of Accounts and Deposit Liability as of
January 1 For the Last 30 Years

| Years | Accounts | Change in Open January 1 | Change in Number of Liability Accounts January 1 | Change in Deposit Liability |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1919 | 289,917 | 2,116 | \$144,339,790.92 | \$6,639,117.63 |

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| 1920 | 295,863 | 5,946 | 157,312,701.66 | 12,972,910.74 |
| 1921 | 294,526 | *1,337 | 167,846,323.04 | 10,533,621.38 |
| 1922 | 283,130 | *11,396 | 169,958,578.20 | 2,112,255.16 |
| 1923 | 272,758 | *10,372 | 172,722,794.51 | 2,764,216.31 |
| 1924 | 267,269 | *5,489 | 184,937,788.05 | 12,214,993.54 |
| 1925 | 272,277 | 5,008 | 195,809,110.04 | 10,871,321.99 |
| 1926 | 288,100 | 15,823 | 209,976,114.52 | 14,167,004.48 |
| 1927 | 305,764 | 17,664 | 225,350,088.61 | 15,373,974.09 |
| 1928 | 324,254 | 18,490 | 240,560,770.65 | 15,210,682.04 |
| 1929 | 336,947 | 12,693 | 255,983,388.14 | 15,422,617.49 |
| 1930 | 362,787 | 25,840 | 263,425,959.06 | 7,442,570.82 |
| 1931 | 394,728 | 31,941 | 300,934,564.40 | 37,508,605.34 |
| 1932 | 447,776 | 53,048 | 312,000,098.28 | 11,065,533.88 |
| 1933 | 468,023 | 20,247 | 319,284,105.43 | 7,284,007.15 |
| 1934 | 483,986 | 15,963 | 311,593,205.38 | *7,690,900.05 |
| 1935 | 505,612 | 21,626 | 320,430,887.76 | 8,837,682.38 |
| 1936 | 521,729 | 16,117 | 328,407,915.09 | 7,977,027.33 |
| 1937 | 543,819 | 22,090 | 341,805,083.76 | 13,397,168.67 |
| 1938 | 552,659 | 8,840 | 347,190,899.79 | 5,385,816.03 |
| 1939 | 549,681 | *2,978 | 350,188,360.91 | 2,997,461.12 |
| 1940 | 549,359 | *322 | 354,046,024.72 | 3,857,663.81 |
| 1941 | 553,732 | 4,373 | 355,738,618.55 | 1,692,593.83 |
| 1942 | 564,167 | 10,435 | 355,011,369.28 | *727,249.27 |
| 1943 | 570,047 | 5,880 | 360,947,244.63 | 5,935,875.35 |
| 1944 | 591,300 | 21,253 | 406,263,665.19 | 45,316,420.56 |
| 1945 | 623,207 | 31,907 | 471,737,196.72 | 65,473,531.53 |
| 1946 | 652,699 | 29,492 | 542,091,137.78 | 70,353,941.06 |
| 1947 | 672,274 | 19,575 | 583,906,795.42 | 41,815,657.64 |
| 1948 | 690,648 | 18,374 | 597,853,294.23 | 13,946,498.81 |

* Decrease

The Individual Average Receipts and Payments of
Deposits For the Last 30 Years

Excluding Christmas Club and School Savings Accounts
In Years Subsequent to 1943

| Years | Receipts | Payments |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 1918 | \$84.78 | \$179.73 |
| 1919 | 78.84 | 229.63 |
| 1920 | 76.05 | 266.72 |
| 1921 | 70.88 | 214.71 |
| 1922 | 79.10 | 240.14 |
| 1923 | 100.15 | 274.45 |
| 1924 | 93.86 | 244.74 |
| 1925 | 79.91 | 228.40 |
| 1926 | 69.34 | 213.41 |
| 1927 | 60.80 | 188.78 |
| 1928 | 58.93 | 170.65 |
| 1929 | 57.36 | 180.59 |
| 1930 | 75.79 | 146.40 |
| 1931 | 87.85 | 189.85 |
| 1932 | 67.69 | 134.31 |
| 1933 | 65.34 | 130.89 |
| 1934 | 55.59 | 120.03 |
| 1935 | 53.37 | 127.13 |
| 1936 | 53.55 | 136.09 |
| 1937 | 51.95 | 146.37 |
| 1938 | 52.37 | 134.54 |
| 1939 | 54.29 | 147.30 |
| 1940 | 57.12 | 158.81 |
| 1941 | 56.86 | 184.33 |
| 1942 | 70.11 | 197.24 |
| 1943 | 78.33 | 177.95 |
| 1944 | 107.29 | 207.91 |
| 1945 | 121.15 | 237.87 |
| 1946 | 138.72 | 255.80 |
| 1947 | 120.51 | 245.08 |

The Amount of Surplus and Unallocated Reserve as of
January 1 for the Last 30 Years

| Years | Amounts |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1919 | \$12,017,436.96 |
| 1920 | 8,096,438.74 |
| 1921 | 7,049,126.96 |
| 1922 | 8,695,524.15 |
| 1923 | 10,451,116.13 |
| 1924 | 11,711,226.15 |

| | |
|------|---------------|
| 1925 | 13,834,881.92 |
| 1926 | 14,482,780.78 |
| 1927 | 15,087,567.11 |
| 1928 | 15,898,813.47 |
| 1929 | 18,009,645.96 |
| 1930 | 19,921,389.30 |
| 1931 | 21,279,368.96 |
| 1932 | 20,423,523.22 |
| 1933 | 20,140,866.72 |
| 1934 | 19,310,613.47 |
| 1935 | 20,426,076.88 |
| 1936 | 21,439,134.92 |
| 1937 | 22,218,281.11 |
| 1938 | 22,567,408.49 |
| 1939 | 22,762,243.46 |
| 1940 | 23,014,276.97 |
| 1941 | 23,500,000.00 |
| 1942 | 26,615,407.60 |
| 1943 | 27,008,495.25 |
| 1944 | 29,146,160.95 |
| 1945 | 34,357,893.54 |
| 1946 | 37,750,000.00 |
| 1947 | 40,500,000.00 |
| 1948 | 41,500,000.00 |

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

185th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1947
STATEMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1947

Assets

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Cash on hand and in banks | \$ 2,276,309.37 |
| Bonds: | |
| United States Government Securities | 68,815,939.31 |
| Municipalities | 340,817.75 |
| Railroads | 4,359,000.00 |
| Public Utilities | 1,833,000.00 |
| Industrial | 667,000.00 |
| Loans secured by: | |
| First Mortgages on Real Estate | |
| (Less Reserves) | 3,137,832.96 |
| FHA Insured First Mortgages | 2,759,061.66 |
| Veterans' Administration First Mortgages | 5,302,387.01 |
| Pass Books of Depositors | 116,395.28 |
| Banking House | 100,000.00 |
| Other Real Estate (Less Reserves) | 29,505.93 |
| Other Assets | 38,416.98 |

\$89,775,666.25

LIABILITIES

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Deposits: | |
| Savings | \$81,426,906.43 |
| Christmas and Victory Clubs | 411,201.25 |
| Other Liabilities | 215,810.80 |
| General Reserve | 800,000.00 |
| Surplus | 6,921,747.77 |

\$89,775,666.25

The Only Mutual Savings Bank in Pittsburgh
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1947.

ROBERT R. GORDON JOHN A. LATHWOOD
GEORGE C. BURGWIN, JR. W. F. TRIMBLE, JR.
C. M. YOHE

Auditing Committee

December 16, 1947

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no

stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

RECORD OF DEPOSITS FOR 91 YEARS

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| December 1, 1855 | \$ 7,627.28 |
| December 1, 1865 | 1,774,425.94 |
| December 1, 1875 | 4,185,326.35 |
| December 1, 1885 | 9,433,662.01 |
| December 1, 1895 | 14,871,537.53 |
| December 1, 1905 | 22,881,443.87 |
| December 1, 1915 | 33,866,689.01 |
| December 1, 1925 | 38,240,665.81 |
| December 1, 1935 | 49,027,415.04 |
| December 1, 1945 | 69,924,236.36 |
| December 1, 1947 | 81,838,107.68 |

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

Banking Hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, except summer months

President

CHARLES F. CHUBB

Vice Presidents and Trustees

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| WILLIAM FREW | GEORGE B. OATES |
| ROBERT R. GORDON | AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER |
| CHARLES L. McCUNE | HENRY A. PHILLIPS |
| H. LEE MASON, JR. | ALFRED C. POLLOCK |
| FRANCIS B. NIMICK | JAMES C. REA |
| HOWARD A. NOBLE | ELMER S. STANIER |

Trustees

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| HORACE F. BAKER | CHARLES F. LEWIS |
| GEORGE C. BURGWIN, JR. | C. McK. LYNCH |
| GEORGE L. COLLORD | ROBERT H. McCLINTIC |
| G. GREER COOLIDGE | HARRY L. MITCHELL |
| I. W. DANFORTH | ROSCOE SEYBOLD |
| WALTER I. FLOYD | THEODORE F. SMITH |
| H. B. HIGGINS | W. F. TRIMBLE, JR. |
| JAMES F. HILLMAN | FRANK R. WALTON |
| FRANKLIN C. IRISH | J. P. WILLIAMS, JR. |
| WILLIAM R. JACKSON | WILLIAM P. WITHEROW |
| JOHN A. LATHWOOD | C. HOLMES WOLFE |
| HENRY H. LATSHAW | CURTIS M. YOHE |

Treasurer

ELMER S. STANIER

Investment Officer

GEORGE B. OATES

Secretary

HENRY H. LATSHAW

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This statement is published annually in accordance with the charter.

A

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| 232277 | Auron, Annie | 1,115.68 |
| 238072 | Abraham, Dora V. | 2,041.07 |
| 285670 | Axelsson, Selma | 450.45 |
| 315370 | Armstrong, Rebecca M. | 2,751.67 |
| 410732 | Armstrong, Elizabeth S. | 286.61 |
| 411213 | Aizenberg, Edith | 2,618.14 |
| 412568 | Arnold, Simon H. | 36.52 |
| 414145 | Adams, William C. | 46.82 |
| 414515 | Adamy, Herman | 338.04 |
| 305769 | Albright, Jennie S. | 96.66 |
| 342342 | Artinger, Julia | 151.51 |
| 347662 | Acheson, Bertha H. | 3,596.39 |
| 348819 | Allan, Mabel H. | 248.00 |
| 353596 | Andia, Angelina | 2,130.55 |
| 365697 | Augenstein, Jacob W. | 543.99 |
| 371199 | Allen, Jane McK., Estate | 1,126.84 |
| 377800 | Alter, Grace A. | 1,335.81 |
| 386302 | Alpern, Adie | 755.87 |
| 387105 | Arnold, Florence | 662.43 |
| 291741 | Austin, Harriet M. | 653.66 |
| 399002 | Atkinson, Avis A. | 85.48 |
| 401686 | Americus, Lucile | 964.46 |
| 403148 | Algeo, Mayme J. | 1,839.19 |
| 407217 | Alioto, Maria | 1,104.63 |
| 453607 | Abacic, Louise | 172.52 |
| 455161 | Archibald, Rose | 193.88 |
| 451724 | Adams, Isabella | 240.41 |
| 465170 | Aaron, Francis A. | 50.68 |
| 466613 | Ahlborn, Chas. W., or | 156.67 |
| 468696 | Appel, Virginia K. | 351.08 |
| 477013 | Ayres, C. E., or | 5,263.80 |
| 477022 | Arthur, Mildred C. | 131.58 |
| 478039 | Ayres, Gertrude B., or | 214.37 |
| 458252 | Adams, Elizabeth B. | 5,288.28 |
| 459374 | Aaron, Francis A., Dr. | 52.29 |
| 461068 | Altman, Louis, and | 5,698.90 |
| 462654 | Amon, Francis E. | 6,544.05 |
| 471251 | Appel, Mina | 4,532.53 |
| 471393 | Amrhein, Katherine | 80.59 |
| 471504 | Audet, F. J., or | 1,040.69 |
| 473437 | Aber, Jean McKee | 1,302.99 |
| 474891 | Aaron, Francis A. | 3,285.56 |
| 476505 | Anderson, Andrew | 1,584.41 |
| 421554 | Altmayer, Anna E. | 2,088.30 |
| 424123 | Allison, George W., or | 1,517.26 |
| 424599 | Aber, John | 509.08 |
| 428870 | Adsit, Harry B., and | 117.15 |
| 430092 | Armstrong, Nan M. | 8,879.52 |
| 430174 | Armstrong, Adam M. | 232.78 |
| 430758 | Adams, Muriel E. | 453.87 |
| 432181 | Anderson, Lillie B. | 1,533.33 |
| 448112 | Andrews, Philip, or | 3,313.87 |
| 448684 | Ash, Bertha | 770.87 |

B

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|----------|
| 135003 | Bardsley, Elizabeth H. | 37.72 |
| 150075 | Bowman, Charles W. | 794.64 |
| 158255 | Bonshire, John W. | 1,280.21 |
| 166210 | Becker, Tillie | 3,128.05 |
| 168395 | Bell, Mary B. | 3,164.09 |
| 193560 | Baker, Sarah P. | 5,719.70 |
| 198908 | Bryant, Charles S. | 41.85 |
| 200906 | Bowers, George | 2,743.60 |
| 219660 | Buhler, Freda | 89.97 |
| 237635 | Boon, George C. | 69.11 |
| 266135 | Boyle, Kathleen | 4,970.81 |
| 273189 | Burke, Mark | 495.31 |
| 276550 | Benson, Catherine | 5,707.07 |
| 301498 | Burns, Samuel E. | 2,509.14 |
| 308941 | Bannas, Mary | 813.92 |
| 318761 | Bingleman, Lewis C. | 3,410.17 |
| 323033 | Brenneman, Martha E. | 227.33 |
| 328229 | Brallier, Margaret | 225.34 |
| 329525 | Breeze, Emeline | 2,139.30 |
| 332454 | Boyd, Cannella | 134.57 |
| 332901 | Beit, Robert C. | 1,694.21 |
| 408523 | Bressnitz, Mary J. or | 316.06 |
| 409419 | Bowers, Francis L. | 70.29 |
| 409668 | Bruggeman, Charles A., or | 189.28 |
| 410346 | Blackburn, Olive | 42.58 |
| 414430 | Berson, Hyman, Jr. | 46.11 |
| 414869 | Bornscheuer, Robert | 146.71 |
| 416647 | Burchart, Reinhold, or | 3,630.88 |
| 416924 | Baker, Emma F. | 533.20 |
| 442225 | Balestrieri, Frank | 1,143.71 |
| 442967 | Brady, Margaret | 3,985.41 |
| 443990 | Boyd, Anna K. | 2,681.03 |
| 444200 | Bailey, Ferdinand W. | 290.31 |
| 444387 | Bielski, Ruth K. | 99.58 |
| 469795 | Bucher, Edward, or | 119.94 |
| 469959 | Brady, Ellen B. | 546.84 |
| 470231 | Burns, Thomas | 263.98 |

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 470335 | Burger, Katherine | 271.43 |
| 470578 | Brady, Ellen B. | 546.84 |
| 470579 | Brady, Ellen B. | 7,096.35 |
| 470905 | Brown, Harry J., Jr. | 420.34 |
| 440424 | Bell, Amealia | 79.75 |
| 457378 | Bailey, Ferdinand W. | 74.95 |
| 457487 | Bishop, Ralph E. | 111.11 |
| 457789 | Broadley, Harry H. | 129.23 |
| 459524 | Barkin, Ray | 1,776.01 |
| 459867 | Barnes, Mary, Tr. | 677.49 |
| 462122 | Besterman, Bernard J. | 550.50 |
| 462302 | Bloomer, Rose, Estate | 9,526.30 |
| 462695 | Brahm, Ernest F. | 124.21 |
| 472189 | Burns, Edward R. | 1,656.27 |
| 472475 | Blanch, Harry G., or | 4,814.21 |
| 473189 | Burton, Mavanawe | 387.85 |
| 474158 | Beattie, Amelia H. | 1,654.62 |
| 474408 | Blazier, Ruth J. | 106.71 |
| 474784 | Bersani, Alexander | 4,290.70 |
| 475101 | Bach, Joe, or | 8,630.45 |
| 476102 | Burgunder, Ann Elizabeth | 210.13 |
| 436865 | Bender, Margaret | 98.35 |
| 456873 | Boyle, Havery J. | 33.97 |
| 449077 | Brooks, Mary H. | 519.69 |
| 449288 | Bowen, Dr. Robert N. | 42.13 |
| 449445 | Boltz, Matha | 843.94 |
| 450604 | Bruy, Anna | 1,126.84 |
| 450784 | Bowytz, Sadye Miller | 3,217.96 |
| 451342 | Byers, Martha W. | 42.21 |
| 451579 | Britton, Phobe | 65.24 |
| 452079 | Byrnes, John J. | 45.10 |
| 452401 | Buetzow, Karl, F. H., and | 151.25 |
| 452692 | Beyer, Helen E. | 84.79 |
| 452964 | Burns, John S., or | 118.49 |
| 463723 | Berkeley, David Shelley | 408.33 |
| 463917 | Brown, Minnie | 1,766.92 |
| 464264 | Bisbey, John R., or | 388.68 |
| 464274 | Buechel, Sophia M. | 8,670.31 |
| 464842 | Butler, Mary E. | 1,247.35 |
| 465068 | Barkin, Ray | 3,854.21 |
| 465711 | Bracco, Antonietta M. | 5,523.12 |
| 465776 | Bethke, Merle H. | 563.07 |
| 468136 | Braun, Elizabeth J. | 288.72 |
| 468421 | Bommer, Frank (Sr.) and | 290.25 |
| 468529 | Block, Eleanor Conley | 147.96 |
| 468768 | Brouman, Samuel, or | 1,588.03 |
| 477283 | Bates, Grover C., or | 4,204.03 |
| 477731 | Barton, Margaret, or | 582.57 |
| 478423 | Blue, Margaret B. | 167.99 |
| 345585 | Burnside, Minnie | 122.26 |
| 349248 | Brothers, Florence A. | 367.19 |
| 350522 | Baumgartel, Dora H. | 1,628.52 |
| 359942 | Butkalte, Urszula | 2,050.29 |
| 361963 | Brooks, Elva W. | 1,987.59 |
| 383095 | Byers, Clara | 108.26 |
| 391207 | Baskerville, Minnie A. | 379.88 |
| 391775 | Baksey, Mary | 6,581.72 |
| 392328 | Barnardi, Florence R. | 299.35 |
| 392441 | Bruckman, Margaret L. K. | 42.60 |
| 397070 | Bernstein, Joseph | 141.77 |
| 399297 | Blanchini, Lorenzo | 120.16 |
| 403598 | Boggs, Minian E. | 1,075.19 |
| 404471 | Brown, Emma V. | 139.88 |
| 404930 | Burke, Mary E. | 4,149.41 |
| 405291 | Boyd, Gladys | 223.17 |
| 405634 | Babej, John | 2,437.59 |
| 406106 | Bety, Bernard J. | 94.64 |
| 436398 | Blumenstein, Julia | 501.24 |
| 437696 | Brennen, Vera | 5,573.15 |
| 437953 | Bates, Emily Harris | 579.87 |
| 439083 | Burkhard, Wilbert F. | 813.84 |
| 439484 | Boyle, Bess P. | 272.54 |
| 440083 | Berey, Jennie F. | 358.87 |
| 453403 | Bingham, Jennie S. | 1,498.87 |
| 454211 | Brennan, Margaret K. | 356.41 |
| 454368 | Baker, Jennie | 10,078.36 |
| 454971 | Beane, Virginia K. | 7,477.91 |
| 455369 | Breslin, Patrick | 4,621.88 |
| 455995 | Bell, James C. | 542.76 |
| 455996 | Bell, James C. | 542.76 |
| 456546 | Brooks, Catherine I. | 327.89 |
| 351180 | Beadling, Annie | 59.55 |
| 385989 | Bowes, Margaret C. | 1,957.64 |
| 471550 | Blumer, Sadie L. | 246.45 |
| 418371 | Bauer, Irene H. | 155.31 |
| 420035 | Brinn, Harold L. | 542.02 |
| 421380 | Buchman, George L. | 61.51 |
| 422170 | Bramwell, Arthur D., or | 1,202.79 |
| 422187 | Birmingham, Gertrude P. | 315.81 |
| 422806 | Bowman, Anna H. | 444.65 |
| 423156 | Behling, Katherine E. | 3,713.73 |
| 423412 | Byrnes, Kathleen W. | 96.48 |
| 423447 | Beveridge, Elizabeth | 43.04 |
| 423525 | Burke, Anna S. | 230.18 |
| 423596 | Balbach, Walter | 5,378.50 |
| 423605 | Bliesner, Margaret S. | 330.03 |
| 425691 | Baker, Ray | 149.44 |
| 428028 | Bumgarner, Maybelle O. | 401.85 |
| 428471 | Banks, Ruth A. | 6,749.08 |
| 429772 | Baker, W. Alan | 1,304.01 |
| 430648 | Brown, John C. | 303.66 |

| | | |
|--------|--------------------|----------|
| 430839 | Busher, John M. | 117.72 |
| 430898 | Brown, Emmaline B. | 153.47 |
| 431970 | Berger, Bertha | 364.74 |
| 434113 | Black, John, or | 1,112.49 |
| 434566 | Beabout, Sophie | 504.40 |
| 435265 | Baughman, James D. | 7,473.27 |
| 435498 | Balard, Nettie M. | 963.52 |
| 435962 | Bayalko, Martha | 774.99 |
| 445560 | Bowler, Katherine | 64.47 |
| 446061 | Bender, Elizabeth | 1,129.86 |
| 446113 | Ballas, Kathryn R. | 380.31 |
| 447135 | Bossart, J. H., or | 281.52 |
| 447423 | Booch, Minnie E. | 1,032.71 |
| 448570 | Burns, Barbara C. | 2,338.05 |

C

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----------|
| 55384 | Chadwick, Anna I. | 176.19 |
| 112535 | Clawson, Thomas S., Estate | 500.68 |
| 130961 | Carroll, Edward F. | 192.08 |
| 247860 | Cameron, Jennie C. | 661.93 |
| 296291 | Cook, Rosa L. | 115.43 |
| 305018 | Coleman, Tillie | 5,203.59 |
| 316375 | Connor, Katie | 4,003.59 |
| 322715 | Cavitt, Carrie | 650.42 |
| 328191 | Cale, John R. | 240.25 |
| 409335 | Cohen, Estelle J. | 45.33 |
| 412429 | Cunningham, Hugh J., or | 113.03 |
| 414233 | Coon, Meyer | 5,671.47 |
| 414677 | Corkman, Rose | 87.56 |
| 414678 | Corkan, Rose | 77.18 |
| 415080 | Cunningham, Helen R. | 80.89 |
| 416953 | Cunningham, Catherine | 2,135.45 |
| 441673 | Conlin, Elizabeth | 4,436.89 |
| 442134 | Coyle, Maggie T. | 1,876.11 |
| 442768 | Coe, Rose M. | 310.76 |
| 442803 | Carson, Kate | 1,116.99 |
| 442886 | Carroll, Thomas J. | 2,275.92 |
| 444933 | Carson, Melzina B. | 1,658.83 |
| 470655 | Carr, John S. | 579.88 |
| 470743 | Cohen, Blanche | 535.93 |
| 138543 | Cashdollar, Mary M. | 2,567.97 |
| 311958 | Clark, Nellie D. | 728.23 |
| 422727 | Conley, Mary B. | 86.27 |
| 450354 | Clay, Wava F. | 948.16 |
| 451196 | Calder, Jessie A. | 175.19 |
| 452242 | Carlson, Ellen A. | 1,167.07 |
| 452410 | Craig, Alberta Price | 209.80 |
| 464385 | Coyle, Mary | 1,020.26 |
| 464713 | Crossett, Marion K. D. | 339.17 |
| 465000 | Cohen, Esther P. | 1,835.25 |
| 465631 | Clint, Ellen P. | 116.72 |
| 465715 | Casaday, William H. | 1,181.22 |
| 467901 | Clark, Catherine S. | 601.32 |
| 468209 | Cummings, Margaret | 813.33 |
| 468761 | Cicco, Carmel R., and | 1,568.58 |
| 477614 | Cherry, Mollie K. | 138.85 |
| 478362 | Cook, Anna B. | 1,333.83 |
| 478564 | Corboy, Mary Sellers | 630.33 |
| 478591 | Clawson, Gordon L., Jr. | 110.01 |
| 478784 | Connare, Nellie T. | 471.98 |
| 478202 | Crouse, John, or | 1,081.81 |
| 479372 | Carryer, Irene J. | 625.90 |
| 479469 | Caskey, Ella B. | 2,102.02 |
| 342548 | Curran, Mary | 6,315.86 |
| 348765 | Conley, John J. | 221.55 |
| 352067 | Concealy, Ella | 37.11 |
| 352712 | Coakley, Hanna | 526.81 |
| 354009 | Curry, Edward A. | 107.21 |
| 357055 | Cummins, Alden C. | 3,241.17 |
| 361773 | Cress, Blanch B. F. | 166.90 |
| 362925 | Cornyn, Mary | 2,695.02 |
| 366491 | Cremonesi, Lina | 2,764.84 |
| 373960 | Ciepiela, Genowefa | 5,916.56 |
| 373970 | Canny, Margaret | 315.75 |
| 392039 | Chisholm, Edith P. | 117.02 |
| 393556 | Carey, Mary | 99.82 |
| 397920 | Copeland, Samuel A. | 427.49 |
| 400875 | Charles, Helen | 53.33 |
| 401852 | Cottler, Mary | 821.94 |
| 403225 | Critchley, Wm. W. | 94.29 |
| 407856 | Cornyn, Mary | 2,153.43 |
| 436841 | Cavanaugh, Mary C. | 1,506.38 |
| 52 | Cocco, George | 255.02 |
| 438554 | Cuneo, Rosemarie | 235.25 |
| 438880 | Carson, Melzina B. | 3,407.29 |
| 439699 | Campbell, Martha H. | 1,148.58 |
| 440542 | Conley, Lawrence | 65.52 |
| 453463 | Clarke, Glenn Hays | 5,019.28 |
| 453680 | Cronin, Ellen M. | 113.87 |
| 455366 | Carryer, Irene J. | 171.62 |
| 455549 | Cornyn, Mary | 550.27 |
| 455582 | Connor, Rev. Roy B., Jr. | 84.10 |
| 365932 | Clark, Mayme A. | 52.81 |
| 458464 | Conover, Hannah | 3,797.54 |
| 459487 | Cohan, Anna M. | 452.77 |
| 459980 | Cone, Elizabeth A. F. | 386.80 |
| 460046 | Connelly, Helen | 3,271.21 |
| 460202 | Chelquist, George, and | 57.81 |
| 460239 | Carroll, Lawrence D. | 1,629.23 |
| 460468 | Cronston, H. G. | 925.32 |

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| 461049 | Cummings, Robert A., Jr. | 187.24 |
| 461063 | Cooper, Dorothy M. | 1,384.15 |
| 461361 | Chonka, Mary | 150.48 |
| 462110 | Cordray, Edward B., or | 687.42 |
| 462357 | Cherevka, George | 743.06 |
| 462809 | Cunningham, James H., and | 57.17 |
| 471682 | Cercone, Carrie | 162.16 |
| 473005 | Connelly, Anna | 600.24 |
| 474973 | Cornelius, Anna R. | 1,063.29 |
| 417246 | Conway, Patrick | 4,891.54 |
| 419630 | Cornyn, Mary | 1,506.64 |
| 421832 | Cummins, Robert A., Jr., and | 103.77 |
| 423370 | Close, Lillian E. | 104.00 |
| 426483 | Collins, James | 100.19 |
| 427840 | Craft, Anna H. | 59.06 |
| 427856 | Cynkar, Mary M. | 156.16 |
| 429071 | Craig, Frank A., or | 182.34 |
| 429077 | Cazenave, John | 45.52 |
| 430819 | Coyne, Margaret | 5,471.43 |
| 431909 | Cote, Alice E. | 650.04 |
| 432297 | Cote, Alice E. | 761.38 |
| 432801 | Carson, Harry E., or | 842.24 |
| 433165 | Corbett, Helen A. | 1,231.69 |
| 433462 | Cohen, Alfred J., or | 345.18 |
| 434298 | Conley, William P., and | 1,519.87 |
| 434357 | Cording, Robert H. | 185.46 |
| 434630 | Corning, Leavitt Jr., and | 175.26 |
| 435500 | Campbell, Thos. | 894.65 |
| 435793 | Cooney, Mary A. | 301.72 |
| 445390 | Castelli, Vincent H. | 1,264.22 |
| 446240 | Carnes, Harry E. | 275.98 |
| 447491 | Cohen, Esther P. | 440.91 |
| 447492 | Cohen, Esther P. | 489.67 |
| 447903 | Carmack, James I. | 62.38 |
| 424327 | Chinchura, Josef, or | 8,293.79 |

D

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 149129 | Dando, Rachel H. | 411.79 |
| 159412 | Devlin, Marie A. | 117.55 |
| 187137 | Dulaney, Annie | 857.34 |
| 260631 | Davis, William J. | 36.61 |
| 301632 | Dillon, Jessie M. | 115.13 |
| 306064 | Dolan, Jennie | 414.59 |
| 314591 | Davis, Nathan | 103.62 |
| 408424 | Dewald, David C., or | 1,211.42 |
| 409407 | Duff, Margaret H. | 117.44 |
| 410205 | Dietrich, Samuel, or | 126.52 |
| 413715 | Delp, Walter A. | 147.73 |
| 444106 | Davis, Joseph P. | 44.20 |
| 470266 | Derhamer, Harrison, M. | 1,690.23 |
| 440425 | Durkin, Beasey | 144.27 |
| 294660 | Demut, Julie | 553.29 |
| 351196 | Deiss, Mary A. | 32.03 |
| 450065 | Doran, Julia K. | 426.28 |
| 450798 | Duffy, Francis R. | 612.79 |
| 451133 | Dimond, Elizabeth | 57.24 |
| 463490 | Dixon, Elizabeth | 1,937.18 |
| 463591 | Dudens, Ygnas | 1,076.88 |
| 463829 | Douglass, Grace Lucille | 131.82 |
| 463969 | Doris, Emma T. | 2,171.43 |
| 465753 | DeJames, Jennie | 2,028.29 |
| 466124 | Dyer, Francis | 569.94 |
| 467162 | Davis, Adeline | 974.08 |
| 468805 | Davidson, Maxwell E. | 1,186.19 |
| 478061 | Davis, Susana E. | 942.78 |
| 478161 | Dignam, Germaine | 2,173.39 |
| 478337 | Doyle, Margaret M. | 156.82 |
| 478448 | Drew, Dorothea Craig | 146.40 |
| 335210 | Donahue, Timothy | 170.21 |
| 336690 | Duncan, Edith | 184.31 |
| 340760 | Doll, Bertha G.—Estate | 121.32 |
| 354953 | Doyle, Mary | 1,670.41 |
| 357573 | Devlin, Stella | 11,412.87 |
| 364866 | Downing, Mary | 1,668.23 |
| 370890 | Dickson, Vera | 436.08 |
| 372011 | Devlin, Mary | 116.37 |
| 372012 | Devlin, Mary | 116.37 |
| 377559 | Dissett, Timothy | 1,006.41 |
| 378172 | Davidson, Wilbert M. | 218.04 |
| 379573 | Dixon, Mary C. | 391.62 |
| 379888 | Devlin, Margaret | 34.67 |
| 383335 | Duffy, Annie L. | 79.61 |
| 405903 | Doyle, Margaret E. | 10,288.80 |
| 406422 | Dixon, Maude A. | 240.52 |
| 437122 | DiLillo, Dante | 90.25 |
| 437999 | Donaldson, James O. Sr., or | 37.08 |
| 439276 | Donatilli, Falco, or | 2,207.87 |
| 439621 | Duff, Paul M. | 111.57 |
| 439687 | Deberson, M. Sinclair | 86.19 |
| 454418 | Dolinar, Andrew | 270.04 |
| 455610 | Dyer, John K., and | 404.90 |
| 393064 | Duffy, James | 546.82 |
| 355308 | Daugherty, Ellen | 60.34 |
| 380390 | Dominicus, Raphael | 563.41 |
| 457180 | Dunn, Luella W. | 64.28 |
| 458172 | Duff, John W., or | 975.64 |
| 459192 | Devlin, Catherine Harding | 116.37 |
| 459270 | Diskin, John | 2,356.74 |
| 459335 | Dixon, Marguerite | 2,971.00 |
| 459669 | Dunn, Frances C. | 399.20 |

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| 471732 | Dawson, Catherine | |
| 472076 | Doersch, William C. | |
| 472453 | Donohue, Annie | |
| 472747 | Decker, D. H., or | |
| 474046 | Dollens, Harriet E. McClintock | |
| 475881 | Drabik, Joe | |
| 476189 | De Weese, Deborah B. | |
| 476596 | Daugherty, Grace | |
| 476640 | Dansey, Virginia C. | |
| 476834 | Dutzler, Jewell M. | |
| 477431 | Dessel, J. T., or | |
| 419342 | Davis, Bridget | |
| 420004 | Donovan, Walter C., or | |
| 423217 | Dubinger, Mary | |
| 424370 | Demitras, Anthony A., or | |
| 425610 | Dunn, Harold C. | |
| 429221 | Dunbar, James C. | |
| 430661 | Dysart, Laberta | |
| 432517 | Doebelin, Phillip A., or | |
| 433408 | Doran, Edwin and | |
| 434248 | Duff, C. Bennett, or | |
| 435157 | Delp, Martha A. | |
| 435902 | Davis, James, or | |
| 447595 | Dougherty, Charles F. | |
| 447845 | Downing, Grace M. | |
| 448578 | Duff, Alfred T. | |

E

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|--|
| 162411 | English, Lizzie D., Estate | |
| 254232 | Exler, James | |
| 306199 | Evans, Elizabeth B. | |
| 316172 | Ekert, Carrie | |
| 409861 | Evans, Elizabeth | |
| 411110 | Eakin, K. Salome Stamm | |
| 413645 | Edeson, Joseph N. | |
| 414116 | Englert, Kathryn | |
| 416541 | Eckhardt, Andrew E. | |
| 417870 | Elman, Ella, or | |
| 418986 | Eakin, K. Salome Stamm | |
| 423327 | Eberle, Atlee C. | |
| 424381 | Herman L. | |
| 426959 | Eyles, Albert P., Jr. | |
| 434269 | Elman, Joseph E. | |
| 435581 | Escher, M. Roberta | |
| 435955 | Elicker, Lucy J. Wood | |
| 445616 | Edmunds, Florence M. | |
| 449105 | Emery Boyd A., or | |
| 467402 | Escher, Catherine K. | |
| 468111 | Emme, Isabella C. | |
| 478562 | Erick, Obadiah | |
| 340225 | Elchley, John L. | |
| 360506 | Enright, Thomas | |
| 400562 | Elmore, Daniel | |
| 406968 | Evans, Nellie | |
| 436891 | Eakin, K. Salome Stamm | |
| 437715 | Enouen, Mary | |
| 440757 | Eld, Edith | |
| 455736 | Embree, Gladys | |
| 352407 | Evans, Mary M. | |
| 458391 | Ehrenwerth, Rose | |
| 459352 | Elder, Robert K. and | |
| 460106 | Elsaman, Jack H. and | |
| 460534 | Evans, Anna M. Daily | |
| 472647 | Emes, Edith G. | |
| 473101 | Elman, Marie | |
| 475534 | Essig, Howard J., or | |
| 475890 | Englert, Elizabeth M. | |

F

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|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| 210954 | Fleming, Cora | |
| 224698 | Fedigan, Mary I. | |
| 243019 | Francis, Jane | |
| 271706 | Fortunato, Nicola | |
| 291820 | Flaherty, Annie | |
| 298089 | Fisher, Cora E. | |
| 311954 | Fricke, Sophie | |
| 318784 | Foster, Dora | |
| 319711 | Fisher, Nellie | |
| 329391 | Fisher, Charles H. | |
| 332796 | Fricke, Sophie | |
| 408761 | Follansbee, Mary H. | |
| 412267 | Farrell, Perry, or | |
| 413008 | Fuszek, Paul | |
| 413381 | Faux, Anna B. | |
| 414364 | Feeney, Barbara | |
| 415113 | Fleckenstein, George V., or | |
| 443719 | Feeney, Michael | |
| 443721 | Feeney, John | |
| 443842 | Frazier, Jennie | |
| 443980 | Fisher, Frederick, or | |
| 469874 | Felix, Dorothy B. | |
| 469875 | Felix, Dorothy B. | |
| 469876 | Felix, Dorothy B. | |
| 469877 | Felix, Dorothy B. | |
| 470156 | Fish, Elsie N. | |
| 392894 | Freund, Lillie M. | |
| 417696 | Fleckenstein, George V. | |
| 417711 | Fagerstrom, Fred V. | |
| 420230 | Falce, Concetta | |
| 420352 | Flammer, Catherine W. | |

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|----------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 9,119.92 | 420685 | Flohr, Cecelia M. | 148.34 |
| 333.64 | 420739 | Foster, Mary E. | 529.99 |
| 2,441.50 | 421689 | Fisher, John G. | 315.30 |
| 148.72 | 425140 | Fuhrer, Cecelia A. | 563.34 |
| 239.99 | 426577 | Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 731.71 |
| 2,649.42 | 426926 | Ford, Margaret V. | 5,870.69 |
| 190.45 | 430871 | Ferguson, Britta R. | 84.37 |
| 634.61 | 432093 | Fennessy, Phoebe | 700.03 |
| 2,614.16 | 432820 | Forsythe, Robert J., or | 1,068.67 |
| 2,315.28 | 434557 | Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 480.04 |
| 809.75 | 434558 | Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 602.28 |
| 2,385.74 | 435116 | Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 5,138.97 |
| 311.37 | 435665 | Fitzpatrick, Mary A., or | 212.39 |
| 1,047.99 | 445665 | Furniss, Anita Clark | 1,264.22 |
| 627.21 | 446365 | Funk, Martha G. | 911.13 |
| 55.00 | 446641 | Faes, Martha K. | 1,485.20 |
| 146.24 | 450705 | Fogut, Mary | 897.68 |
| 107.21 | 450900 | Fullwood, Herbert S. | 359.35 |
| 262.76 | 465100 | Finger, George, or | 1,615.69 |
| 213.58 | 468428 | Fox, Rebecca | 2,411.80 |
| 553.54 | 477165 | Fincke, Sadie E. | 814.50 |
| 961.98 | 477499 | Fogel, Ann J. | 1,261.21 |
| 63.14 | 477586 | Planagan, Adelaide M. | 314.80 |
| 2,785.15 | 477819 | Flechsag, William | 4,289.14 |
| 1,475.69 | 478394 | Faries, John S. | 684.90 |
| 42.11 | 478506 | Fong, K. L. | 2,091.61 |
| | 340570 | Fricke, Sophie | 342.60 |
| | 356212 | Falce, Guiseppe | 113.80 |
| | 357229 | Fisher, H. Oscar | 938.47 |
| 1,569.62 | 367014 | Fadock, Stephen W. | 1,299.59 |
| 50.05 | 367438 | Fallon, Gertrude | 1,444.80 |
| 1,777.15 | 370617 | Flaherty, Ella | 3,127.89 |
| 2,099.64 | 389447 | Plinn, Anna L. | 261.97 |
| 74.64 | 391750 | Fox, Alice G. | 5,505.52 |
| 313.60 | 392656 | Foust, Mae | 981.16 |
| 290.42 | 403255 | Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 288.11 |
| 109.78 | 406499 | Folan, Michael | 115.41 |
| 4,787.26 | 439187 | Flohr, Cecelia M. | 148.34 |
| 1,772.65 | 439518 | Fink, Haskell | 5,203.16 |
| 461.25 | 439837 | Flynn, Elizabeth C. | 74.96 |
| 1,861.72 | 440822 | Falk, Effie M. | 583.05 |
| 121.60 | 454359 | Foster, Gertrude H. | 297.25 |
| 67.35 | 455109 | Fuhrer, John E. | 547.73 |
| 143.79 | 455614 | Fox, William A. | 550.41 |
| 331.61 | 456237 | Flaherty, Anne C. | 442.30 |
| 1,067.80 | 456924 | Ferry, Kathryn R. | 315.57 |
| 922.59 | 458148 | Fraas, Hans, or | 119.04 |
| 119.13 | 458951 | Fleet, Lulu M. | 327.34 |
| 324.21 | 459065 | Fils, Mary, or | 4,595.02 |
| 1,936.84 | 459100 | Freed, Frances M. | 7,320.51 |
| 2,832.46 | 459123 | Fischman, Ruth K. | 79.22 |
| 516.18 | 459171 | Foster, Bertha O. | 162.77 |
| 4,655.28 | 459450 | Flickinger, Henrietta B. | 1,223.06 |
| 53.39 | 459451 | Flickinger, Henrietta B. | 586.96 |
| 270.56 | 462658 | Ferguson, William | 1,041.21 |
| 157.67 | 472216 | Fundis, Lewis S. | 707.69 |
| 587.81 | 473096 | Funk, Ada | 1,290.55 |
| 3,374.95 | 473312 | Flohr, Cecelia M. | 243.28 |
| 911.73 | 474765 | Fung, Hoy, or | 12,670.23 |
| 469.80 | 476377 | Fisher, Gertrude L., or | 2,216.36 |
| 96.80 | 476803 | Felbinger, Margaret | 5,564.37 |
| 58.17 | 458443 | Favo, Felix and | 194.83 |
| 85.58 | | | |

G

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 109705 | Graff, Louisa | 11,548.53 |
| 181444 | Gamble, Lillie M., Estate | 7,019.99 |
| 223705 | Gass, Katharina | 8,328.84 |
| 231641 | Grove, Helen O. | 39.91 |
| 264216 | Getty, Mary E. | 4,686.29 |
| 276646 | George, Martha McC | 454.31 |
| 312157 | Goldstein, Abe | 9,100.76 |
| 408105 | Glock, Monica | 780.10 |
| 410490 | Gentile, Rosie | 110.13 |
| 410491 | Gentile, Josephine | 110.12 |
| 411129 | Galterio, Thomas, or | 1,068.23 |
| 411148 | Getty, Jane E. | 488.37 |
| 412336 | Goody, Leander, or | 1,331.68 |
| 413401 | Glenn, William, or | 540.76 |
| 442716 | Geinzer, Stella | 40.23 |
| 442808 | Getz, Regina | 190.49 |
| 444426 | George, Oliver E. | 135.03 |
| 170583 | Goldblum, Martha | 4,487.42 |
| 389730 | Golden, Edward McK | 44.84 |
| 345081 | Glasman, Morris | 9,664.08 |
| 337790 | Goode, Robt. B. | 804.07 |
| 339045 | Gruber, John H. | 202.28 |
| 342030 | Govan, Christina | 191.55 |
| 345496 | Ginniff, Maria G. | 1,053.99 |
| 362348 | Grgic, Mary | 712.47 |
| 381895 | Galbraith, Ethel W. | 581.91 |
| 382432 | Grzyb, Barbara | 292.65 |
| 392214 | Griffin, Catherine | 6,095.72 |
| 398832 | Gardner, L., Olga | 916.82 |
| 400478 | Graff, Carrie | 6,015.28 |
| 407575 | Greb, Henry | 7,926.71 |
| 407580 | Greb, Anna | 7,926.71 |
| 437070 | Gray, A. Jean | 141.42 |
| 437086 | Gentile, Mary | 102.56 |
| 437239 | Gordon, Robert G. and | 59.55 |
| 437968 | Gubits, Anna | 88.56 |

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|--------|------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 438207 | Grossman, Sadie L. | 4,998.52 | 365264 | Herron, Eugene | 1,615.71 |
| 440194 | Goetz, Joseph R., or | 166.55 | 366335 | Hochswender, Davis M. | 144.44 |
| 440435 | Gollings, Samuel G., or | 1,153.11 | 369540 | Hester, James | 286.12 |
| 440802 | Gunther, John | 187.84 | 370298 | Halley, Jean | 187.28 |
| 453300 | Giebel, Charlotte | 245.24 | 374801 | Harris, Sara | 2,952.82 |
| 455807 | Geis, Theresa | 452.09 | 387658 | Hebner, Ida | 112.75 |
| 455809 | Gels, Theresa | 118.53 | 387699 | Handte, Elizabeth, Estate | 1,641.17 |
| 455810 | Gels, Theresa | 118.53 | 390953 | Herlehy, Allan R. | 104.69 |
| 456214 | Griffith, Edgar Marshall, or | 1,526.00 | 393679 | Holmes, Sarah G. | 43.58 |
| 456343 | Geinzer, Margaret | 155.21 | 398826 | Henry, Wm. LaVerne | 160.07 |
| 456575 | Gurley, Rose S. | 118.05 | 400694 | Heard, Elizabeth A. | 986.24 |
| 453596 | Gonet, Anne V. | 88.75 | 403530 | Heckerl, Elizabeth | 215.68 |
| 449164 | Glass, Fannie | 437.51 | 405069 | Heard, Charles C. | 84.95 |
| 451228 | Gaefke, Willis F. | 78.17 | 405321 | Hayes, Clara | 47.74 |
| 451304 | Gunther, John A. | 61.95 | 405633 | Helm, John T. | 99.94 |
| 452693 | Gassner, Louise | 151.30 | 408458 | Haubner, Annie M. | 164.40 |
| 463468 | Goodman, Mildred A. | 1,610.12 | 407158 | Houston, Margaret J. | 108.28 |
| 464478 | Galvin, Julia A. | 5,903.62 | 437298 | Harrison, Nicholas | 383.21 |
| 465752 | Gray, Annie L. | 360.21 | 438189 | Hinkes, Ethel M. | 592.95 |
| 466004 | Gant, Birdie | 4,855.67 | 438234 | Hays, John A. | 154.62 |
| 466655 | Glenn, James R. | 659.88 | 440299 | Hook, Mary | 2,228.14 |
| 467897 | Gannon, John T. | 5.33 | 440530 | Hricak, Mary | 842.30 |
| 467897 | Gannon, John T. | 554.16 | 440984 | Hogan, Catherine M. | 64.25 |
| 468150 | Gunther, John A. | 55.33 | 454109 | Hornbostel, Mabelle W. | 3,601.68 |
| 477858 | Gretzinger, Richard | 732.31 | 454365 | Haynes, Rose, Special | 70.95 |
| 478923 | Gitschier, Anne | 4,176.28 | 456411 | Hill, Thelma M. | 302.26 |
| 457426 | Gollings, R. Haworth | 129.00 | 453595 | Hudie, Mertie E. | 3,701.25 |
| 457564 | Germeyer, Marion Josephine | 259.09 | 456700 | Halscher, Caroline | 160.32 |
| 458856 | Gleske, Emma M. | 379.25 | 449471 | Hoffman, M. Magdalen | 142.91 |
| 459712 | Giesler, Robert J. | 334.61 | 449884 | Hanlon, Blair J. | 241.72 |
| 460003 | Garbrean, John L. | 4,047.57 | 451336 | Hotz, Mary A. | 1,830.37 |
| 461005 | Garvin, Marion Stubbe | 489.67 | 451382 | Hill, Josephine O. | 783.58 |
| 471316 | Gusatin, John, or | 4,122.76 | 451984 | Hunter, Laura | 248.52 |
| 471528 | Goldman, Annette N. | 122.59 | 452089 | Hiestler, George James and | 178.77 |
| 472595 | Garver, Carrie V., or | 1,098.21 | 452630 | Hemersbach, Frank James and | 89.89 |
| 472969 | Groves, Sarah Ann | 2,279.88 | 464024 | Haas, Anna C. | 2,353.38 |
| 473642 | Gruszczynski, Martin | 802.24 | 464056 | Herr, Carrie | 141.41 |
| 475060 | Geis, Theresa | 741.50 | 465673 | Hanlon, Patrick J., or | 410.29 |
| 475739 | Gauld, Milton | 4,239.07 | 465705 | Houlihan, Ellie | 6,760.96 |
| 476478 | Graham, Madeline Marie | 890.43 | 467392 | Hanlon, Elizabeth H. | 829.46 |
| 471071 | Gwynn, Martin R., or | 1,366.90 | 467977 | Hoelzel, Magdalena | 2,473.20 |
| 420483 | Gubits, Frank, or | 749.38 | 468818 | Haupt, Gertrude I. | 429.00 |
| 421477 | Graham, Alpha | 3,637.12 | 468942 | Harris, A. Harry | 1,376.81 |
| 422256 | Golubofsky, Peter | 225.36 | 477461 | Haas, Anna C. | 10,510.10 |
| 422659 | Gilroy, Elizabeth | 141.26 | 478108 | Hamilton, Grace A. | 1,381.62 |
| 423390 | Ginsburg, Harry | 1,554.26 | 478492 | Heilman, Elizabeth | 457.70 |
| 425713 | Gonet, Antionette M. | 861.50 | 479221 | Hill, Clarence B., or | 3,127.01 |
| 425714 | Griggs, Thomas M. | 55.32 | 457024 | Hager, Emma L., or | 143.40 |
| 430340 | Grau, Harry S. | 818.11 | 457458 | Hervey, Joseph T., or | 5,549.55 |
| 430393 | Guerin, Paul, or | 61.90 | 457480 | Hallen, Lizzie L. | 4,575.67 |
| 431845 | Glas, Mary Ann E. | 87.52 | 457509 | Hopper, Edith A. | 2,326.98 |
| 432330 | Graham, George R. | 439.32 | 458157 | Herr, Benjamin T., or | 117.88 |
| 432865 | Gunther, John A., or | 707.13 | 458537 | Hojacki, Martha | 10,369.85 |
| 433150 | Garvey, Mildred L. | 104.36 | 458997 | Havey, Mary J. | 1,998.44 |
| 433977 | Glick, Rifke | 5,742.78 | 459644 | Herron, Eugene W. | 209.94 |
| 435875 | Gasner, Louise | 1,123.28 | 459730 | Hoak, W. H., M. D. | 50.92 |
| 446055 | Graham, George R. | 248.75 | 460639 | Hoerner, Herman J., Jr. | 216.56 |
| 446446 | Glace, Helen E. | 132.15 | 460816 | Hoelzel, Helen C. | 167.06 |
| 448034 | Greene, Cyril M. | 90.64 | 460954 | Herron, Mary | 496.10 |
| 448424 | Ginsburg, Elizabeth K. | 141.89 | 461993 | Hassinger, Catherine Elverda | 354.62 |
| | | | 461994 | Hassinger, Calvin Logan | 123.07 |
| | | | 471329 | Hosack, Mary Ann | 277.72 |
| | | | 472395 | Hartman, Charles G. | 6,571.45 |
| | | | 473715 | Hoffey, William A. | 195.32 |
| | | | 474433 | Hildebrand, Max T. | 191.91 |
| | | | 474435 | Holsing, Mary A. | 764.95 |
| | | | 474436 | Holsing, Mary A. | 3,721.70 |
| | | | 474816 | Hill, Janet L. | 213.02 |
| | | | 474981 | Holtz, Nathan, or | 531.64 |
| | | | 475676 | Holmquist, Anna L. | 1,058.38 |
| | | | 476729 | Hackenber, Mildred Harwood | 106.13 |
| | | | 476722 | Herskovits, Emil | 5,290.09 |
| | | | 476273 | Herskovits, Regina | 5,290.09 |
| | | | 476509 | Heflefinger, Dorothy M. | 167.23 |
| | | | 476746 | Higgins, James H. | 1,418.31 |
| | | | 420076 | Holmes, Laura | 1,122.04 |
| | | | 420444 | Hargnett, Minnie E. | 1,119.67 |
| | | | 421443 | Hogan, Howard E., or | 1,057.38 |
| | | | 421668 | Hricak, Helen | 384.93 |
| | | | 422063 | Hughes, Rose | 123.60 |
| | | | 422316 | Hughes, Thomas, or | 2,311.97 |
| | | | 422320 | Henderson, Alexander J. | 3,055.91 |
| | | | 423508 | Henning, Nathan W., or | 1,598.55 |
| | | | 424095 | Heil, Simon J., or | 104.49 |
| | | | 425052 | Heimbuecher, William C., or | 3,355.16 |
| | | | 426432 | Harris, Alice Riker | 10,123.08 |
| | | | 427417 | Henry, Mary P. | 92.34 |
| | | | 428610 | Harris, Henry | 689.29 |
| | | | 429398 | Hasley, Tillie | 52.31 |
| | | | 430010 | Hoffman, Francis M., Rev. | 446.95 |
| | | | 430308 | Hunter, Mary M. | 2,698.10 |
| | | | 430961 | Heron, Winifred H. | 189.46 |
| | | | 431183 | Haugh, Mary M. | 101.87 |
| | | | 431183 | Harris, Mary E. | 378.93 |
| | | | 433310 | Halpern, Lillian C. | 706.84 |
| | | | 433343 | Hughes, Rose | 50.68 |
| | | | 433402 | Holland, Katherine | 222.83 |
| | | | 433641 | Herron, Winifred H. | 80.79 |
| | | | 434331 | Hamilton, Robert C., Dr. | 188.39 |
| | | | 435085 | Heddle, Ella M. | 2,900.75 |
| 132929 | Hirsch, Carrie | 541.29 | | | |
| 135027 | Hammersmith, Annie | 6,174.81 | | | |
| 183320 | Hughes, Anna A. | 3,002.29 | | | |
| 186631 | Holmes, Annie | 600.69 | | | |
| 228180 | Helm, W. S. | 580.61 | | | |
| 230656 | Hudson, Mary E. E. | 116.60 | | | |
| 261377 | Helmold, Fannie F., Estate | 126.55 | | | |
| 276460 | Humphries, Ida M. | 1,687.95 | | | |
| 283461 | Haffey, William J. | 129.46 | | | |
| 304494 | Haslett, Kathryn R. | 58.77 | | | |
| 305351 | Hone, Rosa | 671.22 | | | |
| 312789 | Haas, Josephine E. | 2,325.33 | | | |
| 322300 | Hess, Minnie F. | 270.95 | | | |
| 408479 | Henn, William, or | 179.41 | | | |
| 408894 | Hager, George, or | 1,238.73 | | | |
| 410477 | Hoffman, Tillie | 708.98 | | | |
| 414265 | Hauch, Katharine | 2,257.06 | | | |
| 414275 | Heibling, Clara | 784.06 | | | |
| 415543 | Harlan, Blanche N. | 1,061.86 | | | |
| 441235 | Hamilton, Amy L. | 2,278.17 | | | |
| 441628 | Hoffman, Elizabeth | 823.91 | | | |
| 441688 | Heckert, Amella S. | 624.01 | | | |
| 441804 | Heatley, Joseph L., or | 731.58 | | | |
| 442615 | Herron, E. W. | 180.71 | | | |
| 442619 | Harris, Alice R. | 3,745.88 | | | |
| 443663 | Hiner, Jessie B. | 242.00 | | | |
| 443940 | Hamilton, Susan H. | 5,843.79 | | | |
| 444285 | Hare, Lena A. | 5,738.77 | | | |
| 469364 | Hunt, Helen J. | 623.97 | | | |
| 114232 | Hamilton, Louis H. | 216.88 | | | |
| 415463 | Houseberg, John Wm. | 10,216.24 | | | |
| 337846 | Haggerty, Julia, Estate | 2,322.66 | | | |
| 341761 | Hopkinson, Eliz A. | 13,757.85 | | | |
| 343039 | Haney, Mary T. | 118.03 | | | |
| 350445 | Hubner, Louise K. | 4,563.44 | | | |
| 351899 | Hieber, Katherine C. | 4,027.84 | | | |
| 353287 | Hamilton, Georgia H. | 2,194.92 | | | |
| 360465 | Hane, Lillian B. | 56.74 | | | |

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|--------------------------------|----------|--|-----------|
| 435433 Hay, Paul L., or | 431.74 | 432489 Kosar, Andrew | 36.83 |
| 435550 Heibner, John, or | 3,287.98 | 433790 Klug, Helen A. | 557.83 |
| 435694 Hoskinson, Thomas F. | 78.46 | 435992 Kress, Rosie | 224.99 |
| 445537 Harding, Edith W. | 257.11 | 445260 Kelly, Mary | 168.24 |
| 445919 Heil, Rudel | 331.93 | 447453 Karasinska, Anna | 367.10 |
| 446825 Heathcote, F. W., or | 169.26 | 344239 Kuenzig, Peter A. | 39.33 |
| 447378 Hayes, Jennie | 364.06 | 350259 Kone, Ella A. | 5,161.04 |
| 447600 Hyland, Patrick J., or | 673.43 | 360638 Kirk, Bessie D. | 586.82 |
| 448141 Hanna, M. Elizabeth | 1,237.88 | 362113 Keller, John C. | 124.55 |
| I | | | |
| 416682 Isengard, Wm. J. | 583.89 | 371328 Keller, John C. | 152.79 |
| 455309 Irvin, Katherine M. | 683.92 | 374453 Kohn, Beatrice | 197.00 |
| 450360 Isherwood, John, or | 811.81 | 400680 Keefe, Margaret R. | 4,283.81 |
| 451761 Iandioro, Oreste | 445.74 | 402103 Kane, Cecelia | 1,425.40 |
| 478206 Igersheim, John B., or | 4,721.17 | 405271 Kuznar, Pauline | 6,041.57 |
| 462608 Irwin, Margaret I. | 119.64 | 437190 Koch, Mary E. | 535.16 |
| 474271 Irwin Fanne E. | 1,690.15 | 438201 Kelley, Wm. G. | 1,129.93 |
| 434854 Iveston, William J. | 831.83 | 438379 Kiser, Joseph A., or | 555.68 |
| J | | | |
| 200968 Jones, Margaret R. | 1,283.33 | 440188 Konis, Vera D. | 279.20 |
| 233947 Jackson, Anna J. | 390.12 | 440326 Kuhn, Olive Roberts | 119.66 |
| 248338 Jennings, Gertrude | 263.74 | 440553 Kaercher, Edward J. | 48.30 |
| 279697 Johnson, Artcher A. | 701.82 | 453392 Krajewski, Rev. Alexander | 3,797.42 |
| 313073 Jackson, Lucy I. | 61.43 | 454074 Kress, William, or | 111.55 |
| 316997 Jochumsen, John M. | 3,473.82 | 454575 Ketterer, Annie | 63.98 |
| 441453 Januszewska, Honorata | 845.92 | 454630 Kelley, Bernard C. | 132.06 |
| 442982 Johnson, Mary B. | 387.04 | 455016 Kaufman, Ruby I. | 596.53 |
| 469605 Jonas, Paul D. | 328.67 | 455278 Klein, Morris, or | 719.85 |
| 231793 Jaffe, Bertha | 2,952.32 | 455337 Kramer, Elizabeth | 596.53 |
| 419257 Joseph, Kathryn M., or | 3,159.15 | 437887 Karpo, Esther R. | 38.98 |
| 424022 Joyce, Mary B. | 1,458.47 | 450380 Kelly, Henry J. | 216.60 |
| 426841 Jones Margaret B. | 34.95 | 450755 Kuntz, Margaret A. | 105.10 |
| 433196 Jackson, Anna M. | 1,925.84 | 451187 Kovalcsik, Charles and | 122.26 |
| 446835 Jordan, E. Alwilda | 990.74 | 451197 Kaberer, H. W. | 1,264.22 |
| 463839 Johns, Paul | 1,146.89 | 451901 Kilgore, Ellen C. | 39.70 |
| 464430 Judd, Anna | 321.62 | 452399 Knox, Joseph H. | 177.44 |
| 466359 Jones, Margaretta H. | 666.82 | 452505 Kattan, Gertrude | 2,399.02 |
| 468266 Jenemann, Elizabeth | 110.45 | 463366 Krentz, Marie H. | 537.17 |
| 477558 Jeletic, Frances | 340.36 | 463991 Klein, Agnes T. | 811.34 |
| 477794 Jackson, Ruth | 524.62 | 464133 Kuhn, Emma A. | 56.39 |
| 364798 Jones, Anna L. | 325.49 | 464899 Klinzing, Edward | 372.88 |
| 365400 Jochumsen, Oliver C. | 6,827.27 | 465148 Kamerer, Milton I. or | 564.34 |
| 367949 Jones, Nannie J. | 322.06 | 466119 Ketterer, Alfred, or | 321.63 |
| 382656 Joyce, Margaret | 225.36 | 466210 Kelly, Mildred R. | 207.52 |
| 385175 Jena, Margaret E. | 2,499.95 | 466616 Kastelmeyer, Harry W., or | 561.44 |
| 396791 James, Elizabeth | 293.49 | 467259 Kramer, Alexander T., or | 1,525.26 |
| 397618 Jacobson, Sarah | 126.00 | 467359 Kraus, Benj. F. | 111.21 |
| 407452 Jalsh, August S., or | 1,143.28 | 468314 Knobel, Henry, or | 58.06 |
| 437115 Joyce, Margaret | 536.72 | 477249 King, Katherine | 441.11 |
| 440502 Jackson, John R., or | 110.95 | 477610 Ketter, Clara G. | 217.19 |
| 453158 Johnson, Ida B. | 75.71 | 477689 Killmeyer, H. J., Rev. test. gdn. | 3,848.94 |
| 453766 Johnston, Louise | 342.42 | 478527 Konick, Rose H. | 2,681.96 |
| 454945 Jones, Ross E., Sr. | 881.06 | 478861 Kline, Florence | 168.77 |
| 455595 Jarvis, Mary Grace | 1,073.23 | 449102 Kaercher, Agnes L. | 194.17 |
| 456160 Joy, Catherine | 1,693.69 | 457854 Kraus, Benj. F. | 230.75 |
| 461930 Joyce Margaret F. | 85.95 | 458477 Knauss, Joseph A., or | 147.55 |
| 462067 Joyce Martin J. | 59.89 | 459114 Krynski, Edw. H. | 1,048.92 |
| 471259 Jackson George | 7,793.07 | 459398 Kiefer, Augustine, John, or | 138.02 |
| 471397 Jurkovec, Leaneore | 838.79 | 459817 Krampert, Amalia | 293.24 |
| 471398 Jurkovec, Olga | 810.42 | 459967 Kane, Maggie | 581.91 |
| 472383 Johnson, Helen Z. | 325.86 | 460452 Kelly, Edward J. and | 147.23 |
| 474489 Judge, Annie D. | 1,755.90 | 460492 Kenna, James J., Sr., and | 996.18 |
| 474512 Jansen, Marie J. | 534.74 | 460504 Kelly, Edward J., and | 196.07 |
| 476632 Jena, Frank | 2,112.53 | 461190 Kline, Ann | 567.77 |
| K | | | |
| 116592 Kraus, Mary | 3,050.89 | 461484 Kazmierawski, Anthonine | 72.82 |
| 238969 Kuder, Christ | 4,857.54 | 461501 Koher, Irene E. | 212.30 |
| 274182 Keltz, William C., Rev. | 2,244.28 | 462126 Kennedy, Sadie A. | 165.21 |
| 291117 Kearney, Bridget | 581.91 | 462258 Kennedy, Elizabeth E. | 1,010.92 |
| 300935 Kuprinski, Jesri | 58.38 | 472262 Kelley, Edward J. | 24,536.03 |
| 301452 Kletter, Amanda | 1,755.10 | 474272 Kosanovich, Jane M. | 1,282.68 |
| 324428 Kubecker, Mary | 360.24 | 475077 Kirsch, Gertrude Cathryn | 425.32 |
| 408659 Kaplan, Joseph, or | 2,005.54 | 475171 Kim, William C. | 6,487.03 |
| 409441 Kuhns, Thomas R. | 46.58 | 475602 Keck, Will, or | 239.12 |
| 414189 Kemmam, William | 672.91 | 475657 Kratofil, Ethel | 105.69 |
| 415114 Kunze, J. Frederick, or | 105.29 | 476382 Kirkman, Rita E. | 557.71 |
| 415161 Kirsch, Harold G. | 130.35 | 476973 Krokover, Pauline | 1,681.61 |
| 415823 Kuras, Mikolaj, or | 2,026.48 | 474902 Kane, Emma | 2,017.05 |
| 416840 Kerr, B. Louis | 171.37 | L | |
| 442599 Kavanaugh, Daniel | 130.03 | 144432 Leopold, George | 1,569.88 |
| 442710 Kamhaly, Marl | 300.19 | 247877 Lackey, S. J. | 35.78 |
| 442850 Kerr, Agnes G. | 64.32 | 295385 Lauderbaugh, Philip A. | 72.91 |
| 459526 Kim, Jane B. | 928.79 | 311017 Lifszitz, Dora | 65.21 |
| 470491 Kelly, Edward J. and | 109.02 | 408002 Liebler, Minnie A. | 135.14 |
| 470943 Kelly, Anna K., or | 712.05 | 408883 Landis, George D., or | 110.45 |
| 418023 Klinzing, Walter | 567.63 | 410419 Lambillotte, Paulina | 1,400.12 |
| 420224 Kreines, Moses S. | 3,001.98 | 412386 Lingenfelder, Anna | 1,059.22 |
| 421631 Kucher, Louis, or | 3,083.28 | 413484 Lieberman, Abe | 1,531.04 |
| 423371 Krauskopf, Stella K. | 2,382.99 | 413985 Landis, Nellie M. | 117.74 |
| 423822 Kameron, George, or | 396.50 | 415158 Liebschner, William A., or | 1,377.46 |
| 424422 Kantz, Florence | 224.49 | 415230 Luley, Edna S. | 40.84 |
| 424810 Kletter, George A. | 73.93 | 441071 Levenson, Frieda | 61.84 |
| 425618 Kohl, Bertha | 74.30 | 441279 Lawrence, Mary M. | 120.06 |
| 427535 Kalchthaler, Margaret | 329.72 | 443814 Lawlor, Elizabeth | 3,237.80 |
| 428376 Kenyon, Elsie H. | 168.16 | 469424 Levy, Blanche B. | 274.93 |
| 431901 Kozemiaka, John, or | 171.44 | 470569 Liebschner, Amella | 1,634.56 |
| | | 470962 Laurent, Joseph, or | 97.09 |
| | | 417006 Lieberman, Bessie R. | 1,888.37 |
| | | 417234 Lindsay, Gertrude M. | 73.49 |
| | | 418241 Lehman, Fritz, or | 97.48 |
| | | 423601 Lindner, Maurice | 116.61 |
| | | 424094 Leightner, Marcella J. | 232.14 |

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| 425270 | Litman, Rose E. | 463.78 |
| 427431 | Leightner, Marcella J. | 166.53 |
| 428597 | Lindroth Carl W. or | 3,656.48 |
| 431202 | Lugowski, John, or | 319.28 |
| 433552 | Latos, Denis | 33.93 |
| 434032 | Linn, Lelia J. | 154.64 |
| 434227 | Legenstein, Joseph, or | 1,589.22 |
| 434969 | Lippert, Willis E. | 58.88 |
| 448666 | Laurent, A. A. | 1,141.11 |
| 341271 | Lacock, Emily | 38.22 |
| 347025 | Luchinsky, Andrew | 9,736.92 |
| 348177 | Levier, Elizabeth W. | 342.22 |
| 354454 | Lees, Matthew | 194.29 |
| 356065 | Lindenberg, Rae F. | 212.36 |
| 369668 | Lloyd, Mary | 1,184.59 |
| 370863 | Lee, Ivy M. | 332.39 |
| 375927 | Lamond, Anna E. | 3,911.04 |
| 384380 | Logue, Boardley A. | 500.75 |
| 388532 | Lowman, Anna R. | 91.47 |
| 392446 | Lentz, Catherine M. | 1,735.89 |
| 395255 | Lyddane, Mary S. | 2,148.95 |
| 401653 | Louik, Katy | 427.95 |
| 404453 | Lloyd, Margaret McC. N. | 454.20 |
| 438415 | Lawrie, Anna | 243.86 |
| 438968 | Lesnett, Richard W. | 2,373.78 |
| 439676 | Lilly, Romaine A. | 201.95 |
| 453228 | Linhart, Lewis E. | 216.07 |
| 454206 | Letsche, Ella M. | 224.16 |
| 455623 | Leebov, Florence | 82.14 |
| 456991 | Lemberger, Carl, or | 119.22 |
| 351595 | Littman, Pessie | 94.28 |
| 440090 | Linsley, William C. | 76.18 |
| 450410 | Levine, Edith B. | 3,772.04 |
| 451269 | Lunardi, Pia | 5,305.98 |
| 451785 | Lockhart, John H. | 91.16 |
| 455775 | Lehane, Margaret Kennelly | 64.24 |
| 465847 | Lowman, Anna R. | 5,624.80 |
| 465506 | Leonberg, Henry | 528.58 |
| 468565 | Lendel, Aurelia | 4,144.15 |
| 468767 | Lynch, William F., or | 136.38 |
| 468783 | Logue, Orlo R., Jr. | 77.85 |
| 477121 | Lauth, Mary A. F. | 272.32 |
| 477122 | Lauth, Mary A. F. | 272.32 |
| 477123 | Lauth, Mary A. F. | 272.32 |
| 477354 | Lamerton, Jessie, Estate | 169.74 |
| 477947 | Langan, James H. | 4,198.91 |
| 477987 | Long Annie E. | 1,455.66 |
| 478511 | Lloyd, Eliza Nelson | 2,042.96 |
| 479216 | Lloyd, Isabelle | 583.96 |
| 479323 | Ludin, Anna, or | 140.50 |
| 475624 | Langley, Edward C. | 328.05 |
| 457813 | Lane, William F. | 97.65 |
| 458197 | Latas, Denis, or | 892.68 |
| 458648 | Legras, Jane | 1,369.01 |
| 461410 | Lassige, Stella C. | 239.06 |
| 471080 | Leggett, Margaret | 545.03 |
| 471600 | Lindsay, Meryl W. | 5,414.30 |
| 473026 | Levin, Zelda | 5,782.85 |
| 473121 | Levin, Simon M. | 329.96 |
| 473133 | Latimer, Robert R. | 3,906.27 |
| 473464 | Lindh, Arthur S. or | 1,093.69 |
| 474616 | Lee, E., Jr., or | 4,515.47 |
| 475379 | Lambert, Laura G. | 913.28 |
| 476488 | Lieneman, Marla | 322.35 |
| 476952 | Lomonico, Michael L. | 2,227.89 |
| 457450 | Liebert, Anna | 249.79 |

M

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|--------|-------------------------|----------|
| 113861 | Mallinee, Earl G. | 45.30 |
| 152687 | Morrow, John C. | 987.03 |
| 186019 | Miller, Samuel F. | 300.41 |
| 213192 | Morgan, Albert | 6,769.64 |
| 225686 | Mikus, Henry | 392.18 |
| 244458 | Morris, John R. | 1,392.90 |
| 247246 | Moore, Emma J. | 3,300.82 |
| 252289 | Morris, Elmer | 46.28 |
| 256292 | Machin, John | 194.82 |
| 270383 | Moss, Mary A. | 82.85 |
| 291859 | Maher, Elizabeth | 242.21 |
| 311164 | Moore, Katherine R. | 1,369.71 |
| 311969 | Marx, Christina, Estate | 400.46 |
| 320227 | Murphy, James | 967.20 |
| 331114 | Morgan, Sarah D. | 70.38 |
| 334371 | Morgan, Ulysses M. | 292.50 |
| 408113 | Murphy, Abbie | 1,594.68 |
| 408992 | Maher, Mortin C. | 778.71 |
| 409510 | Mauch, Elvira M. | 115.14 |
| 411624 | Martin, Howard W., or | 234.02 |
| 411672 | Mursch, Paul J., or | 52.04 |
| 412325 | Martin, Lena | 2,121.06 |
| 415086 | Miller, Mary J. | 3,387.13 |
| 442621 | Milaneck, Paul, or | 294.77 |
| 442755 | Messer, Ira R. | 294.98 |
| 442932 | Millford, Marie A. | 284.92 |
| 443300 | Moriarity, Thomas J. | 973.46 |
| 443606 | Martin, Mary M. | 1,185.15 |
| 443630 | Markel, Jacob A. and | 633.43 |
| 443811 | Merriman, Frederika W. | 184.61 |
| 443853 | Murphy, Alice, Estate | 1,337.16 |
| 444776 | Malley, Frances | 49.98 |

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| 469031 | Miller, Harry B., and | 1,830.42 |
| 469591 | Mueller, Carolina | 6,177.05 |
| 469961 | Moore, John M., or | 441.75 |
| 470494 | Martin, Sherwood C. | 76.30 |
| 202830 | Monaghan, Bridget | 157.68 |
| 227767 | Minsky, Esther | 102.18 |
| 252214 | Meadwell, Ellen | 3,458.67 |
| 418287 | Majchrzack, Anna | 4,293.45 |
| 419171 | Masters, William M. | 161.74 |
| 420316 | Moser, Paul | 145.91 |
| 420347 | Mitchell, Leonard W. | 7,511.34 |
| 422225 | Matuszeski, Katherine | 393.67 |
| 422478 | Manion, Sarah E. | 1,083.85 |
| 423407 | Marshall, Stuart B., or | 759.92 |
| 423515 | Marcheski, William, or | 2,102.02 |
| 424390 | Morrison, William R. | 2,229.17 |
| 425641 | Maloney, Imogene | 289.75 |
| 425689 | Mueller, Louise A. and | 49.70 |
| 425962 | Matthews, Della | 864.04 |
| 426190 | Martin, Mary | 121.43 |
| 427833 | Marchese, Antonio | 100.47 |
| 428957 | Morgan, Ruth M. | 70.70 |
| 431441 | Maley, Caroline M. | 643.15 |
| 432754 | Markel, Jacob A. | 1,285.16 |
| 432977 | Murphy, Alice | 536.11 |
| 432999 | Morgan, Sarah May | 1,493.73 |
| 433174 | Miller, Carolyn M. | 158.32 |
| 433328 | Mooney, Amelia | 120.01 |
| 434338 | Myrtle Camp No. 6636 Royal Neighbors of America | 157.46 |
| 435553 | Mueller, Louise A. | 46.82 |
| 445589 | Mort, Eva | 11,150.49 |
| 446748 | Manning, Edward Jr. | 276.29 |
| 447768 | Marchese, Antonio | 712.01 |
| 447770 | Mahefsky, Anna F. | 109.98 |
| 148400 | Miller, Samuel L., or | 347.84 |
| 141769 | Miller, John, Estate | 466.64 |
| 357375 | Milligan, Sara | 163.60 |
| 363834 | Moore, Clyde J. | 508.55 |
| 367576 | Merry, Sarah | 478.93 |
| 367778 | Maloy, Ida | 57.55 |
| 368787 | Murray, Ellen | 243.58 |
| 374702 | Maxwell, Annie P. | 202.96 |
| 374703 | Maxwell, Annie P. | 190.76 |
| 375273 | Martin, Sarah E. | 5,452.88 |
| 782500 | Magnani, Lina | 1,284.33 |
| 783828 | Monheim, Julia | 105.74 |
| 389278 | Miller, Mildred A. | 454.07 |
| 389769 | Martin, Cora D. | 55.01 |
| 790462 | Menn, M. Irene | 146.14 |
| 391015 | Miller, Margaret T. | 244.50 |
| 395785 | Mosalem, Anna | 1,372.83 |
| 396508 | Maley, Wm. J. | 796.73 |
| 396742 | Mohr, Margaret Shaw | 4,076.23 |
| 399960 | Mulvihill, Kathleen O. | 3,664.78 |
| 402729 | Martin, John A. | 1,227.03 |
| 403909 | Montgomery, Margaret | 1,991.53 |
| 404707 | Metzger, Clarence B. | 92.61 |
| 407386 | Meekin, Beatrice I. M. | 168.15 |
| 435897 | Matters, Anna M. | 76.17 |
| 439671 | Maloy, Michael S. | 16,301.44 |
| 453373 | Mykita, Dmytro | 2,165.71 |
| 454202 | Matsko, Andrew | 1,328.79 |
| 454287 | Matoka, Anna | 745.48 |
| 454640 | Moll, Cecil | 434.43 |
| 455943 | Monro, C. Bedell | 71.83 |
| 456451 | Martin, Mary | 5,368.00 |
| 456196 | Musher, Eleanor C. | 5,638.23 |
| 335965 | Myers, Rilla, M. | 75.56 |
| 339013 | Magrini, Ferruccio | 221.17 |
| 449029 | Mulligan, Elizabeth P. | 2,540.94 |
| 449569 | Murphy, Irene C. | 854.93 |
| 449590 | Miller, Minnie P. | 656.32 |
| 450198 | Malarky, Francis | 173.30 |
| 451616 | Maxwell, Verne D., or | 1,192.83 |
| 451967 | Miller, Mary F. | 324.55 |
| 463220 | Mohr, Mathilda | 589.15 |
| 463583 | Marchese, Vito | 505.59 |
| 463915 | Mungai, Pia | 56.80 |
| 464541 | Malone, H. N., Dr., and | 282.91 |
| 465416 | Muirhead, Emma B. | 4,745.23 |
| 465528 | Maus, George A. | 546.16 |
| 465580 | Mutschler, Gustav W., gdn. | 455.16 |
| 466593 | Melore, George J. | 1,426.29 |
| 466656 | Murphy, Patricia Ridge | 451.52 |
| 466958 | Maxwell, Anna F. | 1,016.21 |
| 467233 | Miller, Mary Ellen | 708.31 |
| 467372 | Machi, Mario, or | 1,111.99 |
| 477732 | Meade, Nell G., or | 138.69 |
| 477892 | Miller, Etta | 544.48 |
| 478225 | Merchant, Catherine M., or | 176.66 |
| 478236 | Mabon, Hugh M., or | 3,941.14 |
| 457269 | Morrison, J. B. and | 235.65 |
| 487491 | Marcus, Isadore | 81.71 |
| 458287 | Muth, Caroline S. | 7,335.10 |
| 458793 | Moorhouse, Alfred, or | 1,072.46 |
| 458974 | Miller, Margaret | 458.58 |
| 459072 | Minsky, A. | 41.49 |
| 460118 | Miller, Gilbert P. | 2,527.38 |
| 460600 | Michael, William S., or | 4,146.81 |

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|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 461642 Marshall, Charlotte E. | 60.78 | 409185 Neary, John F., or | 967.75 |
| 461788 Marshall, J. C., or | 1,147.57 | 412272 Niesen, Lucy L. | 249.30 |
| 461931 Martin, Robt. A., Jr. | 152.04 | 412887 Nicholas, Chester W., Sr. | 2,585.31 |
| 462239 Masallen, Richard A. | 673.14 | 443027 Noss, Dorothy D. | 169.19 |
| 462895 Marshall, Wm., Sr. | 228.93 | 444930 Nesbitt, Russell S., and | 398.34 |
| 471639 Mullen, Alice Hilliard | 279.66 | 469642 Nied, Anna | 1,950.35 |
| 471666 Martin, Lillie | 1,202.77 | 391532 Neff, Annie | 177.08 |
| 471824 Murray, Thomas M. | 1,189.16 | 428296 Newhams, Thomas T., or | 455.14 |
| 472515 Martin, John O., or | 5,387.47 | 429642 Nelson, Elizabeth L. | 102.25 |
| 473403 Miller, Arthur E., or | 1,500.98 | 434058 Nagle, Neil G. | 721.15 |
| 473789 Mehalik, Mary | 632.47 | 449797 Nicholson, Anna | 431.63 |
| 474209 Miller, Emma, Estate of | 1,325.54 | 450246 Nagle, Anne R. | 3,623.28 |
| 474248 Machesney, H. Allen, Jr., or | 122.75 | 478639 Nicpon, Katherine | 208.82 |
| 474290 Mullaugh, Jack, or | 106.71 | 479188 Nelson, Hildur C. | 1,042.34 |
| 474314 Marvak, Jane | 582.53 | 400702 Nelms, Ruth I. | 3,069.03 |
| 474518 Meanor, Olive L. | 3,134.46 | 401875 Noll, Frederick H. | 50.86 |
| 474924 Martin, Raymond R. | 551.29 | 402882 Nowack, Cyril A. | 908.75 |
| 475327 Michael, Ethel | 358.83 | 405450 Nelson, Emma | 129.54 |
| 475467 Murray, Catherine | 1,072.14 | 405193 Newbrand, Jennie H. | 267.26 |
| 475641 Moore, Emma S. | 1,506.43 | 437246 Necemar, Frank | 5,981.31 |
| 476219 Miller, Anna Marie, or | 1,283.37 | 437344 Nimick, Alex | 67.64 |
| 476849 Manka, Louise A. | 489.07 | 439418 Newman, Rose | 253.74 |
| Mc | | 453113 Nolte, Leona | 646.62 |
| 21927 McCormick, Benjamin N., Estates | 941.28 | 453441 Nichols, James C. | 1,318.25 |
| 202932 McAfee, James J. | 3,716.68 | 457198 Noll, Frank Anton, Jr., and | 51.64 |
| 212864 McElwen, Frances M. | 1,111.57 | 458352 Neft, Irene | 1,138.58 |
| 314079 McCullough, Peter | 297.09 | 459810 Neubert, Frank | 5,360.69 |
| 416147 McGivern, Jennie | 283.77 | 473777 Neuhahn, William E. | 257.52 |
| 413124 McGivern, Jennie | 258.52 | O | |
| 441742 McKeone, Helen L. | 62.24 | 215041 Orris, Lena | 1,150.03 |
| 442199 McKee, Maria | 2,280.84 | 307465 Ott, Frank | 263.00 |
| 443104 McAbee, Minnie L. | 2,570.77 | 313736 O'Toole, Catherine M. | 4,148.26 |
| 443105 McAbee, Minnie L. | 2,572.78 | 316245 O'Leary, Mary | 4,829.95 |
| 443408 McDermott, Nora | 76.27 | 319377 Ottstott, Anna L. | 195.52 |
| 444550 McAbee, Minnie L. | 3,167.29 | 418991 Ober, Marie | 485.54 |
| 469911 McWilliams, Francis S., or | 630.87 | 419166 O'Donnell, Cathryn | 156.43 |
| 196154 McCall, Clinton W. | 167.00 | 422805 O'Toole, Stephen A., or | 44.96 |
| 440426 McDermott, Mary | 256.28 | 425437 O'Leary, Marie | 46.41 |
| 417238 McCann Winifred | 310.86 | 430997 O'Donnell, Nellie C. | 372.68 |
| 419752 McClintock, Catherine | 188.28 | 431535 Overdorff, Daniel, or | 5,246.85 |
| 423732 McCune, Veletta | 129.44 | 434391 O'Toole, Della | 256.61 |
| 426942 McEwen, Emily M. | 119.26 | 445088 O'Hare, Catherine | 662.77 |
| 429655 McCurdy, Joseph D. | 120.62 | 449954 Ozanich, Anna Dulavich | 93.17 |
| 431232 McCormick, William E. | 65.04 | 450559 O'Brien, Theresa M. | 1,276.10 |
| 434513 McGinnis, Katie | 190.69 | 466462 O'Neil, Mathilda Redman | 11,249.66 |
| 447537 McKelvy, Anne D. S. | 1,251.23 | 468597 O'Leary, Julia A. | 328.53 |
| 447873 McGinley, Laura | 1,142.29 | 348315 Orr, Edith E. | 75.97 |
| 448939 McKenna, Mayme | 79.20 | 368742 Olszewski, Stanley | 403.97 |
| 342442 McDermott, Julia | 3,259.69 | 378888 O'Hare, Catherine | 7,327.69 |
| 343402 McClelland, Lille W. | 5,410.35 | 394249 O'Donnell, Mary J. | 4,585.97 |
| 343683 McCormick, Agnes | 492.16 | 403834 Oboler, Ethel M. | 159.55 |
| 361129 McCallen, Alice H. | 722.19 | 405229 Owens, Howard G. | 123.91 |
| 364329 McCosker, Elizabeth | 78.85 | 405258 O'Toole, Delia | 494.43 |
| 379876 McGinley, Margaret | 1,069.77 | 458078 O'Reilly, Alexina C. | 6,903.37 |
| 380330 McCracken, Ray O. | 780.28 | 458503 O'Reilly, Madeline C. | 1,169.26 |
| 386569 McDonald, Isabel J. | 287.54 | 473686 Ortstadt, Margaret Lang | 107.04 |
| 392629 McDermott, Marie W. | 2,021.65 | 474309 Oppenheimer, Alma, or | 5,378.11 |
| 395334 McNamee, Catherine | 76.07 | 474357 Ott, Mabel J., or | 2,439.55 |
| 398445 McConnell, Randall J. | 1,185.34 | 474474 Olejniczak, Anna | 106.71 |
| 402198 McDermott, Lottie | 114.68 | P | |
| 402377 McCormick, Dallas | 1,443.06 | 206929 Payne, Minnie | 2,182.84 |
| 403957 McMeekin, John S. | 135.31 | 234399 Pershing, Helen R. | 168.21 |
| 404642 McGovern, Margaret | 3,131.01 | 304950 Powers, Robert A. | 5,769.31 |
| 404907 McCreary, J. L. | 101.68 | 311979 Poore, Pearl M. | 63.08 |
| 405736 McMahon, Louis H. | 372.12 | 329241 Purucker, Anna M. F. | 670.41 |
| 437511 McKenna, Edward F. | 1,912.08 | 408245 Phillips, Ida, or | 103.74 |
| 437613 McCartney, Nathaniel H., or | 896.02 | 408451 Pritts, Dessie M. | 1,733.40 |
| 438180 McAbee, Minnie L. | 5,360.97 | 408710 Plunkett, Lester, or | 1,354.43 |
| 438181 McAbee, Minnie L. | 15,163.41 | 409779 Pitschmann, Ida F. | 1,147.63 |
| 440212 McCabe, Nellie F. | 3,128.22 | 416490 Petrokas, John | 422.58 |
| 440958 McAllister, Hazel H. | 2,461.53 | 416660 Petrisco, Margaret J. | 56.99 |
| 454293 McGinley, James F. | 1,412.78 | 442442 Patterson, Meade F. | 1,449.59 |
| 454666 McMahan, George J. | 206.45 | 444680 Pennywitt, Jennie H. | 2,826.47 |
| 455283 McClelland, Wm. D. | 127.62 | 469500 Pounds, Elizabeth A. | 606.56 |
| 456639 McDonald, Marion | 997.59 | 470765 Paterni, Michele, or | 6,405.22 |
| 356513 McLaughlin, Annie, Estate | 1,205.18 | 413756 Phillips, Ruth M. | 212.29 |
| 400015 McChesney, Alexander P. | 75.13 | 417528 Price, Albert | 54.64 |
| 451158 McDermott, Margaret M. | 240.59 | 420551 Proctor, John R., or | 266.86 |
| 463374 McGuirk, Rose | 398.98 | 421243 Petrucci, Mena R. | 784.62 |
| 464101 McAfee, Margaret C. | 73.86 | 421791 Pradetto, Mary | 289.36 |
| 466053 McGowan, Hugh P., or | 3,387.97 | 425395 Parker, Edmonia | 118.82 |
| 466845 McGear, Margaret D. | 167.36 | 431668 Pfeiffer, Lena | 1,409.80 |
| 468465 McGroarty, Joseph A. | 1,152.88 | 433824 Pincus, Max, or | 6,632.39 |
| 477276 McNally, Michael Joseph | 105.26 | 435832 Peckman, Elizabeth F. | 1,312.61 |
| 479089 McGee, James R. | 235.38 | 445292 Pearce, E. Stanton | 1,054.26 |
| 460033 McBride, Mildred | 429.20 | 445426 Padgett, Eleanor | 1,838.55 |
| 460258 MacCarthy, Blanche M. | 706.05 | 447383 Proverbio, Guisepe | 5,255.06 |
| 462311 McLaughlin, Margaret | 307.45 | 447587 Phillips, Fannie | 2,385.61 |
| 472266 McCorkle, Violet | 1,531.20 | 447693 Pitts, James H., or | 388.70 |
| 472734 McBride, Mary Schneider | 794.63 | 448251 Pounds, Maxwell C. | 1,146.70 |
| 474110 McConaughy, Christina | 425.50 | 336279 Pfordt, Elizabeth L. | 128.36 |
| 474511 McNamany, Marcella R. | 3,200.48 | 338198 Powers, Frank I. | 761.05 |
| 475114 McDonald, Rose | 964.11 | 340326 Patterson, May H. | 651.57 |
| 476064 McDonald, Joseph J. | 328.97 | 381147 Pownall, Percy | 9,949.13 |
| N | | 396020 Powell, William, Jr. | 49.23 |
| 325477 Noe, Anthony J. | 1,063.90 | 399094 Peacock, Mary | 6,422.21 |
| 408071 Nalesnik, Kathrene | 3,163.05 | 400301 Petras, Anna | 510.35 |

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|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 401615 Palmer, Emma | 1,413.24 | 439932 Ray, Mark S. M., or | 313.22 |
| 401859 Petrita, Charles | 1,889.82 | 454199 Reagan, Wm. F., or | 217.61 |
| 437429 Pgh. Coal Mining Institute | 402.13 | 455962 Richert, Anna M. | 83.27 |
| 437835 Pascual, Norman E. | 730.44 | 456443 Rena, Florence M. | 3,184.56 |
| 439066 Pickering, Ora Croco | 42.32 | 456544 Ryan, Jennie | 3,447.63 |
| 439811 Pollock, Dorothy | 1,935.05 | 400083 Rlesemeyer, Georgia E. Estate | 485.59 |
| 453436 Pradetto, Carlo | 1,996.92 | 406237 Roy, Mary B. | 2,341.16 |
| 453567 Pope, Margaret H. | 486.55 | 450603 Russell, Gertrude | 570.34 |
| 455561 Pope, Margaret H. | 118.79 | 451099 Rownan, Cyril | 61.08 |
| 456396 Pearlman, Pauline | 408.39 | 452669 Ray, William | 2,831.05 |
| 450022 Pfusch, Mabel E. | 556.92 | 452370 Ray, William | 604.01 |
| 452973 Pegher, Rita | 65.85 | 452870 Regan, Mary | 567.03 |
| 465103 Platt, Ella May | 194.50 | 464164 Radziewicz, Laura | 218.36 |
| 466686 Phillips, Ida B. | 3,634.15 | 464767 Rosenthal, Annie | 5,578.35 |
| 468055 Purdy, Sara McNall | 12,578.67 | 464869 Rudolph, Katherine G. | 157.52 |
| 468637 Petrovicius, Mary M. | 1,081.49 | 465879 Rounce, Anna E. | 225.00 |
| 477973 Previs, Maria, or | 1,790.57 | 466193 Rupp, Henry E. | 599.32 |
| 478486 Peters, Ann | 2,091.61 | 466905 Rosenberg, Louis | 828.96 |
| 478810 Pasewicz, Nellie | 522.04 | 466762 Ronoldson, Helen J. | 66.27 |
| 478811 Pasewicz, Nellie | 522.04 | 467433 Rzasa, Agnes | 311.34 |
| 478888 Pasewicz, Nellie | 522.04 | 467620 Rosenthal, Lillian M. | 5,578.35 |
| 479021 Pukelis, John, or | 160.05 | 467847 Ross, Frances Crouse | 188.41 |
| 459249 Pindroh, John and | 1,455.44 | 468854 Reed, Anna C. | 781.57 |
| 459873 Pirsche, Joseph | 8,760.56 | 477166 Rice, Edna M. | 1,432.70 |
| 460108 Phillips, J. T. Jr. | 247.17 | 477513 Realman, Charles | 1,051.01 |
| 461532 Pfeifer, Dorothea | 1,051.01 | 478503 Ralston, Wm. T. | 6,595.09 |
| 458539 Patterson, Mary Winters | 76.41 | 458521 Reed, W. Harold | 127.57 |
| Q | | 458618 Renda, Vincenzo | 182.58 |
| 422871 Quell, Anna C. | 516.24 | 459311 Reifenach, Fred C. and | 845.82 |
| 464451 Quinton, Christine | 1,087.12 | 462846 Russell, W. M. | 1,266.86 |
| R | | 462866 Reed, Carl William | 74.66 |
| 123774 Robinson, Kate W. | 6,664.01 | 462937 R. C. Church, Our Lady of Loudres, Burgetts- | 3,425.66 |
| 144249 Rees, Elizabeth E. | 1,092.19 | town, Pa. | 406.59 |
| 180793 Ramsay, Erskine | 15,254.83 | 472789 Radawitz, Mary A. | 406.59 |
| 243954 Randolph, Hattie | 37.84 | 472790 Radawitz, Anthony J. | 406.59 |
| 275962 Rutter, Elizabeth A. | 1,437.24 | 472791 Radowitz, Edward P. | 406.60 |
| 288805 Ryan, Lotta S. | 45.48 | 475857 Reilly, Catherine A. | 1,650.22 |
| 296661 Rieger, Anna | 2,034.44 | 475932 Ray, Robert, or | 339.97 |
| 303196 Rowan, Patrick J. | 5,885.53 | S | |
| 311444 Rieger, Clara E. | 413.13 | 95565 Schrader, Florence | 167.23 |
| 313216 Rohe, Emma M. | 2,430.27 | 141400 Stevenson, Bertha | 17,377.10 |
| 409202 Rhall, Mary | 639.39 | 141401 Schreiner, Ida | 8,033.22 |
| 412316 Russell, Charles F. | 6,823.56 | 143187 Schreiner, Emma | 7,764.97 |
| 413877 Rogers, Russell E. | 38.32 | 198899 Steele, Andrew C. | 69.32 |
| 415456 Reich, Sarah | 1,467.49 | 703925 Schaffnit, Leonora H. | 287.33 |
| 415702 Reismeyer, Georgia E. | 45.88 | 214191 Smith, Emma | 1,202.59 |
| 415818 Rossman, Rena | 148.36 | 216788 Stewart, A. Y. | 3,239.99 |
| 441943 Rock, William C., or | 121.17 | 232866 Schafer, Eddie | 14,190.69 |
| 443208 Rosenberg, Louis P. | 370.45 | 256146 Solomon, Amelia | 1,685.61 |
| 444939 Raum, George J., Jr., or | 63.55 | 265946 Schuttenkopf, Otto | 137.11 |
| 469268 Rowlins, Robert E. | 517.40 | 271501 Spence, L. Isabel | 505.97 |
| 490807 Rabinovitz, Fannie | 2,293.62 | 784323 Skodol, Annie | 1,877.87 |
| 469608 Rabinovitz, Isadore | 2,442.52 | 295271 Sweeny, Fred D. | 1,576.51 |
| 470178 Risch, Erich, or | 1,036.81 | 311058 Sutter, George E. | 272.90 |
| 471888 Ruellus, Jack | 1,352.52 | 317848 Shallenberger, Mamie R. | 383.02 |
| 420645 Rhea, Velma M. | 4,346.64 | 325075 Spain, Nick | 1,380.45 |
| 421214 Ruppert, Marie M. | 1,127.72 | 329825 Simcsik, Annie | 2,955.25 |
| 422798 Rubinstein, M. A., M. D. | 57.13 | 709781 Stubbs, John H., or | 4,279.32 |
| 423526 Rhea, Helen V. | 1,024.32 | 403969 Sokoloff, George or | 88.04 |
| 424101 Roth, Margaret S. | 608.93 | 709070 Sand, Elsie | 607.39 |
| 425151 Roberts, Richard R. | 84.65 | 710453 Singer, Myer W. | 349.93 |
| 425730 Riley, Alvin S. | 148.25 | 710519 Stubbs, John H. | 170.91 |
| 426642 Rattigan, Esther | 372.09 | 710634 Smith, Emily W. | 3,825.14 |
| 429602 Rankin, Sarah C. | 337.36 | 712752 Stubbs, John H. | 125.09 |
| 431160 Rosen, Bertha B. | 81.80 | 412831 Shine, Mary | 70.96 |
| 431619 Rogo, Louis J. E. | 123.80 | 413281 Soverns, James O., or | 525.93 |
| 432492 Rudolph, Franklin W., Dr. | 120.81 | 414213 Slater, Theodore G. | 152.21 |
| 433902 Roos, Bernice E. L. | 82.78 | 414286 Smith, Cathern | 2,210.85 |
| 434720 Roth, Oswin | 33.89 | 414655 Schwomberger, Wanzel, or | 1,340.34 |
| 446063 Roessler, Edwin, or | 252.65 | 415385 Stern, Lena | 243.88 |
| 447507 Rovnan, Cyril | 2,945.27 | 415734 Sullivan, Timothy L., or | 2,698.38 |
| 448520 Rysz, Sofi | 2,346.19 | 415798 Sankey, Joseph | 453.68 |
| 335300 Russell, Josephine | 282.95 | 716028 Sukits, Fred, Jr. | 68.68 |
| 343363 Roehm, George | 319.83 | 716029 Sukits, Fred, Jr. | 233.26 |
| 366851 Regan, Mary J. | 145.20 | 710037 Steuer, Louis W., Jr., or | 1,925.87 |
| 367404 Rushton, Emma K. | 1,487.69 | 710035 Sillman, Estella | 110.15 |
| 368312 Ryan, Mary F. | 291.77 | 415172 Schelhorn, Charles | 66.76 |
| 371654 Ruppert, Katharina | 85.38 | 415175 Slater, Mary | 736.07 |
| 372821 Restell, Pearl | 826.13 | 415193 Schade, C. T. | 268.36 |
| 378162 Reed, M. Howard | 956.47 | 415194 Schade, A. S. | 2,221.89 |
| 380144 Rimkus, John | 879.47 | 424289 Singer, Myer, W. | 61.84 |
| 383597 Ritchey, S. Elizabeth | 1,193.90 | 443155 Shepard, May C. | 3,337.20 |
| 385025 Rappa, Frank | 108.40 | 443198 Snyder, Esther L. | 814.12 |
| 392423 Rust, Amelia W. L. | 7,761.04 | 443412 Scheetz, Edwin F. | 264.46 |
| 395719 Reichenbach, Katherine P. | 427.55 | 443618 Steinman, Anna M. | 323.70 |
| 396304 Rupp, Margaret W. | 171.09 | 443750 Stafford, Catherine | 2,131.75 |
| 397153 Reed, Eva B. | 172.48 | 719900 Steinecker, Raymond | 72.11 |
| 399737 Rust, Amelia W. L. | 4,251.37 | 443901 Steinecker, Jeanne | 654.12 |
| 402265 Rhall, Mary | 1,506.52 | 444319 Shoub, John or | 3,309.51 |
| 405558 Ripple, Elsie | 60.63 | 444565 Schwartz, Betty | 2,036.00 |
| 405580 Robinson, Thomas A. | 953.09 | 444580 Steinman, Anna M. | 256.91 |
| 406854 Rak, Peter | 375.69 | 444614 Saville, Rae | 881.30 |
| 407469 Ros, Elizabeth E. | 1,302.82 | 444739 Schutzman, Jeannette | 133.27 |
| 437522 Roach, Ella M. | 611.07 | 469346 Sutter, C. L., or | 548.67 |
| 438528 Rambacher, Michael H. | 3,616.29 | 469384 Smith, Raymond W. | 1,097.32 |
| 439113 Roney, Katherine M. | 481.31 | 469724 Starz, Charles H. | 1,398.87 |
| 439543 Rush, Lillian E. | | 469862 Schwirian, Ethel | 1,376.47 |
| | | 470330 Semins, Jean G. | 330.73 |

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|--------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 470702 | Sheridan, Mary H. | 119.49 | 452923 | Scheider, Charles F. | 34.27 |
| 470890 | Steinmetz, Clara | 108.86 | 452950 | Sparrow, Paul F. | 149.51 |
| 410955 | Schroedel, Edith F. | 75.70 | 463261 | Sheetz, Edwin F. | 199.82 |
| 398077 | Sneathen, John B. | 39.94 | 463975 | Stanchic, Thomas | 565.35 |
| 392337 | Smith, Kate | 69.62 | 464030 | Semple, Richard H., Jr. | 463.49 |
| 335303 | Sevmour, Lansing | 88.40 | 464598 | Sheetz, Edwin F., or | 358.77 |
| 451300 | Stern, Maurice | 1,115.19 | 465550 | Sheridan, Mary Eleanor | 173.04 |
| 455514 | Sommer, Ruth Stern | 152.39 | 465563 | Slagle, John J., or | 210.99 |
| 455569 | Szved, Mike, or | 401.65 | 465636 | Steffk, Christina | 251.99 |
| 456185 | Stouffer, Mary E. | 76.12 | 465766 | Sheridan, Mary Harris | 234.82 |
| 456783 | Satzger, Emma | 1,245.32 | 465901 | Schwartz, Harry | 220.98 |
| 456840 | Smith, Russell G., or | 110.43 | 465991 | Siano, Frank, or | 418.71 |
| 407650 | Stewart, Clement M. | 5,237.26 | 466520 | Shoub, Margaret S., or | 1,428.08 |
| 404122 | Smith, Lillie M. | 201.18 | 466758 | Stockdale, Donald Craig | 131.64 |
| 404231 | Scheurich, Hermine | 59.80 | 467015 | Seepin, Harry | 213.07 |
| 405369 | Stanga, Emilio | 2,690.29 | 467055 | Swain, Halle H. | 2,685.99 |
| 406493 | Stubbe, Gertrude | 276.57 | 467768 | Sachon, Frank, or | 1,214.79 |
| 406732 | Seperka, Elizabeth | 5,737.38 | 468354 | Selfert, Clarence A., or | 3,673.70 |
| 407984 | Sbasnick, John | 2,115.40 | 468658 | Seymour, Ovagretta K. | 1,110.74 |
| 436090 | Sodini, Jacopo | 165.46 | 468901 | Senge, Anna E., | 8,240.76 |
| 436149 | Surlano, Amato, or | 262.79 | 477366 | Smith, Margaret M. | 441.74 |
| 436319 | Simpson, Jessie P. | 123.99 | 477899 | Schumacher, John W., or | 2,112.57 |
| 436339 | Salomon, Bertha | 848.53 | 479360 | Stamm, George C. | 10,180.44 |
| 436441 | Schleper, Lottie F. | 1,073.82 | 479657 | Spence, Katherine E. | 263.16 |
| 436446 | Spoerlein, Rose | 222.36 | 457071 | Severns, Carrie M. | 480.36 |
| 437281 | Shanahan, Mary A. | 103.10 | 458614 | Schillo, Theresa | 537.87 |
| 437282 | Shanahan, Mary A. | 100.13 | 458817 | Sentle, Emma | 1,615.13 |
| 437562 | Sylvan, Alphonse J., or | 45.82 | 459039 | Succop, William B., or | 181.08 |
| 437915 | Schmid, Clara | 340.82 | 459183 | Sosso, Civita | 1,767.56 |
| 438032 | Sheriff, Roy W. | 73.98 | 459373 | Sodini, Jacopo | 141.15 |
| 438161 | Selden, E. V. | 6,654.29 | 459553 | Schmitt, Margaret | 172.48 |
| 438187 | Shiring, Louis C. | 1,638.08 | 460453 | Stubbs, John H. | 4,053.84 |
| 438543 | Schmidt, Agnes | 540.63 | 460538 | Sanders, Herbert D. and | 43.65 |
| 438965 | Shissler, Margaret | 194.14 | 460918 | Sacklowsky, Ethel | 1,612.12 |
| 439200 | Schweiger, Christine E. | 1,699.59 | 460946 | Sherman, W. J. | 875.39 |
| 439602 | Spangler, Lucile B. and | 380.65 | 461070 | Sherer, Ida Saul | 344.83 |
| 440184 | Snyder, Lois Turbett | 130.57 | 462019 | Steele, Nora | 2,209.68 |
| 440839 | Shanahan, Alice V. | 907.42 | 462200 | Schmidt, Lillian E. | 1,863.38 |
| 453033 | Snyder, Iola A. | 90.54 | 462650 | Szymanska, Agata | 496.89 |
| 453083 | Shannon, J. T. | 75.90 | 471282 | Schneider, Jane W., or | 13,997.57 |
| 453144 | Scheffauer, E. L. | 139.18 | 472624 | Sacks, Bertha | 430.99 |
| 453361 | Sodini, Jacopo | 148.57 | 472930 | Stoner, Samuel, or | 166.31 |
| 453363 | Sodini, Jacopo | 130.79 | 473011 | Siebzeh, Dawid | 536.96 |
| 453364 | Sodini, Jacopo | 146.38 | 474390 | Shook, Margaret Irene | 102.03 |
| 454131 | Somple, Susie | 497.90 | 474501 | Scully, Mayme J. | 593.53 |
| 454169 | Stotler, Walter R. | 3,674.96 | 474517 | Sevick, John, or | 851.32 |
| 454367 | Schlicker, Lillian | 609.24 | 474562 | Stein, Rebecca | 5,255.06 |
| 454427 | Stapsy, Katherine, or | 367.65 | 474645 | Speer, Milly I. | 267.55 |
| 454497 | Stevenson, Russell A. | 119.08 | 474785 | Sweeney, Sara | 997.24 |
| 454976 | Schalrer, Louis G. | 91.88 | 475086 | Schmitt, Clementine S. | 113.58 |
| 326123 | Spurrier, Bertha V. | 1,323.36 | 476049 | Sweeney, Sara, or | 278.48 |
| 338039 | Straka, Mary, Estate | 123.06 | 476536 | Simpson, William C., or | 113.26 |
| 210705 | Snyder, Eliz. W. | 13,137.51 | 445110 | Stengel, Wm. J. | 304.49 |
| 341815 | Suttle, Sadie L. | 2,130.34 | 445211 | Schofield, John N. and | 69.10 |
| 344013 | Stone, Jennie S. | 2,976.71 | 445293 | Schmitt, Charles, or | 230.14 |
| 349366 | Sbasnick, John | 1,498.91 | 445650 | Schmoker, Marie | 55.40 |
| 354262 | Stratton, Mary J. | 17,907.75 | 445789 | Schrei, Mary E., or | 866.00 |
| 357169 | Sekerka, Martin | 515.80 | 446297 | Stalder, Josephine A. | 48.13 |
| 361342 | Shepler, Elsie B., Estate | 834.24 | 446344 | Spirer, Mildred | 247.58 |
| 361376 | Sparviero, Caroline | 290.92 | 447059 | Schwendeman, Anna M. | 2,485.98 |
| 362751 | Savickas, Frank | 3,502.27 | 447115 | Starzewski, Helen | 452.76 |
| 365896 | Struble, Elizabeth M. | 321.22 | 448617 | Steenon, Dorothy V. | 136.34 |
| 366716 | Strobeck, Maggie | 112.67 | 448869 | Spangler, Clyde M. and | 123.76 |
| 367644 | Strim, William, Estate | 3,870.08 | 417716 | Schweitzer, Samuel F., or | 365.67 |
| 368793 | Schomaker, Ida G. | 476.96 | 418056 | Steaney, Catherine | 223.29 |
| 369399 | Steinigeweg, Eliz. C. | 3,779.56 | 418604 | Subsara, John, or | 92.61 |
| 371185 | Schleigl, George H. | 96.38 | 419354 | Schimpf, Katharina | 240.35 |
| 377858 | Siger, Anna | 1,456.41 | 421184 | Sybert, Clarence E. | 124.89 |
| 380531 | Shoenberger, Mary | 1,050.27 | 421863 | Smith, Eurette L. | 113.81 |
| 382049 | Streiner, Kathryn C. | 302.76 | 422274 | Sweeny, Marie | 142.68 |
| 389790 | Schenk, Mary | 406.75 | 422314 | Savage, Agnes | 917.96 |
| 391665 | Smith, R. Templeton | 270.94 | 423089 | Schultz, Hattie L. | 210.22 |
| 392353 | Stratton, Harriet M. | 2,783.11 | 423923 | Smith, Helen C. | 48.84 |
| 392425 | Simons, Lulu | 1,098.16 | 423982 | Steinmetz, Jessie W. | 3,179.04 |
| 393307 | Siger, Anna | 127.16 | 424078 | Stoernell, Patrick | 35.36 |
| 393579 | Shook, Irene M. | 119.30 | 424824 | Schellhaas, Richard C. | 2,770.21 |
| 394511 | Sarver, Elizabeth B. | 166.80 | 424881 | Salomon, Amelia E. | 1,488.67 |
| 397794 | Seiger, Sarah | 9,407.69 | 425227 | Schmitt, Helen C. | 1,563.62 |
| 398708 | Stewart, Essie S. | 5,113.82 | 425745 | Smith, Lorean D. | 43.80 |
| 399652 | Snyder, Park McK. | 118.32 | 426200 | Schafer, John | 19,625.86 |
| 400247 | Sullivan, Eliz. B. | 93.46 | 426201 | Schafer, William | 20,490.64 |
| 402427 | Stine, Lyda | 14,550.06 | 426932 | Shaw, Anna D. | 1,256.49 |
| 402552 | Swab, Sallie G. | 86.03 | 426987 | Schmitz, William H. | 73.88 |
| 403171 | Sweeny, Marie | 52.87 | 427480 | Saksa, Mary C. | 689.68 |
| 404030 | Swain, Elizabeth E. | 1,099.92 | 427528 | Sayers, Alex | 1,380.74 |
| 449284 | Steinman, Anna M. | 331.31 | 427859 | Slanina, Michael | 221.47 |
| 449395 | Stern, Eva | 569.66 | 427941 | Smith, Mary J. | 311.55 |
| 449395 | Shannon, Jas. T. | 100.98 | 428625 | Stein, Louis and | 377.14 |
| 449600 | Schleman, Louise | 409.84 | 429725 | Sutter, Mary A. | 121.08 |
| 449731 | Sbasnik, Thersia | 36.63 | 430502 | Shanahan, Mary A. | 73.64 |
| 449956 | Shorey, Agnes Webb | 777.69 | 431173 | Spain, James A. | 131.01 |
| 450107 | Somosky, Jacob W. and | 246.09 | 431974 | Sharrer, Alexander J., or | 557.40 |
| 450311 | Smelser, Thomas E., or | 215.95 | 432868 | Scott, Margaret E., or | 335.56 |
| 451189 | Shallenberger, John M. | 211.29 | 434312 | Shaw, Ann M. | 93.92 |
| 451496 | Stewart, Earl | 5,970.45 | 434583 | Schmitt, Albert G. | 76.05 |
| 451773 | Schmidt, Agnes | 482.13 | 434964 | Schultz, Dorris S. | 974.26 |
| 451774 | Schmidt, Agnes | 483.37 | 435111 | Stewart, L. Earl | 1,098.51 |
| 452529 | Striner, Florence M. | 58.24 | 435439 | Soska, Amelia | 7,545.75 |

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| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 163523 | Tunstall, Bryant E. | 295.27 |
| 169754 | Tidball, Samuel R. | 719.80 |
| 190652 | Thompson, J. R. | 5,868.21 |
| 230080 | Thompson, James T. | 160.49 |
| 315582 | Thomas, Arthur J. | 1,329.46 |
| 410746 | Thomas, Edmund M., or | 1,890.66 |
| 415777 | Tunmins, Margaret | 75.92 |
| 441874 | Thuer, Louise M. | 237.39 |
| 470650 | Templeton, Alice S. | 956.21 |
| 409950 | Teplitz, Rosa | 32.51 |
| 440427 | Tomasso, Joseph | 51.81 |
| 458752 | Topp, Helen J. | 261.98 |
| 460269 | Thompson, Sylvia Adelaide | 194.14 |
| 461914 | Turici, Joseph John, or | 221.84 |
| 471243 | Tunney, Mary V. | 1,072.85 |
| 471037 | Thomas, Hartle J. | 700.10 |
| 472075 | Thompson, Anna C. D. | 270.72 |
| 473252 | Tommims, Rose B. | 22,836.98 |
| 474077 | Tritsch, H. A., or | 17,329.89 |
| 474411 | Treganowan, Jennie V. | 979.58 |
| 475515 | Tassi, Caterina | 1,061.52 |
| 476373 | Taylor, Laura B. | 177.59 |
| 476618 | Thomas, Jean P. | 420.23 |
| 476824 | Tritsch, H. A. | 18,043.84 |
| 476920 | Toole, W. J., or | 3,459.32 |
| 461229 | Tretten, William G. | 119.56 |
| 471287 | Timocko, Mary | 75.66 |
| 450341 | Tracy, Marguerite C. | 4,107.63 |
| 450959 | Thompson, Betty B. | 424.60 |
| 451625 | Tommims, Rose | 2,143.91 |
| 464536 | Teaman, Paul A. and | 162.82 |
| 478123 | Taylor, J. Edward | 153.70 |
| 336735 | Taylor, Edward | 170.24 |
| 378779 | Teets, Iva E. | 288.58 |
| 369536 | Turbett, Mary S. | 242.83 |
| 387815 | Then, Michael A. | 124.78 |
| 396845 | Taylor, Mary H., Estate | 944.38 |
| 399219 | Torrance, Frank H. | 201.28 |
| 399941 | Tunney, Mary | 122.48 |
| 400056 | Tidball, Anna M. | 320.64 |
| 436534 | Tuthill, Louise F. | 196.55 |
| 454369 | Travers, Nora White | 95.26 |
| 455559 | Tighe, Wm. R. | 65.09 |
| 354211 | Taylor, Mary C. | 132.66 |
| 370474 | Tambellini, Attilio | 37.25 |
| 440139 | Tiedemann, Wm. | 341.42 |
| 471802 | Trabalik, Joseph, or | 869.37 |
| 423695 | Thoburn, Eliza M. | 268.10 |
| 426068 | Terheyden, Gerald J. | 142.90 |
| 426799 | Tambellini, Mary V. | 881.36 |
| 428556 | Thompson, Frances F. | 109.81 |
| 445378 | Taylor, Catharine R. | 101.37 |
| 447736 | Tate, Ella M. | 1,234.51 |

U

| | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|
| 454294 | Unites, Ben | 299.51 |
| 451150 | Ulm, Minnie | 135.73 |

V

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----------|
| 441699 | Vourron, Jules, or | 594.82 |
| 442455 | Valdini, Genoveffa | 72.18 |
| 449863 | Vokach, C. J., or | 2,981.73 |
| 452396 | Vojtisek, Sylvester | 1,427.55 |
| 347707 | Voegtly, Charles F. | 147.52 |
| 438141 | Vogel, Marie C. | 205.95 |
| 439717 | Vater, Mary K. | 122.46 |
| 397630 | Vayda, Eugenie C. | 83.41 |
| 440024 | Vater, Mary K. | 208.17 |
| 453420 | Voskamp, Henry A., Jr., or | 59.79 |
| 471254 | Vater, Frank J. | 1,521.52 |
| 471276 | Velte, Mildred R., or | 140.50 |
| 471277 | Velte, Mildred R., or | 140.50 |
| 476874 | Vainorius, Mary | 1,243.18 |
| 420630 | Volderauer, Lucille C. | 238.83 |
| 446830 | Vaglia, Batista | 232.85 |
| 477777 | Vavro, Helen | 676.56 |
| 448322 | Vater, Mary K. | 89.05 |
| 422213 | Van Tries, Etta M. | 254.35 |

W

| | | |
|--------|------------------------|----------|
| 91757 | Welfer, Frank M. | 174.03 |
| 120584 | Walton, Minna L. | 479.42 |
| 149095 | Walton, M. Agnes | 468.00 |
| 198133 | Weetman, Elizabeth | 446.26 |
| 217817 | Wilcox, Hattie E. | 2,739.33 |
| 273205 | Woods, Emma B. | 788.27 |
| 302107 | Wallace, Eva W. | 799.84 |
| 311898 | Williams, Harry D. | 6,443.94 |
| 317499 | West, Sara T. | 73.56 |
| 331773 | Wuori, Sophie | 309.32 |
| 411223 | Weixel, Mary C. | 32.82 |
| 412777 | Williams, Sarah | 412.72 |
| 413128 | Winstel, Louise | 1,591.15 |
| 414174 | Walsh, Ellen | 359.90 |
| 442101 | Wilson, Ida M. | 1,093.96 |
| 442193 | Waighter, Elizabeth L. | 257.63 |
| 443365 | Wragg, Martha | 777.13 |

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| 470470 | Wolf, Corinne A. | 136.04 |
| 470766 | Williamson, Blanch | 7,446.89 |
| 470883 | Wirtz, Ethel I. W. | 1,586.48 |
| 470931 | Wolf, Lucille | 132.28 |
| 449898 | Wilson, Alice Sarah | 79.54 |
| 449911 | Wyatt, Emmett E., or | 534.87 |
| 450285 | Weber, Anna M. | 66.23 |
| 452765 | Waldron, Clifford E., or | 380.69 |
| 463381 | Walls, Mary E. | 557.11 |
| 463410 | Wragg, Martha | 694.21 |
| 463411 | Wragg, Martha | 694.20 |
| 463412 | Wragg, Martha | 694.21 |
| 463718 | Windram, George H. | 103.19 |
| 464131 | Wilson, Margaret Jane | 55.87 |
| 464406 | Wise, Philip L., or | 124.67 |
| 464479 | Woodson, Howard D. | 2,831.16 |
| 464756 | Walsh, George L. | 1,413.96 |
| 465942 | Waterman, William, or | 148.20 |
| 466109 | Weir, Mary E. | 942.17 |
| 466408 | Werner, Howard | 2,132.29 |
| 477855 | Weil, Mary B. | 5,246.37 |
| 479038 | Weismiller, Katherine | 525.50 |
| 479513 | Wentzel, Marie | 744.23 |
| 451094 | Weber, Ruth E. | 1,216.44 |
| 370251 | Walter, Rachel E. | 2,096.45 |
| 370582 | Werner, Joseph J. | 550.33 |
| 373221 | Walker, Gilbert S. | 394.04 |
| 375578 | Walsh, Rose I. | 313.10 |
| 381900 | Wiechman, Jennie | 3,110.76 |
| 386163 | Waddell, Alexander B. | 119.18 |
| 386913 | Winter, Adolph W. | 167.07 |
| 389440 | Walsh, Marie | 1,817.02 |
| 399817 | Walsh, John A. | 111.42 |
| 390559 | Wissman, Alice | 946.17 |
| 394299 | White, Mary | 2,159.40 |
| 396871 | Woomer, Ida J. | 1,035.54 |
| 397546 | Welfer, Gertrude E. | 303.59 |
| 398431 | Westlake, Frances R. C. | 7,057.20 |
| 399694 | Walsh, Josephine | 43.70 |
| 400519 | Wells, Eagon C. | 390.00 |
| 402131 | Weigand, William J. | 1,829.72 |
| 403003 | Whitaker, Harriet E., Estate | 380.87 |
| 404547 | Wasilewska, Amelia | 195.75 |
| 436487 | Wise, Martin W., or | 1,877.46 |
| 436897 | Walker, Chas. E. | 360.96 |
| 437866 | Wadsworth, William J., or | 238.84 |
| 437956 | Wagh, Mary | 141.46 |
| 440747 | Work, Martha E. | 105.99 |
| 453081 | Weiner, Hannah | 1,024.28 |
| 454198 | Williams, W. Lyle | 2,200.86 |
| 454880 | Wertz, Margaret | 555.49 |
| 455661 | White, Thomas | 160.45 |
| 457223 | Wright, John E., or | 2,896.72 |
| 457250 | Wirth, Peter | 708.20 |
| 457373 | Wolf, George E., or | 490.75 |
| 458266 | Woomer, Emma Lewis | 79.31 |
| 459016 | Wedekind, Mary J. | 6,080.12 |
| 459509 | Watson, Josephine S. | 104.40 |
| 462421 | White, Louise | 8,137.43 |
| 462571 | Woolley, Mattie M. | 502.70 |
| 474157 | Wallace, John H., or | 671.45 |
| 474852 | Willmot, Marie | 471.96 |
| 476687 | Wessel, Wm. C., or | 108.43 |
| 476694 | Wakefield, Eleanor Weber | 751.71 |
| 476853 | Wachter, Raymond L. | 286.98 |
| 471729 | Whalen, John P. | 685.12 |
| 417632 | Wolpert, Sadie M. | 859.85 |
| 417928 | Williams, George F. | 3,296.43 |
| 418327 | Watson, Margaret T. | 343.41 |
| 418423 | Willis, Nellie V. | 528.24 |
| 419405 | White, Bertha G. | 4,948.87 |
| 421010 | Waite, John, or | 77.01 |
| 422821 | Wadsworth, William J. | 84.03 |
| 423110 | Waag, Harry | 40.73 |
| 424077 | Walker, Edward | 83.79 |
| 424380 | White, Rose G. | 6,232.00 |
| 425859 | Wragg, Martha | 3,581.35 |
| 427328 | Walker, Sara E. | 515.23 |
| 427391 | Wilson, Emily H. | 2,633.82 |
| 427411 | Wickline, V. Edna | 274.95 |
| 427730 | Wagner, Katherine | 268.04 |
| 427971 | Wells, Lawrence A. | 118.29 |
| 428543 | Werneburg, Durbin N., or | 455.23 |
| 429509 | Wasilak, Mary E. | 2,402.93 |
| 430012 | Wasko, May | 1,239.50 |
| 430172 | Willson, James B., or | 1,119.50 |
| 430472 | Williams, Helen M. | 93.58 |
| 431795 | Whitehead, Florence M. | 6,593.05 |
| 432179 | Weiland, William J. | 1,786.43 |
| 433904 | Welch, Roberta A. | 2,926.72 |
| 434435 | Wohlgemuth, Julia | 130.36 |
| 435981 | Wilson, Virginia A. | 164.63 |
| 446707 | Watt, Frank J. | 146.77 |
| 447151 | Wilson, Mildred W. | 65.59 |
| 447591 | Whetsel, John S. | 30.32 |

Y

| | | |
|--------|----------------|----------|
| 398099 | Yodal, Mery | 2,846.97 |
| 458762 | Young, Eber W. | 111.55 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 473309 Yost, Anna | 3,943.74 |
| 422761 Young, Clarence H. | 582.04 |
| 434966 Yanosick, Beatrice A. | 407.77 |
| 446145 Young, R. W., or | 179.61 |
| 446842 Young, Elizabeth | 379.68 |
| Z | |
| 428004 Zukowski, Beatrice A. | 624.30 |
| 418406 Zehfuss, Veronica | 269.39 |
| 418407 Zirkle, Bertha R. F., or | 243.18 |
| 452793 Zera, Helen | 479.56 |
| 457903 Zeh, Elsie S. | 320.78 |
| 474811 Zeigler, Laura E. | 3,832.26 |
| 373301 Zinawics, Joe | 193.67 |
| 443888 Zaladonis, Helen | 1,904.81 |

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1948.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

187th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1948

Assets

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Cash on hand and in banks | \$ 2,531,906.25 |
| Bonds: | |
| United States Government Securities | 70,751,000.00 |
| Municipalities | 181,286.25 |
| Railroads | 5,036,640.60 |
| Public Utilities | 2,295,500.00 |
| Industrial | 483,500.00 |
| Loans Secured by: | |
| First Mortgages on Real Estate (Less Re- | |
| serves) | 3,305,460.25 |
| FHA Insured First Mortgages | 2,375,705.04 |
| Veterans' Administration First Mortgages | 6,315,010.43 |
| Pass Books of Depositors | 270,410.73 |
| Banking House | 100,000.00 |
| Other Real Estate (Less Reserves) | 17,677.52 |
| Other Assets | 11,335.53 |

\$93,675,432.60

Liabilities

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Deposits: | |
| Savings | \$84,779,617.36 |
| Christmas and Victory Clubs | 442,798.80 |
| Other Liabilities | 246,380.62 |
| General Reserves | 1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus | 7,206,635.82 |
| | \$93,675,432.60 |

The Only Mutual Savings Bank in Pittsburgh

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1948.

H. P. Hobart

Geo. L. Collord

John A. Lathwood

Augustus K. Oliver

Robert R. Gordon

Auditing Committee

December 14, 1948

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

RECORDS OF DEPOSITS FOR 93 YEARS

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| December 1, 1855 | \$ 7,627.28 |
| December 1, 1865 | 1,774,425.94 |
| December 1, 1875 | 4,185,326.35 |
| December 1, 1885 | 9,433,662.01 |
| December 1, 1895 | 14,871,537.53 |
| December 1, 1905 | 22,881,443.87 |
| December 1, 1915 | 33,866,689.01 |
| December 1, 1925 | 38,240,665.81 |
| December 1, 1935 | 49,027,415.04 |
| December 1, 1945 | 69,924,236.36 |
| December 1, 1948 | 85,222,416.16 |

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

Banking Hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, except summer months.

President

CHARLES F. CHUBB

Vice Presidents and Trustees

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ROBERT R. GORDON | GEORGE B. OATES |
| CHARLES L. McCUNE | AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER |
| H. LEE MASON, JR. | HENRY A. PHILLIPS |
| FRANCIS B. NIMICK | ALFRED C. POLLOCK |
| HOWARD A. NOBLE | JAMES C. REA |

ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| HORACE F. BAKER | JOHN A. LATHWOOD |
| JAMES M. BOVARD | HENRY H. LATSHAW |
| GEORGE C. BURGWIN, JR. | CHARLES F. LEWIS |
| GEORGE L. COLLORD | C. McK. LYNCH |
| G. GREER COOLIDGE | ROBERT H. McCLINTIC |
| I. W. DANFORTH | ROSCOE SEYBOLD |
| WALTER I. FLOYD | THEODORE F. SMITH |
| H. B. HIGGINS | W. F. TRIMBLE, JR. |
| JAMES F. HILLMAN | FRANK R. WALTON |
| HAROLD P. HOBART | J. P. WILLIAMS, JR. |
| FRANKLIN C. IRISH | WILLIAM P. WITHEROW |
| WILLIAM R. JACKSON | C. HOLMES WOLFE |
| CURTIS M. YOHE | |

Treasurer

ELMER S. STANIER

Investment Officer

GEORGE B. OATES

Secretary

HENRY H. LATSHAW

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| 348819 | Allan, Mabel H. | \$252.98 |
| 252374 | Aten, Paul M. | 2,623.30 |
| 353596 | Andia, Angelina | 2,173.38 |
| 365697 | Augenstein, Jacob W. | 554.92 |
| 371199 | Allen, Jane McK., Estate | 1,149.49 |
| 386302 | Alpern, Adie | 771.06 |
| 424123 | Alison George W. or | 1,547.75 |
| 424599 | Aber, John | 519.31 |
| 428870 | Adsit, Harry B. | 119.50 |
| 441515 | Adamx, Herman | 344.83 |
| 459374 | Aaron, Francis A. Dr. | 53.34 |
| 430092 | Armstrong, Nan M. | 9,058.00 |
| 430174 | Armstrong, Adam M. | 237.46 |
| 434546 | Achtzehn, Paul, or | 1,185.96 |
| 437068 | Arbuthnot, Joseph B., or | 367.45 |
| 439462 | Ainisman, Harry | 3,560.08 |
| 448112 | Andrews, Philip, or | 3,380.48 |
| 470362 | Arelt, John M., or | 1,050.37 |
| 471593 | Amrhein, Katherine | 82.21 |
| 471504 | Audet, F. J., or | 1,061.61 |
| 387105 | Arnold, Florence | 675.74 |
| 392741 | Austin, Harriet M. | 666.80 |
| 399002 | Atkinson, Avis A. | 87.19 |
| 407108 | Abel, John, or | 685.27 |
| 472296 | Aiello, Andrea | 1,770.81 |
| 465170 | Aaron, Francis A. | 51.70 |
| 482372 | Arbuthnot, Mae R. | 630.60 |
| 232277 | Auron, Annie | 1,138.11 |
| 238072 | Abraham, Dora V. | 2,082.09 |
| 311995 | Allen, Edna | 146.17 |
| 315370 | Armstrong, Rebecca M. | 2,806.98 |
| 410732 | Armstrong, Elizabeth S. | 292.37 |
| 412568 | Arnold, Simon H. | 37.26 |
| 414145 | Adams, William C. | 47.76 |
| 451724 | Adams, Isabella | 245.24 |
| 454593 | Austin, Isabella G. | 61.60 |
| 466302 | Anderson, Agnes L. | 5,409.42 |
| 466613 | Ahlborn, Chas. W. | 159.82 |
| 455161 | Archibald, Rose | 197.78 |
| 456739 | Altwater, F. Ross | 1,223.45 |
| 457740 | Alpern, Lucille | 351.30 |
| 475514 | Aiello, Mary | 2,428.82 |
| 475567 | Aiello, Andrea | 1,334.05 |
| 476019 | Andia, Angeline | 1,073.31 |
| 477013 | Ayers, C. E., or | 5,369.60 |
| 477022 | Arthur, Mildred C. | 134.23 |
| 477921 | Agnew, Edith Y., or | 5,292.92 |
| 480012 | Allen, Kathryn S. R. | 105.98 |

B

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| 346487 | Brugwin, Mary | 200.09 |
| 348541 | Brideson, Edna S. | 157.49 |
| 349248 | Brothers, Florence A. | 374.57 |
| 350522 | Baumgartel, Dora H. | 1,661.26 |
| 351180 | Beadling, Annie | 60.75 |
| 371258 | Birkel, Sophia | 57.83 |
| 375091 | Blue, Elizabeth S. | 58.85 |
| 383095 | Byers, Clara | 110.43 |
| 384867 | Burgo, Jennie F. | 454.43 |
| 425657 | Bover, Lulu Y. | 28.60 |
| 428028 | Bumgarner, Maybelle O. | 409.93 |
| 428268 | Blum, Emma M. | 1,281.07 |
| 428471 | Banks, Ruth A. | 6,884.74 |
| 429876 | Best, A. Maude | 58.71 |
| 441144 | Burger, Fvelyn O. | 163.78 |
| 442225 | Balestrieri, Frank | 1,166.70 |
| 443059 | Bulford, Dorothy E. | 596.73 |
| 443123 | Brinker, Elizabeth S. | 1,125.46 |
| 443990 | Bovd, Anna K. | 2,734.92 |
| 444387 | Bielski, Ruth K. | 101.59 |
| 445060 | Bauer, Dorothy M. | 274.16 |
| 462302 | Bloomer, Rose, Estate | 9,717.78 |
| 462695 | Brahm, Ernest F. | 126.70 |
| 391775 | Baksey, Mary | 6,714.02 |
| 392441 | Bruckman, Margaret L. K. | 43.46 |
| 393983 | Brown, Anna | 1,216.65 |
| 397070 | Bernstein, Joseph | 144.62 |
| 397489 | Brockett, Mathilda M. | 91.77 |
| 399297 | Bianchini, Lorenzo | 122.57 |
| 403598 | Boggs, Ninian E. | 1,096.80 |
| 404471 | Brown, Emma V. | 142.69 |
| 404600 | Bretch, Florence L. | 1,245.25 |
| 401920 | Burke, Mary E. | 4,232.81 |
| 406106 | Betz, Bernard J. | 96.55 |

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 472151 | Blank, Louis R., or | 399.47 |
| 472189 | Burns, Edward R. | 1,689.56 |
| 472941 | Burns, Michael J., or | 6,301.85 |
| 473189 | Burton, Mavanawe | 395.65 |
| 473298 | Barth, Emma C. | 141.61 |
| 473478 | Bown, Maud H. | 847.84 |
| 473752 | Brett, Edward F., or | 3,053.91 |
| 474006 | Baer, Charles H., or | 81.29 |
| 474408 | Blazier, Ruth J. | 108.86 |
| 474784 | Bersoni, Alexandro | 4,376.95 |
| 463723 | Berkeley, David S. | 416.53 |
| 463917 | Brown, Minnie | 1,802.44 |
| 464264 | Bisbey, John R., or | 396.50 |
| 464274 | Buechel, Sophia M. | 8,844.58 |
| 464675 | Bell, E. Daine | 364.73 |
| 464726 | Bruce, Alice | 19,890.95 |
| 464842 | Butler, Mary E. | 1,272.42 |
| 465068 | Barkin, Ray | 3,931.68 |
| 465776 | Bethke, Merle H., or | 574.39 |
| 417550 | Blumer, Sadie L. | 251.40 |
| 418279 | Bardonner, Mary R. | 802.72 |
| 420035 | Brinn, Harold L. | 552.91 |
| 420335 | Butera, Francesco, or | 406.08 |
| 421380 | Buchman, George L. | 62.75 |
| 422806 | Bowman, Anna H. | 453.59 |
| 423156 | Behling, Katherine E. | 3,788.38 |
| 423412 | Byrnes, Kathleen W. | 98.41 |
| 455446 | Bishop, Franklin W. | 105.98 |
| 455917 | Bonshire, Edward L. or | 216.47 |
| 455995 | Bell, James C. | 553.67 |
| 455996 | Bell, James C. | 553.67 |
| 455998 | Bell, James C. | 439.91 |
| 457487 | Bishop, Ralph E. | 113.34 |
| 457789 | Broadley, Harry H., or | 131.83 |
| 458542 | Beardsley, Hannah | 281.84 |
| 475101 | Bach, Joe, or | 8,803.92 |
| 476102 | Burgunder, Ann E. | 214.35 |
| 477283 | Bates, Grover C., or | 4,288.53 |
| 477689 | Baum, Raymond N., Jr. | 3,926.30 |
| 477731 | Barton, Margaret, or | 594.28 |
| 477929 | Blendinger, Catherine | 382.24 |
| 478423 | Blue, Margaret B. | 171.37 |
| 478616 | Buehn, William | 80.60 |
| 480016 | Baldwin, Mary R. | 105.98 |
| 135003 | Bardsley, Elizabeth H. | 38.48 |
| 150075 | Bowman, Charles W. | 810.62 |
| 193560 | Baker, Sarah P. | 5,834.67 |
| 198908 | Bryant, Charles S. | 42.69 |
| 219660 | Buhler, Freda | 91.78 |
| 227915 | Bingler, Margaret M. | 300.30 |
| 236676 | Bell, Rhoda | 6,090.59 |
| 300213 | Burton, Mavanawe | 3,064.72 |
| 318761 | Bigleman, Lewis C. | 3,478.71 |
| 323032 | Brenneman, Martha E. | 231.90 |
| 323822 | Balmer, Mary J. | 1,927.91 |
| 328229 | Brallier, Margaret | 229.87 |
| 329525 | Breeze, Emeline | 2,182.30 |
| 332454 | Boyd, Camellia | 137.28 |
| 408037 | Bauer, Florence G. | 266.73 |
| 408928 | Butcher, Tresa | 445.96 |
| 409419 | Bowers, Frances Lund | 71.70 |
| 409668 | Bruggeman, Charles A., or | 193.08 |
| 409676 | Burton, Roberta M. | 389.85 |
| 410346 | Blackburn, Olive | 43.44 |
| 410859 | Bonar, Edith W. | 589.13 |
| 411555 | Bingler, Johanna C. | 2,106.34 |
| 414430 | Berson, Hyman, Jr. | 47.04 |
| 414869 | Bornscheuer, Robert | 149.66 |
| 416647 | Burchardt, Marie, or | 3,703.86 |
| 451342 | Byers, Martha W. | 43.06 |
| 452079 | Byrnes, John J. | 46.01 |
| 452401 | Buetzow, Karl F. H. | 154.29 |
| 452600 | Bauer, Carl F., Jr., or | 816.92 |
| 452692 | Beyer, Helen E. | 86.50 |
| 453403 | Bingham, Jennie S. | 1,529.00 |
| 454211 | Brennan, Margaret K. | 363.67 |
| 454971 | Beane, Virginia K. | 7,628.22 |
| 467471 | Badger, Sophie R. | 18,389.92 |
| 468136 | Braun, Elizabeth J. | 294.53 |
| 468529 | Block, Eleanor C. | 150.93 |
| 468768 | Bourman, Samuel | 1,619.95 |
| 467113 | Blaser, Walter L. | 698.37 |
| 430648 | Brown, John C. | 309.77 |
| 430859 | Busher, John M. | 120.09 |
| 430898 | Brown, Emmaline B. | 156.55 |
| 431045 | Barclav, John R., and | 367.39 |
| 430802 | Baer, Eva E. | 2,733.86 |
| 424113 | Black, John, or | 1,134.85 |
| 434393 | Black, Ella M. | 3,956.77 |
| 434565 | Reabout, Sophie | 514.53 |
| 435945 | Baughman, James D. | 7,623.48 |
| 435600 | Burton, Florence E. | 139.30 |
| 435962 | Bvalko, Martha | 790.57 |
| 436055 | Broff, Celia | 159.26 |
| 436299 | Rhunenstein, Julia | 511.31 |
| 436865 | Bender, Margaret | 100.32 |
| 437696 | Brennen, Vera | 5,685.17 |
| 437053 | Bates, Emily H. | 591.53 |
| 440003 | Ropez, Jennie F. | 366.08 |
| 440784 | Becker, Carl H., Sr. | 166.25 |

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|--------|----------------------------|--|----------|--------|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| 446113 | Ballas, Kathryn R. | | 387.95 | 451701 | Coventry, Jessie B. | | 108.08 |
| 446512 | Becker, George B., or | | 9,005.48 | 452410 | Craig, Alberta Price | | 214.02 |
| 447325 | Bludrath, Mary | | 9,772.64 | 452861 | Creely, Robert and | | 1,092.48 |
| 447423 | Booch, Minnie E. | | 1,053.47 | 453137 | Crissman, Pauline A. | | 56.73 |
| 448353 | Burger, Evelyn O. | | 163.78 | 453455 | Cohen, Ida | | 3,067.90 |
| 448707 | Barnett, Lawrence, or | | 216.99 | 453510 | Clarke, May M. | | 3,743.28 |
| 448754 | Brown, James E. | | 1,207.75 | 453680 | Cronin, Ellen M. | | 116.16 |
| 448864 | Bethker, Albertina | | 1,275.86 | 467091 | Clark, Catherine S. | | 613.40 |
| 449077 | Brooks, Mary H. | | 530.14 | 430189 | Connolly, Lillian E. | | 730.12 |
| 449288 | Bowen, Robert N., Dr. | | 42.98 | 432801 | Carson, Harry E. | | 859.17 |
| 449313 | Bittlebrun, John A. L., or | | 108.27 | 433165 | Corbett, Helen A. | | 1,256.45 |
| 449405 | Bradley, Jean H. | | 142.45 | 433462 | Cohen, Alfred J., or | | 352.12 |
| 449445 | Boltz, Martha | | 860.90 | 434298 | Conley, William P. and | | 1,550.42 |
| 469795 | Bucher, Edward, or | | 122.35 | 435793 | Cooney, Mary A. | | 307.79 |
| 470905 | Brown, Harry, J., Jr. | | 428.79 | 436312 | Citizens Committee | | 156.13 |
| 483258 | Burrows, Claudia A. | | 1,051.01 | 436844 | Clark, Edith J. | | 720.52 |
| 483330 | Boltz, Robert O., or | | 366.63 | 436925 | Cotter, Garratt W. | | 104.44 |
| 483776 | Ber, Anna, or | | 1,593.32 | 438452 | Cocco, George | | 260.11 |
| 483827 | Bartlett, Effa M. | | 5,229.03 | 438880 | Carlson, Melzina B. | | 3,475.74 |
| 484053 | Badger, Harry R. | | 4,176.28 | 438909 | Creighton, Robert D. | | 3,935.54 |
| 484097 | Beardsley, Isabell, or | | 1,053.71 | 439281 | Campbell, Alexander, or | | 4,303.74 |
| 484177 | Boyd, Milton A. | | 5,220.36 | 440542 | Conley, Lawrence | | 66.84 |
| 484784 | Bishop, Mary M., or | | 1,507.42 | 446240 | Carnes, Harry E., or | | 281.53 |
| 481906 | Bader, Edith L. | | 2,105.52 | 447491 | Cohen, Esther P. | | 449.77 |
| 482869 | Brownell, John E. | | 3,666.74 | 447492 | Cohen, Esther P. | | 499.52 |
| | | | | 447906 | Carmack, James I. | | 63.63 |
| | | | | 450183 | Cleary, William P. | | 481.69 |
| | | | | 450354 | Clay, Wava F. | | 967.22 |
| | | | | 470355 | Carr, John S., or | | 591.54 |
| | | | | 470743 | Cohen, Blanche | | 546.70 |
| | | | | 471301 | Custer, E. Philip | | 314.88 |
| | | | | 484401 | Carey, Frank J., or | | 1,319.39 |
| | | | | 484571 | Crilley, Jane F. | | 289.89 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | D | | |
| 338033 | Comer, Delia | | 578.43 | 335210 | Donahue, Timothy | | 173.63 |
| 352712 | Coakley, Hanna | | 537.40 | 345719 | Dodds, Wallace T. | | 35.29 |
| 354009 | Curry, Edward A. | | 109.36 | 351491 | DeLeo, Mamie | | 52.80 |
| 365932 | Clark, Mayme A. | | 53.87 | 354953 | Doyle, Mary | | 1,703.98 |
| 424327 | Chinchura, Josef, or | | 8,460.50 | 355308 | Daugherty, Ellen | | 61.55 |
| 424384 | Connor, Roy B., Jr. | | 379.33 | 357573 | Devlin, Stella | | 11,642.27 |
| 425978 | Carter, Ethel H. | | 106.62 | 372011 | Devlin, Mary | | 118.71 |
| 441673 | Conlin, Elizabeth | | 4,526.07 | 379888 | Devlin, Margaret | | 35.37 |
| 442134 | Coyle, Maggie T. | | 1,913.82 | 380390 | Dominicus, Raphael | | 574.73 |
| 442191 | Clark, Maud E. | | 3,048.80 | 383335 | Duffy, Annie | | 81.21 |
| 442886 | Carroll, Thomas J. | | 2,321.67 | 429221 | Dunbar, James C. | | 149.18 |
| 444555 | Canter, Isabelle | | 2,852.66 | 442079 | Durner, Ethel P. | | 191.90 |
| 444741 | Cline, Sadie M. | | 581.21 | 443432 | Denny, Annie B. | | 3,743.42 |
| 444933 | Carson, Melzina B. | | 1,692.17 | 443433 | Denny, Margaret F. | | 2,471.40 |
| 445390 | Castelli, Vincent H. | | 1,289.63 | 444106 | Davis, Joseph P. | | 45.09 |
| 445493 | Clements, Dorothy M. | | 66.28 | 444920 | Dietrich, Rose E. | | 1,813.49 |
| 445995 | Carroll, Joseph A., and | | 319.27 | 459270 | Diskinn, John | | 2,404.11 |
| 459163 | Crilley, Joseph J., or | | 879.40 | 461074 | Dennis, Louise C. | | 348.38 |
| 460046 | Connellly, Helen | | 3,336.99 | 420778 | Day, Stella C. | | 318.12 |
| 460468 | Cranston, H. G. | | 943.92 | 423872 | Dible, Stella C. | | 345.70 |
| 461063 | Cooper, Dorothy M. | | 1,411.97 | 455513 | Davis, Florence | | 8,371. |

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|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| 430146 Dugan, Julia M. | 108.54 | 480606 Finkelhor, Esther S. | 5,259.86 |
| 430661 Dysart, Laberta | 109.36 | 154155 Frame, A. J. | 8,462.86 |
| 430814 Dzula, Julia | 746.16 | 210954 Fleming, Cora | 412.21 |
| 434248 Duff, C. Bennett, or | 564.67 | 217094 Federoff, John, Estate | 318.45 |
| 435253 Darling, Kathryn | 3,102.35 | 271706 Fortunato, Nicola | 964.98 |
| 435902 Davis, James, or | 64.41 | 291820 Flaherty, Annie | 176.84 |
| 437122 Di Lillo, Dante | 92.06 | 298089 Fisher, Cora E. | 319.63 |
| 439276 Donatelli, Falco, or | 2,252.25 | 311954 Fricke, Sophie | 1,163.15 |
| 439621 Duff, Paul M., or | 113.82 | 319711 Fisher, Nellie | 1,598.53 |
| 439687 Deberson, M. Sinclair | 87.92 | 324506 Fisher, Elizabeth | 697.19 |
| 440153 Daugherty, Norma C. | 620.82 | 329391 Fisher, Charles H. | 42.29 |
| 448578 Duff, Alfred T. | 42.96 | 332796 Fricke, Sophie | 60.99 |
| 450065 Doran, Julia K. | 434.85 | 408671 Follansbee, Mary H. | 57.44 |
| 450817 Deutsch, Sophia P. | 1,267.24 | 410861 Flynn, John F. | 435.59 |
| 459571 Dick, Milton L., or | 468.91 | 412267 Farrell, Perry, or | 976.52 |
| 484129 Dickson, Mary | 209.98 | 414364 Feeney, Barbara | 2,693.29 |
| 484208 Donahue, Mary | 3,132.21 | 415113 Fleckenstein, George V. | 48.44 |
| 433613 Deckenbaugh, Andrew L. | 102.85 | 453345 Frailberg, Bertha | 594.54 |
| E | | | |
| 352407 Evans, Mary M. | 479.24 | 454974 Faise, Jane W. | 121.65 |
| 360606 Enright, Thomas | 4,748.85 | 466894 Falk, Amalie | 1,239.15 |
| 424381 Eber, Herman L. | 124.05 | 467938 Ferson, Meredith E., or | 287.26 |
| 426475 Elton, Charles W. | 57.69 | 430871 Ferguson, Britta R. | 86.06 |
| 427681 Easley, Alice K. | 344.46 | 432093 Fennessy, Phoebe | 714.10 |
| 429167 Elinow, Lillian | 557.47 | 432781 Faessel, Marie K. | 14,021.41 |
| 445616 Edmunds, Florence M. | 941.14 | 432820 Forsythe, Robert P. or | 1,090.15 |
| 459999 Engel, Anna E. | 227.26 | 434557 Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 489.69 |
| 460106 Eisanan, Jack H. and | 87.30 | 434558 Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 614.38 |
| 460449 Ely, Bertha F. | 1,134.14 | 435116 Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 5,242.26 |
| 417870 Elmen, Joseph E., or | 1,898.28 | 437550 Ferson, David or | 2,620.72 |
| 423327 Eberle, Atlee C. | 1,899.14 | 439837 Flynn, Elizabeth C. | 76.47 |
| 455736 Embree, Gladys E. | 930.06 | 446365 Funk, Martha G. | 929.44 |
| 458391 Ehrenwerth, Rose | 98.75 | 447710 Finnessy, Elizabeth L. | 5,132.27 |
| 458398 Elman, Ida E. | 212.30 | 449998 Finkelhor, Robert K. | 191.73 |
| 475534 Essig, Howard J., or | 438.95 | 450705 Fogut, Mary | 915.73 |
| 475856 Ezzat, Hafiza | 6,696.13 | 450900 Fullwood, Herbert S. | 366.57 |
| 475890 Englert, Elizabeth M. | 616.85 | 469874 Felix, Dorothy B. | 135.16 |
| 477291 Eisenhauer, Amelia | 1,315.24 | 469875 Felix, Dorothy B. | 135.14 |
| 397625 Englert, Arthur F. | 1,342.94 | 469876 Felix, Dorothy B. | 135.15 |
| 398013 Ejzak, Frank | 142.90 | 469877 Felix, Dorothy B. | 134.10 |
| 400562 Elmore, Daniel | 54.46 | 470156 Fish, Elsie N. | 5,450.72 |
| 406908 Evans, Nellie | 276.00 | 470418 Flaherty, James J. or | 545.14 |
| 473101 Elman, Marie | 1,145.47 | 471988 Flanigan, John J. (Jr.) or | 7,903.14 |
| 162411 English, Lizzie D., Estate | 1,601.17 | 483297 Fahnstock, Rosalie | 523.76 |
| 214008 Elliott, William H. | 13,309.23 | 482730 Fedorko, Nick | 1,516.42 |
| 254232 Esler, James | 51.06 | 484130 Finegold, Beatrice, or | 196.36 |
| 306199 Evans, Elizabeth B. | 1,812.87 | 484167 Fink, Bennie | 1,566.11 |
| 409861 Evans, Elizabeth B. | 76.14 | 484193 France, Betty R., or | 877.22 |
| 414116 Englert, Kathryn | 11.99 | 484600 Fitzgerald, Mary, or | 348.23 |
| 416541 Eckhardt, Andrew E. | 4,883.48 | 484849 Flynn, John A. | 1,405.73 |
| 468111 Emme, Isabella C. | 2,006.38 | 389447 Flinn, Anna L. | 267.24 |
| 434269 Elmen, Joseph E. | 146.68 | 392656 Foust, Mae | 1,000.88 |
| 435581 Escher, M. Roberta | 338.28 | 394720 Fanning, Margaret J. | 157.98 |
| 436891 Eakin, K. Salome S. | 160.84 | 403255 Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 1,007.97 |
| 437715 Emouen, Mary | 599.63 | 404240 Fisher, Gertrude V. | 436.37 |
| 447290 Edgar, Clara | 909.32 | 407619 Foster, Sarah R. | 36.82 |
| 447291 Edgar, Mary L. | 735.51 | 472275 Farmer, Harry O., or | 171.42 |
| 449105 Emerv, Boyd A., or | 121.52 | 472825 Flinn, Robert | 719.74 |
| F | | | |
| 340570 Fricke, Sophie | 349.49 | 473096 Funk, Ada | 1,316.49 |
| 342461 Fawcett, Olive | 998.07 | 473312 Flohr, Cecelia M. | 248.17 |
| 356212 Falce, Giuseppe | 116.09 | 474765 Fung, Hay, or | 12,924.90 |
| 367014 Fadock, Stephen W. | 1,325.72 | 463071 Fritsch, George | 488.93 |
| 425140 Fuhrer, Cecilia | 574.66 | 463091 Fairfield, Charles G., or | 3,268.11 |
| 426577 Flickinger, Myrtle E. | 746.42 | 465100 Finger, George, or | 1,648.17 |
| 427623 Faessel, Marie K. | 4,443.53 | 465659 Felton, Edna C. | 1,979.48 |
| 428252 Fehr, George M. | 174.19 | 481207 Fluke, Beatrice | 188.46 |
| 429322 Frankenberg, Robt. E. | 111.59 | G | |
| 443719 Feeney, Michael | 1,539.31 | 327790 Goode, Robert B. | 820.23 |
| 443721 Feeney, John | 2,123.64 | 341812 Gallagher, Pauline | 2,272.46 |
| 443842 Frazier, Jennie | 91.58 | 345496 Ginniff, Maria G. | 1,075.18 |
| 445217 Fischer, Jacob N., or | 2,794.33 | 382432 Grzyb, Barbara | 298.54 |
| 459100 Freed, Frances M. | 7,467.66 | 425713 Gonet, Antoinette M. | 878.81 |
| 459171 Foster, Bertha O. | 166.04 | 429588 Gavin, Emma | 429.91 |
| 459450 Flickinger, Henrietta B. | 1,247.64 | 442716 Geinzer, Stella | 41.04 |
| 459451 Flickinger, Henrietta B. | 598.76 | 444426 George, Oliver E., or | 137.79 |
| 462658 Ferguson, William | 1,062.14 | 445921 Gens, Gertrude | 10,402.69 |
| 417696 Fleckenstein, George V. | 128.76 | 460003 Garbrean, John L. | 4,128.93 |
| 417711 Flagerstrom, Fred V. | 43.27 | 461005 Garvin, Marion S. | 499.52 |
| 419691 Frohlich, Mary E. | 523.45 | 430202 Gropper, Sara | 330.80 |
| 420230 Falce, Concetta | 116.09 | 430340 Grau, Harry S. | 834.55 |
| 420352 Flammer, Catherine W. | 310.85 | 432330 Graham, George R. | 448.15 |
| 420685 Flohr, Cecilia M. | 151.32 | 433150 Garvey, Mildred L. | 106.45 |
| 420739 Foster, Mary E. | 540.64 | 433222 Given, Annie F. | 2,284.82 |
| 455109 Fuhrer, John E., or | 558.74 | 434528 Glick, Jack D. | 30.85 |
| 456237 Flaherty, Anne C. | 451.19 | 435237 Garr, Max, or | 1,612.23 |
| 456261 Farrow, Stanley L. | 62.28 | 435875 Gassner, Louise | 1,145.86 |
| 456853 Fehr, Viola E. | 120.19 | 437070 Gray, A. Jean | 144.26 |
| 458148 Fraas, Hans | 121.43 | 437239 Gordon, Robert G., and | 60.75 |
| 458443 Fava, Felix and | 198.75 | 437968 Cubits, Anna | 90.34 |
| 458899 Fodor, Esther | 576.32 | 438207 Grossman, Sadie L. | 5,099.00 |
| 477586 Flanagan, Adelaide M. | 321.13 | 439916 Garvin, Caroline L., Estate | 3,295.43 |
| 477819 Flechsig, William | 4,375.35 | 440194 Goetz, Joseph R., or | 169.90 |
| 478104 Fava, Lucia M. | 558.72 | 446055 Graham, George R. | 253.75 |
| 478394 Faries, John S. | 698.67 | 450530 Gray, R. Earl, or | 1,190.55 |
| 480167 Fingold, Helen H., or | 793.62 | 470583 Goldblum, Martha | 4,577.61 |
| | | 471071 Gorsick, Wm. A., or | 1,903.76 |
| | | 471316 Gusatin, John, or | 4,205.63 |
| | | 483495 Gillson, Margery S. | 807.13 |
| | | 484178 Goldberg, Anna | 1,461.70 |

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| 417071 | Gwynn, Martin R., or | 1,394.38 |
| 417496 | Guenther, Harry J., or | 237.17 |
| 420488 | Gubits, Frank, or | 764.44 |
| 422256 | Golubofsky, Peter | 229.89 |
| 455807 | Geis, Theresa | 461.18 |
| 456439 | Gates, Cora G. | 657.21 |
| 457426 | Gollings, R. Haworth | 131.59 |
| 457564 | Germeyer, Marion J. | 264.30 |
| 458856 | Gieske, Emma M. | 386.87 |
| 475060 | Geis, Theresa | 756.40 |
| 475739 | Gould, Milton | 4,324.27 |
| 476478 | Graham, Madeline M. | 908.32 |
| 477858 | Gertzinger, Richard | 747.03 |
| 477992 | Gray, Constance D. | 123.37 |
| 478288 | Grabe, Louise H., or | 5,270.11 |
| 478923 | Gitschler, Anne | 4,260.22 |
| 479092 | Goughenour, C. W., or | 12,909.08 |
| 480022 | Graul, Christine | 105.98 |
| 480265 | Gold, Sam | 251.16 |
| 98128 | Gamwell, Roland B. | 246.92 |
| 163442 | Gilliland, Robert M. | 2,915.13 |
| 312157 | Goldstein, Abe | 9,283.69 |
| 451223 | Gaefke, Willis F. | 79.74 |
| 452295 | Ganoe, Robert | 541.20 |
| 452693 | Gassner, Louise | 154.34 |
| 452920 | Gerneth, Joseph J., or | 522.75 |
| 453596 | Gonet, Anne L. | 90.54 |
| 453643 | Gemperle, Laverne C. | 39.27 |
| 454973 | Graham, F. Jape | 174.75 |
| 466655 | Glenn, James R., Jr. | 673.14 |
| 467897 | Gannon, John T. | 565.30 |
| 392214 | Griffin, Catherine | 6,218.25 |
| 398832 | Gardner, L. Olga | 935.25 |
| 400478 | Graff, Carrie | 6,136.18 |
| 403919 | Gosser, Earle | 216.82 |
| 407575 | Greb, Henry | 8,086.04 |
| 472969 | Groves, Sarah Ann | 2,325.71 |
| 473402 | Gondelot, Antoinette E. or | 8,632.27 |
| 407580 | Greb, Anna | 8,086.04 |
| 481707 | Gracey, Harold W., or | 3,269.22 |
| 482918 | Goodrich, Hubert J., or | 5,797.47 |

H

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 349535 | Hoh, Carrie M. Estate | 4,483.04 |
| 350445 | Hubner, Louise K. | 4,655.16 |
| 351899 | Hieber, Katherine C. | 4,108.80 |
| 353287 | Hamilton, Georgia H. | 2,238.02 |
| 361370 | Hanratty, Minnie | 5,143.12 |
| 366335 | Hochswender, Davis M. | 147.34 |
| 366703 | Herman, Bessie | 2,439.73 |
| 384284 | Hlavska, Annie | 313.14 |
| 385670 | Hone, Andrew J. | 3,770.37 |
| 425052 | Heimbuecher, William C., or | 3,422.60 |
| 426696 | Hubbard, Donald E. | 159.00 |
| 427917 | Hutchinson, Liola K. | 1,599.51 |
| 428610 | Harris, Henry | 703.14 |
| 429744 | Haney, Howard A. | 2,040.46 |
| 441072 | Hoffman, Francis R. | 106.15 |
| 441235 | Hamilton, Amy L. | 2,323.96 |
| 441628 | Hoffman, Elizabeth | 840.47 |
| 441688 | Heckert, Amelia S. | 636.55 |
| 442574 | Hay, Ellen A. | 652.60 |
| 442615 | Herron, E. W. | 184.35 |
| 443663 | Hiner, Jessie B. | 246.86 |
| 444445 | Hubbard, Florence L. | 3,028.18 |
| 444710 | Hubbard, Florence L. | 5,118.20 |
| 445417 | Helper, Mandel | 1,278.36 |
| 445620 | Hunzinger, Florence | 196.92 |
| 459644 | Herron, Eugene W. | 214.16 |
| 459730 | Hoak, W. H., M. D. | 61.94 |
| 460524 | Howard, Edwin J., or | 36.80 |
| 460639 | Hoerner, Herman J. Jr., or | 220.92 |
| 460816 | Hoeltzel, Helen C. | 170.42 |
| 461993 | Hassinger, Catherine E. | 361.75 |
| 461994 | Hassinger, Calvin L. | 125.54 |
| 365264 | Herron, Eugene | 1,648.19 |
| 135027 | Hammersmith, Annie | 6,298.93 |
| 154111 | Harrison, William O. | 1,193.52 |
| 183804 | Haarlander, Emma | 1,399.22 |
| 186631 | Holmes, Annie | 612.77 |
| 228180 | Heim, W. S. | 592.28 |
| 261377 | Helmold, Fannie F., Estate | 129.10 |
| 263661 | Hill, Rosa E. | 293.73 |
| 276460 | Humphries, Ida M. | 1,721.88 |
| 277549 | Heimbuecher, Simon J. | 461.41 |
| 301913 | Harrigan, Sadie C. | 9,426.78 |
| 304494 | Haselett, Kathryn R. | 59.95 |
| 305351 | Hone, Rosa | 684.71 |
| 313883 | Haws, Florence | 4,842.24 |
| 323300 | Hess, Minnie F. | 276.40 |
| 408479 | Henn, William | 183.01 |
| 409234 | Huffnagel, Henry J. | 5,775.63 |
| 410477 | Hoffman, Tille | 723.23 |
| 411985 | Haas, Anna | 1,312.05 |
| 412635 | Holtz, Alma | 1,588.95 |
| 414265 | Fauch, Katherine | 2,302.43 |
| 414275 | Heibling, Clara | 799.82 |
| 414994 | Hogan, Gladys | 75.18 |
| 416592 | Heard, Elizabeth | 270.08 |

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| 451336 | Hatz, Mary A. | 1,867.16 |
| 451984 | Hunter, Laura | 355.53 |
| 452630 | Hemersbach, Frank J. and | 91.70 |
| 452777 | Hibbs, Lorraine E. | 184.42 |
| 453595 | Hudle, Mertie E. | 3,775.64 |
| 466854 | Haas, Helen | 1,783.72 |
| 467977 | Hoeltzel, Magdalena | 2,522.91 |
| 468643 | Harvey, Elizabeth M. | 1,456.86 |
| 468818 | Haupt, Gertrude I. | 437.62 |
| 468643 | Haupt, Gertrude I. | 437.62 |
| 468950 | Hutchinson, Kathryn, or | 1,420.74 |
| 387699 | Handte, Elizabeth, Estate | 1,674.16 |
| 390953 | Helehy, Allan R. | 106.83 |
| 393679 | Holmes, Sarah G. | 44.45 |
| 396721 | Hares, James | 541.63 |
| 397289 | Haney, Caroline P. | 522.49 |
| 397976 | Hardiman, Edna E. | 1,063.44 |
| 398709 | Haley, Mary | 6,098.29 |
| 398826 | Henry, Wm. Laverne | 163.29 |
| 403530 | Heckerl, Elizabeth | 220.02 |
| 404806 | Hollen, William | 335.73 |
| 405069 | Heard, Charles C. | 86.66 |
| 405321 | Hayes, Clara | 48.70 |
| 405633 | Helm, John T. | 101.95 |
| 406458 | Haubner, Annie M. | 167.70 |
| 407158 | Houston, Margaret J., or | 110.45 |
| 473737 | Hoffman, Margaret M. | 109.83 |
| 473997 | Hoffman, Henry M. | 750.92 |
| 474121 | Hibbard, Mary J. | 1,547.44 |
| 474435 | Holsing, Mary A. | 780.33 |
| 474436 | Holsing, Mary A. | 3,796.51 |
| 474816 | Hill, Janet L. | 217.30 |
| 474981 | Holtz, Nathan, or | 542.33 |
| 464024 | Haas, Anna C. | 2,400.68 |
| 464056 | Herr, Carrie | 144.25 |
| 464471 | Heineman, Richard W., or | 2,762.80 |
| 465206 | Hall, Marguerite E. | 2,405.30 |
| 465642 | Heller, Arthur R., or | 363.91 |
| 465673 | Hanlon, Patrick J., or | 416.53 |
| 465705 | Houlthan, Elle | 6,896.86 |
| 481143 | Henrich, Joseph H., or | 208.96 |
| 430010 | Hoffman, Rev. Francis M. | 455.93 |
| 430308 | Hunter, Mary M. | 2,752.33 |
| 430961 | Herron, Winfred H. | 193.26 |
| 431183 | Haugh, Mary M. | 103.92 |
| 433343 | Hughes, Rose | 61.70 |
| 433641 | Herron, Winifred H. | 82.42 |
| 434331 | Hamilton, Dr. Robert C. | 192.17 |
| 435085 | Hedde, Ella M. | 2,959.06 |
| 435433 | Hay, Paul L., or | 440.42 |
| 435694 | Hoskinson, Thomas F. | 80.03 |
| 437298 | Harrison, Nicholas | 390.91 |
| 438189 | Hinkes, Ethel M. | 604.87 |
| 438234 | Hays, John A. | 157.73 |
| 440984 | Hogan, Catherine M. | 65.54 |
| 446825 | Heathcote, F. W., or | 172.66 |
| 447378 | Hayes, Jennie | 371.39 |
| 448141 | Hanna, M. Elizabeth | 1,262.76 |
| 449049 | Hess, Mary V. | 189.69 |
| 469991 | Harvey, Harry W., or | 51.12 |
| 470170 | Huston, Kathryn M. | 3,367.47 |
| 470514 | Harris, Joseph R., or | 277.98 |
| 471329 | Hosack, Mary A. | 283.30 |
| 483206 | Hoffman, Mary J. | 206.17 |
| 483221 | Horstman, Clair J., or | 408.06 |
| 483699 | Haggerty, Loretta | 320.67 |
| 483813 | Hoechstetter, Tekla, or | 247.09 |
| 484023 | Hingeley, Ida | 1,657.05 |
| 484351 | Hall, William R. | 5,628.63 |
| 484370 | Hall, Charlotte | 5,732.85 |
| 484422 | Henn, Gladys | 238.00 |
| 419967 | Huff, Hilda S. | 1,322.92 |
| 420076 | Holmes, Laura | 1,144.59 |
| 421129 | Harms, Howard C., or | 670.80 |
| 421443 | Hogan, Howard E., or | 1,078.63 |
| 421878 | Hastings, Salome H. | 85.47 |
| 422053 | Hughes, Rose | 126.09 |
| 422316 | Hughes, Thomas, or | 2,358.44 |
| 422320 | Henderson, Alexander J. | 3,117.33 |
| 422958 | Henry E. Agnes | 72.21 |
| 456411 | Hill, Thelma M. | 308.33 |
| 456537 | Hunt, William G., or | 1,109.45 |
| 456687 | Haberthur, William, or | 236.41 |
| 457024 | Hager, William, or | 146.28 |
| 457273 | Hunt, Cora F. | 6,013.74 |
| 457509 | Hopper, Edith A. | 2,373.75 |
| 457648 | Heimbuecher, Katherine E. | 3,911.37 |
| 457649 | Heimbuecher, Katherine E. | 904.13 |
| 458157 | Herr, Benjamin T., or | 120.25 |
| 458997 | Havey, May J. | 2,038.60 |
| 475330 | Huber, Monica | 238.37 |
| 476509 | Heflefinger, Dorothy M. | 170.59 |
| 477233 | Hamilton, Robert J. | 111.57 |
| 477375 | Hingeley, Ida K. | 1,078.90 |
| 477437 | Hausman, Lizzie | 1,751.33 |
| 477461 | Haas, Anna C. | 10,721.35 |
| 477742 | Hadden, Joseph C. | 432.40 |
| 478613 | Higgins, Mary M. | 191.61 |
| 479317 | Hardie, Donald M. | 830.23 |
| 479393 | Haase, Estella D. | 119.02 |

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| 480342 Hensler, Anna L. | 274.27 |
| 480823 Half, Henry C. | 2,249.71 |

I

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| 462608 Irwin, Margaret I. | 122.05 |
| 423384 Isaacs, Lysetta E. | 48.65 |
| 478206 Igersheim, John B., or .. | 4,816.06 |
| 416682 Isengard, Wm. J. | 595.63 |
| 469329 Ihnat, John, or | 1,575.07 |

J

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 365400 Jochumsen, Oliver C. | 6,964.50 |
| 367949 Jones, Nannie J. | 328.53 |
| 382656 Joyce, Margaret | 229.89 |
| 385175 Jena, Margaret E. | 2,550.20 |
| 424022 Joyce, Mary B. | 1,487.78 |
| 428323 Jacobs, Helen A. | 60.55 |
| 459613 Johnson, Anna C. | 202.83 |
| 461930 Joyce, Margaret F. | 87.68 |
| 462067 Joyce, Martin J., or .. | 61.09 |
| 441453 Januezewska, Honorata .. | 862.92 |
| 200968 Jones, Margaret R. | 1,309.12 |
| 313073 Jackson, Lucy I. | 62.66 |
| 316997 Jackumsen, John M. | 3,543.65 |
| 453158 Johnston, Ida B. | 77.23 |
| 453766 Johnston, Louise | 349.30 |
| 454945 Jones, Ross E., Sr. | 898.77 |
| 467418 Jackson, Andrew I. | 48.38 |
| 422238 Jones, Helena A. | 1,461.22 |
| 455595 Jarvis, Mary G. | 1,094.80 |
| 456160 Joy, Catherine | 1,727.74 |
| 476017 Jackson, Charles, or .. | 2,611.72 |
| 477794 Jackson, Ruth | 535.17 |
| 478683 Jackson, Estella M., or .. | 8,596.48 |
| 479998 Jones, Robert R. | 105.98 |
| 479999 Jones, Erskine J. | 105.98 |
| 480021 Jenkins, Margaret K. R. .. | 299.38 |
| 396791 James, Elizabeth | 332.41 |
| 472383 Johnson, Helen Z., or .. | 545.49 |
| 474512 Jansen, Marie J. | 1,169.94 |
| 463839 Johns, Paul | 328.09 |
| 464430 Judd, Anna | 944.09 |
| 481671 Johnston, Louis K. | 314.78 |
| 482476 Johnson, Reginald H. | 1,964.55 |
| 433196 Jackson, Anna M. | 63.54 |
| 436740 Joyce, Helen C. | 547.51 |
| 437115 Joyce, Margaret | 113.18 |
| 440502 Jackson, John R., or .. | 335.28 |
| 469605 Jonas, Paul D. | 141.60 |
| 483029 Joyce, Margaret | 161.83 |
| 484059 Johnston, Robert | |

K

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 344239 Kuenzig, Peter A. | 40.12 |
| 355958 Koerner, Clara C. | 3,783.26 |
| 362113 Keller, John C. | 127.06 |
| 371328 Keller, John C. | 155.86 |
| 377589 Knight, Pearl | 2,784.18 |
| 380762 Klein, Anna E. | 1,345.26 |
| 424404 Karkos, Marie A. | 644.76 |
| 424422 Kantz, Florence | 229.00 |
| 425618 Kohl, Bertha | 75.79 |
| 425809 Kitchen, Ethel S. | 937.62 |
| 428576 Kenyon, Elsie H. | 171.54 |
| 429791 Keller, Ida | 134.64 |
| 429964 Klimik, Helen | 33.31 |
| 442599 Kavanaugh, Daniel | 132.64 |
| 442850 Kerr, Agnes G. | 65.61 |
| 459398 Kiefer, Augustine J., or .. | 140.79 |
| 459967 Kane, Maggie | 593.61 |
| 460452 Kelly, Edward J., and .. | 150.19 |
| 460504 Kelly, Edward J., and .. | 200.01 |
| 461484 Kazmierowski, Anthonine | 74.29 |
| 417240 Kavanaugh, Ellen | 7,159.45 |
| 420224 Kreines, Moses S. | 3,062.32 |
| 421631 Kucher, Louis, or | 3,145.25 |
| 422508 Kelley, Roy, or | 684.50 |
| 422691 Kromka, Christine | 59.74 |
| 457467 Krokowski, Mary | 3,264.95 |
| 458477 Knauss, Joseph A., or .. | 150.52 |
| 475171 Kim, William C. | 6,617.42 |
| 476382 Kirkman, Ora A., or .. | 568.92 |
| 476973 Krokover, Pauline | 1,715.41 |
| 477556 Kuhn, William C., or .. | 347.04 |
| 477734 Kluka, Julia | 108.11 |
| 478508 Kline, Helen B. | 324.75 |
| 478527 Konick, Rose H. | 2,735.87 |
| 478861 Kline, Florence | 172.16 |
| 478864 Koch, Elizabeth A. | 2,430.60 |
| 479604 Knowlan, Elsie M. | 1,754.31 |
| 480288 Klinger, Clifford P., or .. | 117.57 |
| 480422 Kennedy, Minnie, or | 1,058.02 |
| 480974 Krakover, Allen S. | 426.61 |
| 116592 Kraus, Mary | 3,112.21 |
| 274182 Kelly, William C. | 2,289.39 |
| 276804 Kenna, Thomas F. | 4,697.12 |
| 279752 Kalin, Mark | 5,516.76 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 291117 Kearney, Bridget | 593.61 |
| 300935 Kupinski, Jesri | 59.55 |
| 301452 Kletter, Amanda | 1,790.38 |
| 324428 Kubecker, Mary | 367.48 |
| 408659 Kaplan, Joseph, or .. | 2,045.86 |
| 409188 Kessler, Morris | 3,275.79 |
| 409441 Kuhns, Thomas R. | 47.52 |
| 410110 Kalchthaler, John A. | 69.26 |
| 414189 Kemman, William | 686.44 |
| 415114 Kunze, Thelma G. | 107.40 |
| 415161 Kirsch, Harold G. | 132.97 |
| 416640 Kerr, B. Louis | 174.81 |
| 451187 Kovalcsik, Charles and .. | 124.71 |
| 452411 Klieger, Norman, or .. | 138.22 |
| 452933 Kelly, John J., or .. | 140.54 |
| 454074 Kress, Emma, or | 113.80 |
| 454575 Ketterer, Annie | 65.27 |
| 454630 Kelley, Bernard C. | 134.71 |
| 466119 Ketterer, Alfred, or .. | 328.10 |
| 466210 Kelly, Mildred R. | 211.70 |
| 466616 Kastelmeyer, Harry W. .. | 572.72 |
| 466819 Kieppick, Francis P., or .. | 319.30 |
| 467259 Kramer, Alexander, or .. | 1,555.92 |
| 413973 Kramer, Etta | 3,065.74 |
| 430121 Kennelly, Edward, or .. | 110.40 |
| 431901 Kozemiska, John, or .. | 174.88 |
| 433128 Kenning, Sam F., or .. | 607.78 |
| 433790 Klug, Helen W. | 569.04 |
| 435050 Krache, Mary | 3,409.95 |
| 435992 Kress, Rosie | 229.51 |
| 437261 Key, Agnes B. | 4,816.79 |
| 437887 Karpo, Esther R. | 39.76 |
| 438329 Kennedy, Eleanor | 5,077.27 |
| 439604 Kennedy, Ellen M. | 176.30 |
| 440553 Kaercher, Edward J. | 49.27 |
| 447453 Karasinska, Anna | 374.48 |
| 449102 Kaercher, Agnes L. | 198.07 |
| 450380 Kelly, Henry J. | 220.96 |
| 450755 Kuntz, Margaret A. | 107.21 |
| 469526 Kim, Jane B. | 947.46 |
| 469561 Kelly, Michael C., or .. | 51.76 |
| 470491 Kelly, Edward J., and .. | 111.21 |
| 470722 Kotvan, Joan | 52.99 |
| 484091 Kotzlers, Albert, or .. | 1,148.48 |
| 484212 Korff, Mamie B. | 3,132.21 |
| 484431 Kindt, Laura | 389.58 |
| 484570 Kelly, Claire C. | 51.75 |
| 387453 Kohn, Beatrice | 200.96 |
| 386463 Kelley, Kathryn N. | 1,351.34 |
| 402103 Kane, Cecelia | 1,425.40 |
| 405271 Kuznar, Pauline | 6,163.01 |
| 472262 Kelly, Edward J. | 25,029.20 |
| 463366 Krenz, Marie H. | 547.97 |
| 463375 Kiinneman, John, Jr. | 118.35 |
| 463704 Ketterer, Mary L. | 829.27 |
| 463721 Kubiak, Hipple, or .. | 687.06 |
| 463991 Klein, Agnes T. | 827.64 |
| 464133 Kuhn, Emma A. | 57.52 |
| 464816 Kier, Mary M. | 1,314.39 |
| 465148 Kameron, Milton I., or .. | 575.68 |
| 482107 Klein, Clarence J., or .. | 420.13 |
| 482871 Kirschbaum, Eleanor | 913.05 |
| 482917 Kissane, Agnes J. | 5,982.80 |

L

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 337252 Lukac, George | 30.85 |
| 341271 Lacock, Emily | 38.99 |
| 347025 Luchinsky, Andrew .. | 9,932.63 |
| 348177 Levier, Elizabeth W. | 349.10 |
| 351595 Littman, Bessie | 96.17 |
| 352019 Lipsitz, Sare | 2,680.96 |
| 354454 Lees, Matthew | 198.19 |
| 356065 Lindenberger, Rae F. | 216.62 |
| 358426 Lippard, Hazel | 592.15 |
| 369668 Lloyd, Mary | 1,208.40 |
| 370663 Lee, Ivy M. | 359.47 |
| 375927 Lomond, Anna E. | 3,989.61 |
| 384380 Logue, Boardley A. | 510.82 |
| 424094 Leightner, Marcella J. .. | 236.80 |
| 424487 Lange, Katharine | 82.41 |
| 427416 Lefkowsky, Lillian C. | 1,015.79 |
| 427431 Leightner, Marcella J. .. | 169.88 |
| 429025 Leetert, Anna E. | 31.88 |
| 441071 Levenson, Frieda | 63.08 |
| 441262 Lighthill, Stella | 114.07 |
| 459591 Lindner, Aron L. | 733.90 |
| 462870 Lee, Bridget | 13,697.44 |
| 418241 Lehman, Fritz, or | 99.43 |
| 419807 Lawson, Jean H. | 32.04 |
| 421722 Lockmiller, Emilie | 2,611.00 |
| 423601 Lindner, Maurice | 118.96 |
| 423654 Lofkowsky, Ike | 16,121.30 |
| 455310 Lawler, James J., or .. | 36.63 |
| 455623 Leebou, Florence | 83.79 |
| 456991 Lemberger, Carl, or .. | 121.61 |
| 457450 Liebert, Anna | 254.81 |
| 457813 Lane, William F. | 99.62 |
| 458197 Latos, Denis, or | 910.63 |
| 458584 Lennon, John E., or .. | 4,546.84 |

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|--------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| 458648 | Legros, Jane | 1,396.53 | 426880 | Maxwell, Annie P. | 67.89 |
| 458738 | Lee, Bridget | 1,126.84 | 428957 | Morgan, Ruth M. | 72.12 |
| 475464 | Long, Edith S. | 2,157.39 | 428988 | Merhaut, Hanna A. | 420.40 |
| 475679 | Loftis, Mabel F. | 4,982.89 | 429622 | Menn, Harry C. | 83.16 |
| 477354 | Lamberton, Jessie Estate | 173.15 | 442621 | Milanek, Paul, or | 300.70 |
| 477947 | Langan, James H. | 4,283.31 | 442755 | Messer, Ira R. | 300.91 |
| 477987 | Long, Annie E. | 1,484.92 | 442932 | Millford, Marie A. | 290.65 |
| 479323 | Ludin, Anna | 143.37 | 442937 | Mollenauer, Eleanor C. | 178.06 |
| 480003 | La Clair, Jean E. R. | 105.93 | 443300 | Moriarity, Thomas S. | 993.02 |
| 480410 | Lang, Minnie, or | 462.03 | 443811 | Merriman, Frederika W. | 188.32 |
| 480410 | Lang, Minnie, or | 462.03 | 443853 | Murphy, Alice, Estate | 1,364.04 |
| 480871 | Lysle, Geo. B. | 921.94 | 459072 | Minsky A. | 42.32 |
| 480872 | Lysle, Geo. B. | 921.95 | 459326 | Mendoza, Cella H. | 4,759.90 |
| 431202 | Lugowski, John, or | 325.69 | 461642 | Marshall, Charlotte E. | 62.00 |
| 431930 | Lefkowsky, Lillian C. | 2,910.59 | 462476 | Murphy, Regls C. | 255.27 |
| 433552 | Lotos, Denis | 34.61 | 339013 | Magrim, Feruccio | 225.61 |
| 433888 | Lamberger, Louis J., or | 181.60 | 418287 | Majchrzack, Anna | 4,379.74 |
| 434969 | Lippert, Willis E. | 60.06 | 419171 | Master, William M. | 164.99 |
| 435334 | Longmore, Ida S. | 694.02 | 420064 | Murphy, Stella | 1,443.67 |
| 436645 | Lindsay, Ada B. | 648.34 | 420316 | Moser, Paul | 148.84 |
| 436728 | Luettinger, Philipp J. | 248.89 | 420347 | Mitchell, Leonard W. | 7,662.31 |
| 437997 | Leech, Margaret | 1,209.84 | 422225 | Matuszeski, Katherine | 401.59 |
| 438223 | Lachner, Ernestine | 97.55 | 422478 | Manion, Sarah E. | 1,105.64 |
| 438415 | Lowrie, Anna | 248.76 | 423407 | Marshall, Stuart B., or | 775.20 |
| 439676 | Lilly, Romaine A. | 206.01 | 455800 | May, Carl F. | 653.61 |
| 440090 | Linsey, William C. | 77.71 | 456052 | Matsko, Anna | 1,315.05 |
| 446678 | Lynch, Mary L. | 581.70 | 456196 | Musher, Eleapor C. | 5,751.56 |
| 447475 | Leech, Joseph E., or | 473.22 | 456282 | Mang, Mary R. | 856.24 |
| 448866 | Laurent, A. A. | 1,164.05 | 456576 | Marks, J. Garland | 1,250.72 |
| 449408 | Leizure, Dorothy M. | 315.10 | 456592 | Meyer, Charles F., and | 1,290.57 |
| 449947 | Lipka, Barney | 8,951.70 | 456593 | Meyer, Charles F., and | 1,290.57 |
| 450410 | Levine, Edith B. | 3,847.86 | 456594 | Meyer, Charles F., and | 1,290.57 |
| 469173 | Lynch, John J. | 3,993.77 | 456624 | Malatesta, Sabina | 517.07 |
| 470569 | Liebschner, Amelia | 1,667.42 | 457269 | Morrison, J. B., and | 240.39 |
| 470962 | Laurent, Joseph | 99.04 | 457294 | Metzger, Mollie E. | 211.09 |
| 471080 | Leggett, Morgaret | 555.98 | 457295 | Metzger, Mollie E. | 240.43 |
| 471179 | Laurent, Margaret | 578.02 | 457491 | Marcus, Isadore | 83.38 |
| 483191 | Lloyd, James, or | 284.85 | 457632 | Mowry, Mary | 3,293.17 |
| 484219 | Levine, Harry, or | 15,765.15 | 458135 | Muir, Margaret | 580.42 |
| 484352 | Lichtenthaler, Minnie K. | 6,791.83 | 458136 | Muir, William | 895.71 |
| 484450 | Ludwig, Kathryn E. | 142.04 | 475182 | Middleman, Morris, or | 318.54 |
| 484667 | Luther, A. Myrtle | 1,846.29 | 475467 | Murray, Catherine | 1,093.69 |
| 388532 | Lowman, Anna R. | 93.30 | 475635 | Morrison, Alger E., or | 164.80 |
| 390794 | Lowmiller, Anna P. | 103.75 | 476219 | Miller, Peter F., or | 1,309.16 |
| 392446 | Lentnz, Catherine M. | 1,770.78 | 476849 | Manka, Louise A. | 498.90 |
| 393825 | Lichy, Joseph | 4,627.14 | 477732 | Meade, Neil G., or | 141.48 |
| 395255 | Lyddane, Mary S. | 2,192.14 | 477892 | Miller, Etta | 555.42 |
| 400069 | Lanning, Jennie | 15,104.95 | 477985 | Marchetti, Lorenzo | 7,410.00 |
| 403433 | Lang, Sarah | 31.54 | 478225 | Merchant, Catherine M. | 180.21 |
| 472674 | Lang, Olive | 549.59 | 480330 | Mallon, James P. | 111.27 |
| 473026 | Levin, Zelda | 5,899.09 | 480668 | Metzger, Mollie E. | 1,744.59 |
| 473121 | Levin, Simon M. | 336.59 | 389769 | Martin, Cora D. | 56.12 |
| 474616 | Lee, E. (Jr.), or | 4,606.23 | 391015 | Miller, Margaret T. | 249.41 |
| 395256 | Lyddane, Mary S. | 58.69 | 391106 | Melody, William E., Jr. | 88.98 |
| 463770 | Liffert, George | 116.09 | 396742 | Mohr, Margaret S. | 4,158.10 |
| 465775 | Lehone, Margaret K. | 65.53 | 400110 | Morris, Fannie | 120.10 |
| 465805 | Lehmon, Alon G., or | 800.55 | 404707 | Metzger, Clarence B. | 94.48 |
| 465978 | Lyle, Harriet S. | 2,153.82 | 407389 | Mollenauer, Eleanor C. | 955.53 |
| 481361 | Lascola, Joseph | 2,112.53 | 472387 | Minton, Julia | 618.51 |
| 482101 | Lani, Clara M. | 552.69 | 472515 | Martin, John O., or | 5,495.73 |
| 482520 | Lewellyn, Agnes | 5,255.04 | 472550 | Meehan, Nora C. | 1,832.52 |
| 482636 | Lichy, Michael, or | 2,693.99 | 474045 | Maxwell, Humphrey D., or | 307.32 |
| 482941 | Lefkowsky, Lillian C. | 15,739.13 | 473032 | Massa, Chas. A. | 1,622.72 |
| 144432 | Leopold, George | 1,601.42 | 473403 | Miller, Arthur S., or | 1,531.13 |
| 247877 | Lackey, S. J. | 36.50 | 474021 | Murphy, Elma E. | 93.39 |
| 331921 | Lippard, Gertrude | 7,714.48 | 474022 | Murphy, Elma E. | 93.39 |
| 408002 | Liebler, Minnie A. | 137.85 | 474248 | Machesney, H. Allen, Jr., or | 125.22 |
| 408208 | Leavy, Margaret | 2,126.20 | 403149 | Murray, Julia F. | 392.87 |
| 408632 | Ludwig, Ella L. | 602.91 | 463637 | Mandel, Herbert I., or | 5,329.59 |
| 408883 | Landis, George D., or | 112.67 | 463769 | Malvin, Jeannette | 1,008.32 |
| 409141 | Lawson, Archie S. (Jr.) | 67.62 | 463915 | Mungal, Pia | 57.94 |
| 411799 | Ley, Mary | 460.21 | 464035 | Marvin, Kathryn L. | 473.81 |
| 412386 | Lingenfelter, Anna | 1,080.51 | 465580 | Mutschler, Gustave W., gnd. | 464.31 |
| 413985 | Landis, Nellie M. | 115.01 | 474209 | Miller, Emma, Estate | 1,352.19 |
| 414521 | Lundberg, Emma | 833.22 | 481252 | Mihalik, Rev. Emil J. | 109.13 |
| 415158 | Liebschner, William A. | 1,405.14 | 482307 | Miles, Stanley R., or | 210.20 |
| 451269 | Lunardi, Pia | 5,412.63 | 113861 | Mallinee, Earl G. | 46.21 |
| 451765 | Lockhart, John H. | 92.99 | 225686 | Mikus, Henry | 400.06 |
| 453228 | Linhart, Lewis E., or | 220.41 | 232454 | Meyers, Louisa | 212.53 |
| 454206 | Letsche, Ella M. | 228.65 | 246458 | Morris, John R. | 1,420.00 |
| 466222 | Laffey, Anna E. | 484.66 | 252289 | Morris, Elmer | 47.21 |
| 468231 | Lehn, Elizabeth G. | 551.08 | 270383 | Mass, Mary Ashton | 84.52 |
| 468670 | Lang, Frederick J. | 1,422.64 | 311164 | Moore, Katherine R. | 1,394.18 |
| 468783 | Logue, Orlo R. (Jr.) | 79.42 | 291859 | Maher, Elizabeth | 247.08 |
| M | | | | | 71.79 |
| 336554 | Moore, Selma P. | 5,251.27 | 331114 | Morgan, Sarah D. | 794.36 |
| 354701 | Mandelbaum, Louis | 325.89 | 408962 | Maher, Martin C. | 238.72 |
| 357375 | Milligan, Sara | 166.89 | 411624 | Martin, Howard W., or | 117.45 |
| 367778 | Maloy, Ida | 58.71 | 409510 | Mauch, Elvira M. | 2,163.69 |
| 368787 | Murray, Ellen | 248.48 | 412325 | Martin, Lena | 53.09 |
| 375273 | Martin, Sarah E. | 5,562.48 | 411672 | Mursch, Paul J., or | 131.82 |
| 382500 | Magnani, Lina | 1,310.14 | 415091 | Mulhern, Ethel | 33.13 |
| 383828 | Monheim, Julia | 107.87 | 416316 | Mills, Walton | 2,209.24 |
| 424390 | Morrison, William R. | 2,273.97 | 453373 | Mykita, Mary, or | 1,355.50 |
| 425257 | Montgomery, George W. | 44.67 | 454202 | Matsko, Andrew | 443.16 |
| 425641 | Maloney, Imogene | 295.58 | 454640 | Moll, Cecil | 1,728.78 |
| 425689 | Mueller, Laurence J., and | 50.70 | 466275 | Murphy, Jas. G., or | 722.54 |
| 425962 | Matthews, Della | 881.41 | 467233 | Miller, Mary E. | 316.03 |
| | | | 453428 | Musko, Mary | 546.88 |
| | | | 432977 | Murphy, Alice | |

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|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 432828 | Mink, Amelia | 707.90 |
| 433734 | Muetzel, Charles A., and | 320.13 |
| 434338 | Myrtle, Camp, No. 6636 R. N. A. | 160.62 |
| 436163 | Mueller, Magdalena | 2,634.04 |
| 425553 | Mueller, Louise A. | 47.76 |
| 436164 | Mueller, Magdalena | 877.90 |
| 436302 | MacMurray, Edith B. | 171.09 |
| 438807 | Matsho, Anna | 378.85 |
| 438897 | Matters, Anna M. | 77.70 |
| 446748 | Manning, Edward, Jr. | 281.84 |
| 447083 | Markey, F. J. | 1,660.00 |
| 447770 | Mahefky, Anna F. | 112.19 |
| 449029 | Mulligan, Elizabeth P. | 2,592.01 |
| 449590 | Miller, Minnie P. | 669.51 |
| 450198 | Malarky, Francis | 176.78 |
| 469031 | Miller, Harry B., and | 1,867.21 |
| 469266 | Miller, Lawrence R. | 308.93 |
| 469961 | Moore, John M., or | 450.63 |
| 469591 | Muelner, Carolina | 6,301.21 |
| 670807 | Morganstern, George H. | 1,074.38 |
| 471367 | Mudler, Frank M., or | 1,058.74 |
| 471639 | Mullen, Alice H. | 285.28 |
| 471666 | Martin, Lillie | 1,226.95 |
| 471712 | Macfarlane, Harry K., or | 523.70 |
| 484574 | Matejko, Adella | 1,576.51 |

Mc

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 343638 | McCormick, Agnes | 502.05 |
| 356513 | McLaughlin, Annie Estate | 1,229.40 |
| 379876 | McGinley, Margaret | 1,091.27 |
| 380330 | McCracken, Roy O. | 795.96 |
| 425199 | McKee, R. Dickson | 155.70 |
| 427955 | McNellis, Bridget T. | 146.12 |
| 428942 | McEwen, Emily M. | 121.65 |
| 429655 | McCurdy, Joseph D. | 123.05 |
| 441324 | McGivern, Jennie | 263.72 |
| 441742 | McKeone, Helen L. | 63.49 |
| 441828 | McNamara, R. L. | 1,319.78 |
| 443472 | McDowell, Ethel B. | 93.49 |
| 443823 | McClure, George W. | 45.67 |
| 460920 | McLaughlin, Ward, or | 133.85 |
| 21927 | McCormick, Benjamin N. Estate | 960.20 |
| 202932 | McAfee, James J. | 3,791.39 |
| 305956 | McGuire, Mary F. | 2,407.20 |
| 314079 | McCullough, Peter | 303.06 |
| 408252 | McEntee, Kate | 1,731.59 |
| 408253 | McEntee, Bertha C. | 5,987.46 |
| 416147 | McGivern, Jennie | 289.48 |
| 451158 | McDermott, Margaret M. | 245.43 |
| 452558 | McKown, David F., or | 183.01 |
| 454293 | McInley, James F. | 1,441.18 |
| 454666 | McMahon, George J. | 210.60 |
| 466053 | McGowan, Hugh P., or | 3,456.07 |
| 467652 | McCartney, Sara | 106.97 |
| 468391 | McCabe, Kathryn | 805.83 |
| 392629 | McDermott, Marie W. | 2,062.29 |
| 398445 | McConnell, Randall J. | 1,209.16 |
| 400015 | McChesney, Alexander P. | 76.64 |
| 400702 | McMahon, Ruth N. | 3,130.72 |
| 402198 | McDermott, Lottie | 116.99 |
| 403957 | McKeekin, John S. | 138.03 |
| 404642 | McGovern, Margaret | 3,193.94 |
| 404907 | McCready, J. L. | 103.73 |
| 406287 | McCord, Clara J. | 3,275.00 |
| 407386 | McMeekin, Beatrice I. | 171.53 |
| 407967 | McSorley, Sara C. | 878.19 |
| 472266 | McCorkle, Violet | 1,561.98 |
| 472734 | McBride, Mary S. | 810.61 |
| 473664 | McLain, Louise | 148.04 |
| 463374 | McGulrk, Rose | 407.00 |
| 464101 | McAfee, Margaret C. | 75.35 |
| 464681 | McIntyre, Bridget | 4,101.69 |
| 465114 | McGeary, Ellen | 1,919.36 |
| 465237 | McCarthy, Julia A. | 659.25 |
| 465948 | McCurdy, Wallace H., or | 3,677.53 |
| 482167 | McMullan, Margaret F. | 609.21 |
| 431232 | McCormick, William E. | 66.35 |
| 432869 | McFadden, George E. | 292.71 |
| 434078 | McGinnis, Eulalia J. | 185.54 |
| 434156 | McLaughlin, Mary | 1,273.15 |
| 435465 | McMurray, Edith B. | 4,782.18 |
| 437069 | McGinnis, Eulalia J. | 115.20 |
| 437511 | McKenna, Edward F. and | 1,950.51 |
| 439042 | McKay, Bethia S. and | 1,411.50 |
| 440212 | McCabe, Nellie T. | 3,191.09 |
| 440958 | McAllister, Hazel H. | 2,511.01 |
| 447537 | McKelvy, Anne D. S. | 1,276.38 |
| 447873 | McGinley, Laura | 1,165.25 |
| 448538 | McHattie, Mary | 192.57 |
| 449497 | McAleer, J. Stanley | 159.41 |
| 469911 | McWilliams, Francis S., or | 643.53 |
| 483945 | McDonnell, Margaret C. | 202.38 |
| 484534 | McCormick, May | 184.21 |
| 417270 | McGannon, Margaret | 41.48 |
| 420860 | McIlhattan, Katherine S. | 118.40 |
| 423732 | McCue, Velleeta | 132.04 |
| 455687 | McCutcheon, John C. | 34.67 |
| 456014 | McAdams, W. W., or | 46.46 |
| 456626 | McMillen, Belle S. (Memorial Fund) | 135.79 |
| 475114 | McDonald, Rose | 983.49 |
| 477276 | McNally, Michael J. | 107.37 |
| 479089 | McGee, James R., or | 240.11 |

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| 479543 | McCracken, Elizabeth, or | 749.64 |
| 480549 | McEnteer, Betty D. | 861.58 |

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| 340237 | Newbury, Jannie D. | 5,305.13 |
| 383401 | Newell, James H. | 642.33 |
| 429642 | Nelson, Elizabeth L. | 104.30 |
| 442819 | Neft, Edward | 170.72 |
| 443027 | Noss, Dorothy D. | 172.59 |
| 417985 | Nevin, Nellie | 1,294.87 |
| 421257 | Nesta, Theresa L. | 66.94 |
| 479258 | Neagley, Kathryn L., or | 2,101.98 |
| 317236 | Nickel, J. Kelso | 1,558.23 |
| 320525 | Neylon, Jennie | 1,642.11 |
| 325477 | Noc, Anthony J. | 1,085.29 |
| 408071 | Nalesnik, Kathrene | 3,226.64 |
| 409185 | Neary, John F. | 987.20 |
| 434934 | Norris, Olive R. | 206.76 |
| 439418 | Newman, Rose | 258.84 |
| 483040 | Norris, Margaret I. | 400.58 |
| 398845 | Novak, Terezia | 1,176.38 |
| 401875 | Noll, Frederick H. | 51.88 |
| 407570 | Nathans, Joseph | 174.79 |
| 473777 | Neuhahn, William E. | 262.70 |

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| 348315 | Orr, Edith E. | 77.50 |
| 362436 | O'Donovan, Michael | 10,486.03 |
| 365463 | O'Connell, Ellen | 700.86 |
| 377563 | O'Boyle, Annie | 330.28 |
| 378888 | O'Hare, Catherine | 7,474.98 |
| 383780 | Offer, Celia | 226.42 |
| 425437 | O'Leary, Marie | 47.34 |
| 445088 | O'Hare, Catherine | 676.09 |
| 462937 | Our Lady of Lourdes R. C. Church, Burgetts-town, Pa. | 3,494.52 |
| 215041 | Orris, Lena | 1,173.15 |
| 287551 | O'Hare, Margaret | 224.29 |
| 298540 | O'Malley, John T. | 761.52 |
| 307465 | Ott, Frank | 268.29 |
| 313736 | O'Toole, Catherine M. | 4,231.64 |
| 316245 | O'Leary, Mary | 4,927.03 |
| 414725 | O'Conner, Mary A. | 371.10 |
| 466462 | O'Neill, Mathilda R. | 11,475.78 |
| 468597 | O'Leary, Julia A. | 333.10 |
| 418991 | Ober, Marie | 495.30 |
| 422805 | O'Toole, Stephen A., or | 45.03 |
| 403834 | Oboler, Ethel M. | 162.76 |
| 405229 | Owens, Howard G. | 126.40 |
| 475756 | O'Brien, Cecilia J. | 565.03 |
| 407735 | O'Connell, Anne | 1,602.98 |
| 473688 | Orstadt, Margaret L. | 109.19 |
| 474357 | Ott, Chas L., or | 2,488.59 |
| 474474 | Olejniczak, Anna | 108.86 |
| 430997 | O'Donnell, Nellie C. | 380.17 |
| 432206 | O'Brien, Marie R. | 133.89 |
| 434391 | O'Toole, Delia | 261.77 |
| 448966 | Ojala, John M. A. | 592.70 |
| 449954 | Ozanich, Anna D. | 95.14 |

P

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|--------|------------------------|----------|
| 336279 | Pfordt, Elizabeth L. | 130.94 |
| 338198 | Powers, Frank I. | 776.35 |
| 347604 | Powton, Sam | 32.20 |
| 347990 | Paulson, Willa J. | 1,271.68 |
| 352079 | Peplowski, Wladislaw | 3,168.04 |
| 360770 | Pomeroy, Thomas W. | 442.92 |
| 424955 | Palucis, Anna C. | 108.54 |
| 425395 | Parker, Edmonda | 121.21 |
| 429475 | Paisley, James, or | 367.85 |
| 442009 | Palmer, Ralph J., or | 496.72 |
| 443203 | Patterson, Margaret M. | 110.55 |
| 443493 | Perry, Richard B., Jr. | 4.77 |
| 444680 | Pennywitt, Jennie H. | 2,883.28 |
| 445426 | Padgett, Eleanor | 1,875.51 |
| 459873 | Pirschi, Joseph | 8,936.65 |
| 460108 | Phillips, J. F., Jr. | 252.14 |
| 460836 | Painter, Ned H. | 4,354.83 |
| 461317 | Porter, Elizabeth W. | 1,794.57 |
| 461701 | Perlik, Cotherine | 4,048.23 |
| 417528 | Price, Albert | 55.74 |
| 456396 | Pearlman, Pauline | 416.59 |
| 475991 | Peters, L. L. | 657.36 |
| 477973 | Previs, Maria, or | 1,826.56 |
| 478157 | Prideaux, Marion | 6,004.72 |
| 478486 | Peters, Ann | 2,133.66 |
| 480993 | Phelps, Thomas H., or | 3,462.56 |
| 206929 | Payne, Minnie | 2,226.72 |
| 304950 | Powers, Robert A. | 5,885.27 |
| 311979 | Poore, Pearl May | 64.35 |
| 324421 | Paulis, Lena | 1,078.96 |
| 329241 | Purucker, Anna M. T. | 683.88 |
| 408245 | Phillips, Ida, or | 105.83 |
| 408491 | Pitts, Dossie M. | 1,768.24 |
| 409114 | Phelan, Peter D. | 115.31 |
| 410949 | Peppel, Cotherine | 788.77 |
| 413756 | Phillips, Ruth M. | 216.55 |
| 416746 | Parobok, Tekla | 1,453.28 |
| 452973 | Pegher, Rota | 67.18 |

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|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 466686 Phillips, Ida B. | 3,707.19 | 481746 Repetty, Minnie R. | 1,869.24 |
| 468055 Purdy, Sarah McNall | 12,831.50 | 123774 Robinson, Kate W. | 6,797.96 |
| 468317 Poole, Nevin W., or | 576.81 | 256262 Rose, Anna | 369.31 |
| 409779 Pitschmann, Ida F. | 1,170.70 | 288805 Ryan, Lotta S. | 46.39 |
| 416660 Petrisco, Margaret J. | 58.14 | 294063 Reed, Alice E. | 660.87 |
| 398020 Powell, William (Jr.) | 50.22 | 303196 Rowan, Patrick F. | 6,003.83 |
| 399094 Peacock, Mary | 6,551.29 | 409202 Rhall, Mary | 652.24 |
| 400301 Petras, Anna | 520.60 | 413380 Richey, Ruth D., or | 257.61 |
| 401615 Palmer, Emma | 1,441.64 | 413877 Rogers, Russell E. | 39.09 |
| 401859 Petrla, Charles | 1,927.81 | 415055 Ryall, William H. | 542.34 |
| 403175 Powel, William (Jr.) | 32.53 | 415702 Riesmeyer, Georgia E. | 46.80 |
| 472009 Porter, Rass H. or | 3,215.67 | 415818 Rassman, Rena | 151.34 |
| 463340 Pearlman, Leonard L. | 2,653.81 | 415099 Róvnan, Cyrill | 62.31 |
| 481705 Partaus, Ellen S. | 7,060.57 | 452870 Regan, Mary | 578.43 |
| 434841 Photo Engravers Association | 1,460.29 | 453382 Rain, Lily | 781.45 |
| 435832 Peckman, Elizabeth F. | 1,339.00 | 466193 Rupp, Henry E. | 611.36 |
| 436326 Panick, Rena | 144.64 | 466605 Rosenberg, Louis | 845.62 |
| 437835 Pascul, Norman E. | 745.12 | 466762 Ronaldson, Helen J. | 67.60 |
| 439811 Pollock, Dorothy | 1,973.94 | 467356 Rumbaugh, James T. | 697.59 |
| 447587 Phillips, Fannie | 2,433.56 | 467433 Rzasa, Agnes | 317.59 |
| 447698 Pelkofer, Fred, or | 4,768.69 | 467620 Rosenthal, Lillian M. | 5,690.47 |
| 448251 Pounds, Maxwell C. | 1,169.75 | 468854 Reed, Anna C. | 797.28 |
| 450249 Pritchard, Anna B. | 105.87 | 417888 Ruelius, Jack, or | 1,379.71 |
| 469500 Pounds, Elizabeth A. | 618.76 | 419574 Riedl, Frank, or | 53.28 |
| 471265 Pachucus, Teddus | 1,115.68 | 421075 Rigg, Rebecca R., or | 181.13 |
| 484791 Price, Edith M. | 315.30 | 421214 Ruppert, Marie M. | 1,150.39 |
| 484792 Price, Edith M. | 315.30 | 422798 Rubinstein, M. A. (M.D.) | 58.28 |
| 484793 Price, Edith M. | 1,306.67 | 423526 Rhea, Helen V. | 1,044.91 |
| Q | | | |
| 428406 Quinn, Ann O. | 191.78 | 423737 Robb, Edith E. | 277.91 |
| 422871 Quell, Anna C. | 526.61 | 455193 Rowan, John J., or | 5,307.59 |
| 448202 Quinlivan, Harry E., or | 167.77 | 455734 Roessler, William F. and | 608.40 |
| R | | | |
| 343109 Riley, Anna S. | 95.77 | 455785 Robinson, Helen | 128.48 |
| 343363 Roehm, George | 326.26 | 456344 Ryan, Jennie | 3,516.93 |
| 362120 Rickley, Rose S. | 1,771.82 | 458521 Reed, W. Harold | 130.14 |
| 368312 Ryan, Mary F. | 297.64 | 458618 Renda, Vincenzo | 186.25 |
| 368687 Roessler, Rose | 202.88 | 478418 Rickenbach, Thelma C., or | 167.62 |
| 371654 Ruppert, Katharina | 87.09 | 478949 Radick, Samuel | 95.33 |
| 372099 Ross, Mabel J. | 7,150.13 | 479858 Roberts, John M. III | 16,648.08 |
| 380144 Rimkus, John | 975.63 | 480005 Ramsay, Erskine C. | 105.98 |
| 383597 Ritchey S. Elizabeth | 897.09 | 480007 Ramsay, Gordon E. | 105.98 |
| 385025 Rappa, Frank | 1,217.90 | 480008 Ramsay, Paul H. | 105.98 |
| 425730 Riley, Alvin S. | 151.23 | 480013 Ramsay, Charles S. | 105.98 |
| 426642 Rattigan, Esther | 379.57 | 480014 Ramsay, Robert E. | 105.98 |
| 428458 Reichhold, Ralph G., or | 995.16 | 480019 Ramsay, Friedrich M. | 105.98 |
| 429602 Rankin, Sarah C. | 344.14 | 480020 Ramsay, George S. | 105.98 |
| 443208 Rosenberg, Louis P. | 377.89 | S | |
| 443696 Rhinelander, Mary R. | 650.93 | 336123 Spurrier, Bertha V. | 1,349.96 |
| 445628 Rlieser, Ruth M. | 211.46 | 337510 Stirling, George W. | 118.01 |
| 445900 Riott, Clara M. | 4,361.36 | 338089 Straka, Mary, Estate | 125.53 |
| 462208 Reddick, Otto, or | 409.03 | 343832 Sunshine, Besse | 1,072.75 |
| 462846 Russell, W. M. | 1,292.33 | 345848 Smith, Anna M. | 265.99 |
| 462866 Reed, Carl W. | 76.16 | 351807 Schomaker, Ida G. | 435.28 |
| 431124 Rhodes, John B. | 354.52 | 357169 Sekerka, Martin | 526.17 |
| 431619 Rago, Louis J. E. | 126.29 | 361343 Shepler, Elsie B., Estate | 851.01 |
| 432492 Rudolph, Dr. Franklin W. | 123.24 | 362751 Savickas, Frank | 3,572.66 |
| 433748 Rowan, Isabelle H. | 1,494.93 | 366716 Strobeck, Maggie | 114.94 |
| 433902 Roos, Bernice E. L. | 84.45 | 367644 Etirm, William, Estate | 3,947.87 |
| 434720 Roth, Oswin | 34.57 | 368793 Schomaker, Ida G. | 486.55 |
| 436721 Reed, Emma | 569.11 | 370618 Shoop, Harvey | 619.18 |
| 437469 Ross, Elizabeth E. | 383.24 | 371185 Schleigh, George H. | 98.31 |
| 438528 Rambacher, Michael H. | 623.29 | 372351 Schweigart, Joseph | 1,218.68 |
| 439113 Roney, Katherine M. | 3,688.97 | 377868 Siger, Anna | 1,485.68 |
| 439493 Rosenfelter, Mary M. | 1,377.01 | 379063 Stiteler, Katherine P. | 170.30 |
| 439543 Rush, Lillian E. | 490.98 | 380077 Smith, Augusta G., Estate | 4,683.36 |
| 439932 Ray, Mark S. M., or | 319.51 | 380531 Shoenberger, Mary | 1,071.38 |
| 440295 Rumin, Matthew, or | 3,612.00 | 386245 Schomaker, Ido G. | 311.54 |
| 446063 Roessler, Edwin, or | 257.73 | 424078 Stoernell, Patrick | 36.07 |
| 447507 Rovnan, Cyrill | 3,004.47 | 424677 Stein, Louis | 65.99 |
| 448151 Robb, Elizabeth | 112.53 | 425227 Schmitt, Helen C. | 1,595.05 |
| 448520 Rysz, Sofi | 2,393.35 | 425745 Smith, Lorean D. | 44.68 |
| 449944 Russell, Frances E. W. | 3,111.60 | 425920 Succop, Ernest A. or | 1,695.09 |
| 450603 Russell, Gertrude | 581.80 | 426200 Schafer, John | 20,020.34 |
| 450646 Rozinsky, Nathan | 468.85 | 426201 Schafer, William | 20,902.51 |
| 470003 Ridenour, Mary A. | 2,139.30 | 426987 Schmitz, William H. | 75.37 |
| 470178 Risch, Erich, or | 1,108.66 | 427528 Sayers, Alex or | 1,408.50 |
| 484402 Rodgers, Catherine G., or | 7,056.82 | 427911 Skowronski, Joseph | 86.57 |
| 484888 Rothstein, Estelle A. | 2,557.40 | 428432 Streator, Virginia B. | 3,724.74 |
| 395719 Reichenbach, Katherine P. | 7,917.04 | 429713 St. Andrew's Church | 58.63 |
| 397037 Roessler, William | 151.87 | 441593 Schade, C. T. | 273.75 |
| 397153 Reed, Eva B. | 174.53 | 441594 Schade, A. S. | 2,266.55 |
| 400083 Riesmyer, Georgia E., Estate | 495.35 | 442189 Schneider, Reinhart L. G. | 1,616.33 |
| 402412 Rimmel, Clara | 155.54 | 442155 Shepard, May C. | 3,404.28 |
| 404615 Roughraff, Emil | 975.47 | 443412 Scheetz, Edwin F. | 269.77 |
| 405580 Robinson, Thomas A. | 61.85 | 443618 Steinman, Anna M. | 330.21 |
| 406237 Roy, Mary B. | 2,388.22 | 443750 Stafford, Catherine | 2,174.60 |
| 406854 Rak, Peter | 972.25 | 443900 Steinecker, Raymond | 73.56 |
| 407124 Reddick, Emelle | 1,289.05 | 443901 Steinecker, Jeanne | 667.27 |
| 472986 Robinson, Mary E., or | 1,021.71 | 444175 Seeberger, Esther M. | 273.85 |
| 473726 Rooney, Amelia | 6,515.72 | 444580 Steinman, Anna M. | 262.07 |
| 464767 Rosenthal, Annie | 5,690.47 | 444739 Schutzman, Jeanette | 135.95 |
| 465879 Rounce, Anna E. | 229.52 | 445650 Schmoker, Marie | 56.51 |
| 463055 Rodgers, Marion E. | 461.75 | 445789 Schrei, Mary E. | 883.41 |
| 481731 Raddant, Lulu G., or | 843.61 | 459373 Sodini, Jacopo | 143.99 |
| | | 459553 Schmitt, Margaret | 175.94 |
| | | 460112 Schuster, George, or | 894.45 |
| | | 460453 Stubbs, John H. | 4,135.32 |
| | | 460538 Sanders, Herbert D., and | 44.53 |

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|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 460661 Schroggs, S. Carrie | 225.02 | 447823 Straub, Walter | 1,104.63 |
| 460918 Sacklowsky, Ethel | 1,644.52 | 447993 Spencer, James D. | 5,340.41 |
| 460946 Sherman, W. J. | 892.98 | 448869 Spangler, Clyde M. | 126.25 |
| 461070 Sherer, Ida S. | 351.76 | 449284 Steinman, Anna M. | 337.97 |
| 462650 Szymanska, Agata | 506.88 | 449394 Stern, Eva | 581.11 |
| 141400 Stevenson, Bertha | 17,726.38 | 449395 Shannon, Jas. T. | 103.01 |
| 141401 Schreiner, Ida | 3,194.69 | 449582 Sheffler, Freda | 3,822.22 |
| 143187 Schreiner, Emma | 7,921.05 | 449600 Schieman, Louise | 418.08 |
| 163399 Sutter, George S. | 912.99 | 449633 Schafer, Laura M. | 2,879.03 |
| 203925 Schaffnit, Leonora A. | 293.10 | 449731 Sbasnik, Thersia | 37.37 |
| 214191 Smith, Emma | 1,226.77 | 449956 Sharey, Agnes W. | 793.32 |
| 251015 Stroud, Helen L. | 383.29 | 450107 Somosky, Jacob W., and | 251.04 |
| 252831 Schaller, Michael | 1,011.57 | 450311 Smelser, Thomas E., or | 220.29 |
| 265946 Schuttenkopf, Otto | 139.86 | 469046 Shields, Rose | 458.40 |
| 311058 Sutter, George E. | 278.39 | 469160 Scott, Louise E. | 99.97 |
| 322469 Smith, Isabella R. | 2,303.58 | 469309 Sabo, Beatrice M. | 56.05 |
| 325075 Spain, Nick | 1,408.19 | 469724 Starz, Charles H. | 1,426.99 |
| 329825 Simcsik, Annie | 3,014.65 | 469862 Schwirian, Ethel | 1,404.03 |
| 331331 Sweeney, Catherine | 2,436.61 | 470702 Sheriden, Mary H. | 121.89 |
| 332040 Shiels, Eileen | 5,836.68 | 470890 Steinmetz, Clara | 111.05 |
| 408781 Stubbs, John H. | 4,365.33 | 471282 Schneider, John A., or | 14,278.93 |
| 408799 Stiteler, Katherine P. | 37.17 | 483286 Silberblatt, Paul | 1,688.03 |
| 408969 Sokoloff, George | 89.81 | 483451 Straka, Stiven | 5,018.71 |
| 409070 Sand, Elsie | 619.59 | 483453 Schwartz, Henry J. | 2,211.86 |
| 410519 Stubbs, John H. | 174.35 | 483684 Slean, James | 6,274.84 |
| 410634 Smith, Emily W. | 3,902.02 | 483801 Schwarz, Ellanora | 791.67 |
| 412752 Stubbs, John H. | 127.60 | 484014 Sumner, William G. | 1,783.05 |
| 414218 Slater, Theodore G. | 155.27 | 484573 Smith, Harold T. V., or | 1,138.11 |
| 414276 Sands, William B. | 1,099.54 | 484732 Seel, May | 5,749.64 |
| 414280 Sullivan, James F., or | 2,670.48 | 484871 Slekovits, Freda R. | 3,714.21 |
| 414286 Smith, Cathern | 2,255.29 | 388790 Schenk, Mary | 416.97 |
| 415385 Stern, Lena | 248.78 | 391156 Sompel, Andy | 1,908.67 |
| 416028 Sukits, Fred (Jr.) | 70.06 | 393307 Siger, Anna | 129.71 |
| 416029 Sukits, Fred (Jr.) | 237.95 | 396656 Stiteler, Katherine P. | 35.74 |
| 416037 Steuer, Eva M., or | 1,964.58 | 396652 Snyder, Park McK. | 120.69 |
| 451189 Shallenberger, John M. | 215.53 | 400247 Sullivan, Elizabeth B. | 95.33 |
| 451496 Stewart, Earl | 6,090.45 | 402427 Stine, Lyda | 14,842.52 |
| 452529 Striner, Florence M. | 59.41 | 402552 Swab, Sallie G. | 87.76 |
| 452923 Scheider, Charles F. | 34.96 | 403171 Sweeney, Marie | 53.93 |
| 417716 Schweitzer, Samuel F., or | 373.02 | 404122 Smith, Lillie M. | 205.22 |
| 418056 Streaney, Catherine | 227.78 | 404198 Schlieper, Albert C., Jr. | 4,470.78 |
| 419806 Shields, Patrick V., or | 315.58 | 404231 Scheurich, Hermine | 61.00 |
| 420320 Simpson, Cora | 66.10 | 404612 Steenson, Carrie S., or | 43.66 |
| 421184 Sybert, Clarence E. | 127.40 | 404898 Cchade, Charles J. | 4,051.04 |
| 421771 Sproul, Azalia E., or | 31.68 | 406137 Stern, Joseph | 227.56 |
| 422274 Sweeny, Marie | 145.55 | 406218 Smith, Frona M. | 176.66 |
| 422748 Scanlon, Rachel I. | 295.84 | 406493 Stubbe, Gertrude | 282.13 |
| 423089 Schultz, Hattie L. | 214.44 | 406732 Seperka, Elizabeth | 5,852.70 |
| 423923 Smith, Helen C. | 49.82 | 472930 Stoner, Samuel, or | 169.65 |
| 455569 Szwed, Mike, or | 409.73 | 474501 Scully, Mayme | 605.46 |
| 455683 Scott, Geo. W., or | 2,074.44 | 474517 Sevick, John, or | 868.43 |
| 456209 Stefanik, Rose | 3,257.49 | 463261 Scheetz, Edwin F. | 203.84 |
| 456425 Scarpace, Larry | 806.60 | 463975 Stanchic, Thomas | 576.71 |
| 457071 Severns, Carrie M. | 490.01 | 464328 St. John the Evangelist Church | 1,558.02 |
| 458443 Sheffler, Freda | 6,416.84 | 464598 Scheetz, Edwin F., or | 365.98 |
| 458614 Schillo, Theresa | 548.68 | 465550 Sheridan, Mary E. | 176.52 |
| 458670 Stephan, Edith R. | 225.36 | 465563 Slagle, John J., or | 215.23 |
| 475086 Schmitt, Clementine S. | 115.87 | 465766 Sheridan, Mary H. | 239.54 |
| 475479 Schafer, William | 2,756.73 | 481236 Shaw, Violet E. | 3,928.22 |
| 476536 Simpson, William C., or | 115.53 | 481913 Simpson, Mildred R. | 530.75 |
| 477366 Smith, Margaret M. | 450.62 | 482198 Shallenberger, George S., or | 2,812.38 |
| 477899 Schumacher, John W., or | 2,155.04 | 453033 Snyder, Iola A. | 92.36 |
| 478306 Starr, Margaret E. | 106.71 | 453083 Shannon, J. T. | 77.43 |
| 478322 Stango, Albert, or | 314.63 | 453144 Scheffauer, E. L. | 141.98 |
| 478808 Santmyer, Lewis B. | 132.84 | 454169 Statler, Ruth, or | 3,748.83 |
| 478809 Santmyer, Lewis B. | 132.85 | 454367 Schlicker, Lillian | 621.48 |
| 478841 Steinhart, Lee | 553.00 | 454427 Stapsy, Katherine | 375.04 |
| 479360 Stamm, George C. | 10,385.06 | 454976 Schailer, Louis G., or | 93.73 |
| 480010 Sauers, Lawrence J., Jr., or | 263.10 | 466367 Smith, Eleanor B. | 782.90 |
| 480015 Starr, Margaret R. | 105.98 | 466758 Stockdale, Donald C. | 134.29 |
| 480216 Sullivan, Margaret E. | 3,179.31 | 467015 Seepin, Harry | 217.35 |
| 480413 Schechter, Simpson I. | 882.59 | | |
| 480642 Scheide, Norma R. | 245.43 | | |
| 480684 Sullivan, Beatrice | 271.84 | | |
| 480384 Schmitt, Wilma C. | 105.98 | | |
| 480363 Sieminsha, Mary S. | 16,064.65 | | |
| 481125 Slocum, Roberta R. | 444.64 | | |
| 481173 Spain, James A. | 115.28 | | |
| 481974 Sharrer, Alexander J., or | 568.60 | | |
| 483277 Stewart, E. Grace | 1,646.56 | | |
| 484312 Shaw, Ann M. | 95.81 | | |
| 484583 Schmitt, Albert G. | 77.58 | | |
| 484964 Schultz, Dorris S. | 993.84 | | |
| 485111 Stewart, L. Earl | 1,120.59 | | |
| 485439 Soska, Amella | 7,697.42 | | |
| 486026 Sollinger, Emil | 5,756.19 | | |
| 486319 Simpson, Jessie P. | 126.48 | | |
| 487164 Scharf, Kurt | 61.22 | | |
| 487281 Shanahan, Mary A. | 105.17 | | |
| 487282 Shanahan, Mary A. | 102.14 | | |
| 487915 Schmid, Clara | 347.67 | | |
| 488032 Sheriff, Roy W. | 75.47 | | |
| 488094 See, George W. | 185.24 | | |
| 488161 Selden, E. V. | 6,788.04 | | |
| 488450 Stevenson, Marguerite S., or | 50.86 | | |
| 489098 Selden, Elizabeth | 673.67 | | |
| 489200 Schweiger, Christine E. | 1,733.76 | | |
| 489602 Spangler, Lucile E., and | 388.30 | | |
| 489767 Schnee, W. J., or | 112.50 | | |
| 490184 Snyder, Lois T. | 133.20 | | |
| 492297 Stalder, Josephine A. | 49.10 | | |
| 497106 Stoy, Agnes A. | 124.48 | | |
| 497115 Starzewski, Helen | 461.86 | | |
| 447823 Straub, Walter | | 345232 Tiedmann, Mary E. | 113.09 |
| 447993 Spencer, James D. | | 349588 Turbett, Mary S. | 2,792.43 |
| 448869 Spangler, Clyde M. | | 354211 Taylor, Mary C. | 135.33 |
| 449284 Steinman, Anna M. | | 369536 Turblett, Mary S. | 247.71 |
| 449394 Stern, Eva | | 370474 Tambellini, Attilio | 38.00 |
| 449395 Shannon, Jas. T. | | 425002 Templeton, Robert J., or | 133.51 |
| 449582 Sheffler, Freda | | 426068 Terheyden, Gerald J. | 145.77 |
| 449600 Schieman, Louise | | 426799 Tambellini, Mary V. | 899.07 |
| 449633 Schafer, Laura M. | | 428556 Thompson, Frances F. | 112.02 |
| 449731 Sbasnik, Thersia | | 429883 Tenny, Florence E. | 97.39 |
| 449956 Sharey, Agnes W. | | 441874 Thuer, Louise M. | 242.16 |
| 450107 Somosky, Jacob W., and | | 445378 Taylor, Catharine R. | 103.40 |
| 450311 Smelser, Thomas E., or | | 458265 Toland, Mary J. | 54.62 |
| 469046 Shields, Rose | | 461696 Thieret, Anthony G. | 525.50 |
| 469160 Scott, Louise E. | | 169754 Tidball, Samuel R. | 734.27 |
| 469309 Sabo, Beatrice M. | | 247607 Tench, Marguerite L. | 199.07 |
| 469724 Starz, Charles H. | | 318582 Thomas, Arthur J. | 1,356.18 |
| 469862 Schwirian, Ethel | | 410746 Thomas, Clara, or | 1,928.67 |
| 470702 Sheriden, Mary H. | | 415777 Timmins, Margaret | 77.45 |
| 470890 Steinmetz, Clara | | 451625 Tommins, Rose | 2,187.00 |
| 471282 Schneider, John A., or | | 454343 Tiny Tim Fund | 577.91 |
| 483286 Silberblatt, Paul | | 454369 Travers, Nora W. | 97.17 |
| 483451 Straka, Stiven | | 454513 Tombaugh, Frank H., or | 3,096.89 |
| 483453 Schwartz, Henry J. | | 467403 Thompson, Alexander, or | 1,428.07 |
| 483684 Slean, James | | 417802 Trabalik, Joseph, or | 886.84 |
| 483801 Schwarz, Ellanora | | 422313 Tries, Etta M. Van | 259.46 |
| 484014 Sumner, William G. | | 456254 Tawney, Charles A. | 753.50 |
| 484573 Smith, Harold T. V., or | | 458752 Topp, Helen J. | 267.25 |
| 484732 Seel, May | | 458776 Tambellini, Leo, or | 7,063.31 |
| 484871 Slekovits, Freda R. | | 475515 Tassi, Caterina | 1,082.86 |
| 388790 Schenk, Mary | | | |
| 391156 Sompel, Andy | | | |
| 393307 Siger, Anna | | | |
| 396656 Stiteler, Katherine P. | | | |
| 396652 Snyder, Park McK. | | | |
| 400247 Sullivan, Elizabeth B. | | | |
| 402427 Stine, Lyda | | | |
| 402552 Swab, Sallie G. | | | |
| 403171 Sweeney, Marie | | | |
| 404122 Smith, Lillie M. | | | |
| 404198 Schlieper, Albert C., Jr. | | | |
| 404231 Scheurich, Hermine | | | |
| 404612 Steenson, Carrie S., or | | | |
| 404898 Cchade, Charles J. | | | |
| 406137 Stern, Joseph | | | |
| 406218 Smith, Frona M. | | | |
| 406493 Stubbe, Gertrude | | | |
| 406732 Seperka, Elizabeth | | | |
| 472930 Stoner, Samuel, or | | | |
| 474501 Scully, Mayme | | | |
| 474517 Sevick, John, or | | | |
| 463261 Scheetz, Edwin F. | | | |
| 463975 Stanchic, Thomas | | | |
| 464328 St. John the Evangelist Church | | | |
| 464598 Scheetz, Edwin F., or | | | |
| 465550 Sheridan, Mary E. | | | |
| 465563 Slagle, John J., or | | | |
| 465766 Sheridan, Mary H. | | | |
| 481236 Shaw, Violet E. | | | |
| 481913 Simpson, Mildred R. | | | |
| 482198 Shallenberger, George S., or | | | |
| 453033 Snyder, Iola A. | | | |
| 453083 Shannon, J. T. | | | |
| 453144 Scheffauer, E. L. | | | |
| 454169 Statler, Ruth, or | | | |
| 454367 Schlicker, Lillian | | | |
| 454427 Stapsy, Katherine | | | |
| 454976 Schailer, Louis G., or | | | |
| 466367 Smith, Eleanor B. | | | |
| 466758 Stockdale, Donald C. | | | |
| 467015 Seepin, Harry | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 476373 Taylor, Laura B. | 181.16 | 394299 White, Mary | 2,202.80 |
| 476824 Tritsch, H. A. | 18,406.52 | 396871 Woomey, Ida J. | 1,056.36 |
| 476920 Toole, W. J., or | 3,528.85 | 398431 Westlake, Frances R. C. | 7,199.05 |
| 478123 Taylor, J. Edward | 156.79 | 399694 Walsh, Josephine | 44.58 |
| 479610 Trescher, Helen A. | 1,508.89 | 400519 Wells, Eagon C. | 397.84 |
| 480001 Teel, Janet E. J. | 105.98 | 403003 Whitaker, Harriet E. Estate | 388.53 |
| 480004 Topper, Mary L. R. | 105.98 | 404547 Wasilewska, Amelia | 199.69 |
| 480337 Trainor, Michael J. Estate | 1,908.12 | 407132 Wagner, Henry, or | 1,561.85 |
| 455365 Tanner, Elizabeth N. | 355.04 | 472514 Watson, Josephine S. | 61.99 |
| 399941 Tunney, Mary | 124.94 | 472645 Weaver, Daniel S. | 1,138.11 |
| 400056 Tidball, Anna M. | 327.09 | 473398 Weaver, Ruth M. | 1,100.07 |
| 472037 Thomas, Hartie J., or | 714.17 | 474157 Wallace, John H., or | 684.94 |
| 396845 Taylor, Mary H. Estate | 936.36 | 474162 West, Charles R., or | 270.12 |
| 473252 Tommins, Rose B. | 23,296.00 | 464227 Wolcott, Roger McC., or | 85.87 |
| 463135 Thornton, George E. and | 73.26 | 463381 Walls, Mary E. | 568.31 |
| 464536 Teaman, Paul A. and | 166.09 | 463410 Wragg, Martha | 708.16 |
| 481295 Taylor, Richard H., or | 711.19 | 463411 Wragg, Martha | 708.15 |
| 482203 Turnbull, Frederick W. | 2,221.61 | 463412 Wragg, Martha | 708.16 |
| 430565 Taylor, Clyde, or | 1,015.73 | 463718 Windram, George H. | 105.26 |
| 440875 Tissue, George, or | 11,839.65 | 464406 Wise, Phillip L., or | 127.18 |
| 450341 Tracy, Marguerite C. | 4,190.20 | 464479 Woodson, Howard D. | 2,888.06 |
| 450999 Travers, John | 209.86 | 464756 Walsh, George L. | 1,442.38 |
| 470650 Templeton, Alice S. | 975.43 | 465524 Walsh, Sadie | 208.71 |
| 470729 Tobin, Annie | 10,631.18 | 481178 Wilson, George A. | 2,335.69 |
| 483954 Taylor, Carie M., or | 888.55 | 482041 Wolfson, Cyril F. | 1,085.12 |
| U | | 430012 Wasko, May | 1,264.41 |
| 418487 Urchak, Mary | 1,961.07 | 430172 Wilson, James B., or | 1,142.00 |
| 451150 Ulm, Minnie | 138.46 | 430221 Wightman, Bella R. | 231.32 |
| 454294 Unites, Ben | 305.54 | 430472 Williams, Helen M. | 95.47 |
| 482121 Urban, John A., Sr., or | 5,250.69 | 431054 Wefing, Elizabeth V. | 173.67 |
| V | | 433673 Williams, Eleanor C. | 385.75 |
| 347707 Voegtly, Charles F. | 150.49 | 434435 Wohlgemuth, Julia | 132.98 |
| 427563 Vassilarou, Froso | 768.57 | 435981 Wilson, Virginia A. | 167.94 |
| 551699 Vourron, Jules, or | 606.78 | 436897 Walker, Chas. E. | 368.22 |
| 442455 Valdini, Genoveffa | 73.63 | 437548 Wiwel, Theresa | 563.41 |
| 285734 Vasko, Yolon | 2,479.07 | 437866 Wadsworth, William J., or | 243.64 |
| 453420 Voskamp, Henry A., Jr., or | 60.99 | 437956 Waugh, Mary | 144.30 |
| 397630 Vayda, Eugene C. | 85.08 | 440467 Whalen, Mary | 6,047.95 |
| 472883 Vandevort, Walter J. | 121.33 | 440603 Wuslich, J. S. | 77.57 |
| 473868 Valkert, Katherine A. | 835.24 | 440747 Work, Martha E. | 108.12 |
| 473869 Valkert, Henry J., or | 540.83 | 447151 Wilson, Mildred | 66.91 |
| 463750 Voss, Stephen | 316.11 | 447410 Whitty, Frank L. | 525.50 |
| 481313 Villella, Nick, or | 1,860.30 | 447591 Whetsel, John S. | 30.93 |
| 482781 Velou, William, or | 755.86 | 449898 Wilson, Alice S. | 81.14 |
| 417908 Vaughan, Margaret M. | 31.51 | 450481 Walton, Margaret | 136.82 |
| 420630 Volderauer, Lucille C. | 243.63 | 471110 Weidlein, Mary R. | 426.32 |
| 423754 Veverka, Anthony L., or | 332.09 | 471693 Waite, Leslie A., or | 3,456.68 |
| 476874 Vainorius, Mary | 1,268.17 | 484116 Woods, Rachel | 3,132.21 |
| 478224 Vode, Edward W., or | 760.25 | 484398 Weinzierl, George R., or | 2,605.82 |
| 438141 Vogel, Marie C. | 210.09 | 417129 Whalen, John P. | 698.89 |
| 450401 Voss, Margaret | 978.47 | 417632 Wolpert, Albert, or | 877.13 |
| W | | 417928 Williams, George F. | 3,362.68 |
| 347439 Weinman, Edward C. | 1,228.37 | 418327 Watson, Margaret T. | 350.31 |
| 357586 Wick, Ann R. | 207.71 | 418492 Wunderlich, A. Margaretha | 380.79 |
| 370251 Walter, Rachel E. | 2,138.58 | 519405 White, Bertha G. | 5,048.34 |
| 370582 Werner, Joseph J. | 561.39 | 421010 Waite, John, or | 78.56 |
| 373221 Walker, Gilbert S. | 401.96 | 422821 Wadsworth, William J. | 85.72 |
| 375578 Walsh, Rose I. | 319.39 | 423110 Waag, Harry | 41.55 |
| 381175 Wisser, Elizabeth | 155.99 | 457223 Wright, John E., or | 2,954.95 |
| 386163 Waddell, Alexander B. | 121.57 | 457373 Wolf, George E., or | 500.62 |
| 424077 Walker, Edward | 85.48 | 458619 Wilhelm, Don E. | 400.29 |
| 424656 Wood, Helen E. | 216.15 | 458949 Welty, Edward P., or | 250.55 |
| 426048 Wagner, Lyda B. | 2,998.94 | 476687 Wessel, Wm. C., or | 110.61 |
| 427411 Wickline, V. Edna | 280.48 | 476694 Wakefield, Eleanor W. | 766.82 |
| 427971 Wells, Lawrence A. | 120.66 | 476853 Wachter, Raymond L. | 292.75 |
| 428543 Werneburg, Durbin N., or | 464.38 | 477477 Waters, Laura Mae | 1,159.10 |
| 429509 Wasilak, Mary E. | 2,451.23 | 477855 Well, Mary B. | 5,351.82 |
| 429586 Woods, Elizabeth | 809.13 | 479944 Wilson, Mary O. | 1,009.46 |
| 442101 Wilson, Ida M. | 1,115.95 | Y | |
| 442193 Waughtor, Elizabeth L. | 262.81 | 337593 Young, George H. | 4,346.59 |
| 443365 Wragg, Martha | 792.75 | 443553 Young, August G., or | 1,016.09 |
| 459101 White, George and | 131.25 | 446145 Young, R. W., or | 183.22 |
| 459509 Watson, Josephine S. | 106.49 | 446842 Young, Elizabeth | 387.31 |
| 462367 Williams, Harold C., or | 2,237.73 | 458565 Youden, eo. S., or | 85.32 |
| 462571 Woosley, Mattie M. | 512.81 | 458762 Young, Eber W. | 113.80 |
| 91757 Welfer, Frank M. | 177.53 | Z | |
| 120584 Walton, Minna L. | 489.05 | 483051 Zenchak, Julia, or | 933.20 |
| 149095 Walton, M. Agnes | 477.41 | 418406 Zehfuss, Veronica | 274.80 |
| 193133 Weetman, Elizabeth | 455.23 | 457670 Zachar, Louis A. | 1,614.72 |
| 217817 Wilcox, Hattie E. | 2,794.39 | 323508 Seigler, Ralph C. | 33.06 |
| 273205 Woods, Emma B. | 804.11 | 479887 Zif, Harry, or | 16,938.92 |
| 311898 Williams, Harry D. | 6,573.46 | 479295 Zydel, Theodore, or | 122.16 |
| 331773 Wuori, Sophie | 315.52 | 411587 Zalman, Goldie | 1,665.97 |
| 411035 Wood, Roscoe B. | 32.07 | 452793 Zera Helen | 389.20 |
| 411223 Weikel, Mary C. | 33.48 | 474811 Zeigler, Laura E. | 3,909.29 |
| 412777 Williams, Sarah | 421.02 | ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1949 | |
| 413128 Winstel, Louise | 1,623.13 | THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY | |
| 414714 Walsh, Ellen | 367.13 | Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building | |
| 451911 Winans, Mary C. | 315.30 | Philadelphia 9, Pa. | |
| 452765 Waldron, Clifford E. | 338.34 | Glenn O. Kidd, Secretary | |
| 453488 Watkins, Edward J., or | 718.96 | George Craig, John C. Bolinger, Jr., Assistant Secretaries | |
| 454170 Weller, Justice C. | 1,285.60 | | |
| 454198 Williams, W. Lyle, or | 2,245.10 | | |
| 466483 Westlake, Frances R. C. | 17,071.40 | | |
| 468526 Walter, Mary D. | 1,315.82 | | |
| 389440 Walsh, Marie | 1,853.54 | | |
| 389817 Walsh, John A. | 113.66 | | |
| 390559 Wissman, Alice | 965.10 | | |
| 391219 Wiemer, Myrle | 763.96 | | |

December 17, 1948.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh", I wish to report that no tolls were received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1948.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. BOLINGER, JR.
Assistant Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } ss
County of Philadelphia

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this 17th day of December, 1948, John C. Bolinger, Jr., Assistant Secretary of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

JOHN C. BOLINGER, JR.

Affirmed and Subscribed
before me the day and year
aforesaid.

RITA McMAHON, Notary Public
(Seal)

My Commission Expires March 25, 1951

GENERAL REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—1947-1949

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

January, 1949

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Room 450, Capitol Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

There is submitted herewith the General Report of the Joint State Government Commission.

The General Report deals briefly with the assignments made to the Commission by the General Assembly of 1947, and the projects initiated by the Commission under authority of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, Section 2(b).

This report is designed to serve as a reference guide for the members of the General Assembly. It is divided into six parts. Parts I to IV, inclusive, outline the findings of Commission studies undertaken in accordance with specified directives. Whenever findings of fact eventuated into Commission recommendations, the suggested policies are briefly outlined. Part V lists studies which were initiated by the Commission. Part VI presents a listing of the committees created by statute, the subcommittees of the Commission which were created in accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, and the administrative and technical staff of the Commission.

Specific Commission recommendations are embodied in bills drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau. These drafts will be submitted for the review, consideration and action of the General Assembly.

On behalf of the Commission, the splendid cooperation of the subcommittees, their advisors and the Legislative Reference Bureau is gratefully acknowledged. The Commission regrets the deaths, during this biennium, of Clarence D. Becker, member of the Joint State Government Commission on the part of the Senate, and Senator Henry I. Wilson and Representatives Furman H. Gyger and Thomas B. Stockham, members of subcommittees.

Recognizing the need for up-to-date, reliable, factual information, competently analyzed and compactly presented, the Commission has carried out the following recommendation made to the 1947 General Assembly:

"The research facilities of this Commission should be enlarged by the addition of a permanent research division, staffed with qualified research assistants especially trained in governmental research work,—trained to find acts, analyze information, and prepare impartial reports."

To aid in the solution of the increasingly complex problems, such facilities are now maintained by the Commission to better serve the General Assembly.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1949

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PART I

STUDIES DIRECTED BY ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty-eight studies and investigations were undertaken. Three of these were directed by acts of the General Assembly. They are State-Local Highway Financing, Post-High School Education, and Tax Study.

1. State-Local Highway Financing

(Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 129, adopted by the Senate, April 25, 1945, concurred in by the House, May 4, 1945; Act No. 55-A, App. Acts P. L. 40, approved May 29, 1945; Act No. 12-A, App. Acts P. L. 22, approved May 23, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To make a thorough and impartial study, to develop a sound and scientific financial highway program for the Commonwealth and the political subdivisions and an equitable basis for State aid to local governments for highway purposes.

Investigation:

Continued the study of the bases for State aid to local governments for highway purposes and invited suggestions from interested groups.

Evaluated the suggestions received.

Strategic Facts:

The Commission was concerned with the following: (1) maximum development of locally-administered highways, (2) allocation of State aid by the Commonwealth, and (3) safeguards necessary to assure economical expenditures of State allocations.

Recommendations:

The study has developed several alternative plans to carry out the above mentioned aims on a permanent basis.

(Separate report to be issued)

2. Post-High School Education

(Act No. 565, P. L. 1476, approved July 8, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study the educational facilities and needs of the citizens in the field of formal education commencing with graduation from high school; the present college facilities, their financing, administration, the courses offered in said colleges and the educational needs of the applicants for admission to college, by and with a committee created by statute. This committee consisted of fifteen representatives of educational and other interests in the several geographic sections of the State, ten appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two appointed by the President pro

tempore of the Senate, together with the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Investigation:

The President of Temple University, Robert L. Johnson, was elected chairman of the committee and Theodore A. Distler, President of Franklin and Marshall College, was elected vice-chairman.

The committee urged that the Joint State Government Commission employ a survey director to plan and superintend the researches of the committee, and requested that Dr. George Alan Works, formerly Dean of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, be engaged to serve in this capacity. The Commission followed the committee's recommendation.

Dr. Works, in turn, selected a number of educators and others to serve as consultants. The Chairman of the Joint State Government Commission, acting under the authority of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended, appointed five advisors in order to give representation to additional types of institutions offering post-high school instruction.

On September 13, 1948, the committee and its advisors met to consider the Summary Statement and Recommendations of the Survey Director and to formulate its recommendations. Subsequent to the meeting, copies of the recommendations as agreed upon were submitted to the members of the committee and the advisors for comment. Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, Dr. Francis B. Haas, Senator Frederick L. Homsher and Representative John N. Hoffman advised that they did not subscribe to all of the recommendations contained in the report. Others indicated a desire to file minority reports at a later date.

On September 28, 1948, the committee chairman presented the Official Report of the Committee on Post-High School Education to the Joint State Government Commission.

As required by statute, the Joint State Government Commission filed a report with the Governor and the General Assembly on November 15, 1948.

Strategic Facts:

Pennsylvania places heavy dependence on student fees as a source of educational income. This practice, unless other sources of income can be increased, places a relatively heavy burden on the students to meet the cost of their education. Considerable numbers of able youths are deprived of the opportunity for higher education as a result of their economic status.

Further study of the subject is necessary before specific recommendations may be made.

Recommendations:

In view of the divergence of opinion indicated above, the Joint State Government Commission has directed its technical staff to review and supplement the material collected by the Committee on Post-High School Education.

(See separate report: Findings and Recommendations of the Committee on Post-High School Education, November, 1948)

3. Tax Study

(Act No. 562, P. L. 1468, approved July 9, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

A Tax Study Committee, two members of which were

appointed by the Governor, two by the President pro tempore of the Senate, two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of Commerce as chairman, was directed to study the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other states and countries in order to ascertain ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis, and to make a report to the Governor and the General Assembly by February 1, 1949.

Investigation:

The Tax Study Committee review the tax systems in neighboring and comparable industrial states; considered the effect of such systems if applied to the economy of Pennsylvania; reviewed other types of taxation not now employed in Pennsylvania and the amount of revenue such would produce; evaluated all the so-called emergency taxes and emergency tax rates. The Committee will, by February 1, 1949, specifically report its findings.

Strategic Facts:

There is apparent need for the reenactment of some emergency taxes and tax rates on a permanent basis and for modification of other taxes as well as for discontinuing others now in effect.

Recommendations of the Committee:

That some of the emergency taxes and tax rates be reenacted on a permanent basis and modified and related to the suggested corporate tax structure; and that others, such as the soft drinks tax, be discontinued. That certainty in ascertaining business taxes and elimination of double taxation ought to be achieved by the elimination of the corporate loans tax, capital stock tax, corporate franchise tax, and the present corporate income tax, and the substitution of a corporate privilege tax based upon (1) earnings or (2) capital employed or (3) a minimum charge, whichever is the highest, at a rate which will produce the same amount of revenue now paid under the tax statutes whose abolition is contemplated. Additional recommendations and suggestions will be set forth in the separate report of the Tax Study Committee.

(Separate report to be issued)

PART II

STUDIES DIRECTED BY CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Six of the twenty-eight studies and investigations were undertaken by the Commission as directed by Concurrent Resolutions of the Senate and the House of Representatives. They are Vehicle and Tractor Codes, Alcoholism, Mental Health Laws, Penal Laws and Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Delinquency, and Historical Survey.

1. Vehicle and Tractor Codes

(House Resolution No. 22, March 12, 1947; agreed to April 8, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study, revise and prepare for reenactment The Vehicle and Tractor Codes, with amendments and separate laws properly to be incorporated therein.

Investigation:

Reviewed suggestions received from Pennsylvania State

Police, Department of Revenue, Department of Highways and interested citizens' groups; considered proposals advanced at a public hearing on July 21, 1948; and prepared a codification of the vehicle and tractor laws.

Strategic Facts:

The Vehicle and Tractor Codes were last codified in 1929; since then frequent amendments have been made and laws on related subjects have been enacted.

Recommendations:

That existing law be codified and enacted as one Act of Assembly.

That separate bills be introduced to accomplish the following.

(a) Operators of heavier than "U" classification commercial vehicles be required to pass a special examination.

(b) A driver-training program be provided in the public schools, financed from the Motor Fund, and that the learner's permit fee be increased 5 cents to aid in financing the proposal.

(c) Legal recognition of the "white cane" as a signaling device for the blind when used at intersections.

(d) Uniform maximum rate of speed for all vehicles be set at 50 m.p.h. (not to affect traffic on Turnpike).

(e) Operators be permitted to drive commercial vehicles already covered by liability insurance without being required to provide additional financial responsibility coverage.

(f) Vehicle numbers be used for identification instead of engine numbers.

(g) Traffic be required to stop before passing a school bus; school bus operators be required to pass a physical examination as well as a special examination to determine fitness to operate such vehicles.

2. Alcoholism

(House Resolution No. 20, March 12, 1947; agreed to May 13, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study problems relating to the effects of alcoholism; survey methods of treatment and rehabilitation of persons so addicted; gather and compile pertinent data and investigate the experience of existing organizations and adequacy of clinical facilities; recommend methods for dissemination of information.

Investigation:

Surveyed the available literature on the subject; held public hearing, February 25, 1948, in Harrisburg, at which lay and professional groups were afforded an opportunity to present facts and views; visited the C. Dudley Saul Clinic, St. Luke's and Children's Medical Center,, Philadelphia, on August 10, 1948.

Strategic Facts:

The problem of alcoholism is most acute in urban areas. Informed medical opinion concludes that alcoholism is a sickness, that generally it is not curable, but that many alcoholics can be rehabilitated, and that the so-called "short-treatment" has achieved the best results.

Recommendations:

That an appropriation be made to qualified clinics in

the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas, conditioned upon the development of research in alcoholism; that the Department of Health develop forms for the collection of reliable statistics; that instruction of nurses and medical students in this field be encouraged.

(See separate report: Alcoholism, December, 1948)

3. Mental Health Laws

(Senate Resolution No. 108, March 3, 1947; concurred in by the House of Representatives May 19, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To survey, investigate and consider laws relating to mental health; revise and restate same in codified form.

Investigation:

Compiled provisions of Mental Health Act of 1923, miscellaneous provisions relating to mental health generally, acts relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards and guardianship of weakminded persons, general provisions as to hospital patients, and State mental institutions; reviewed problems relating to "sexual psychopaths."

Strategic Facts:

The Commonwealth is engaged in carrying out an extensive mental health program; aspects of the problem dealing with "habitual drunkards" and youthful offenders have been considered in the studies on alcoholism and juvenile delinquency, and recommendations applying to these appear in the Commission's reports on these subjects.

Recommendations:

That revision and codification of the mental health laws follow the extensive mental health program now in progress, in order that all necessary areas may be adequately covered.

4. Penal Laws and Criminal Procedure

(Senate Resolution No. 113, March 10, 1947; concurred in by the House of Representatives May 26, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

Continue the survey, investigation and consideration of penal laws and laws of criminal procedure; revise, restate and codify same.

Investigation:

Reviewed the penal laws of the Commonwealth, and prepared a proposed codification of the same, together with a reference table relating the sections thereof to sections of existing law, which will be made available to members of the General Assembly.

Ten advisors were appointed, under authority of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended, to assist in the preparation of a code of criminal procedure.

Strategic Facts:

No general codification of the penal laws has been undertaken since 1939 and no codification of the laws of criminal procedure since 1860; numerous amendments to such laws have caused confusion.

Recommendations:

That the penal laws and laws relating to criminal procedure as redrafted be enacted in codified form.

5. Juvenile Delinquency

(House Resolution No. 58, May 27, 1947; agreed to June 4, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To list, study and appraise the problems relating to juvenile delinquency—namely, its underlying causes, the adequacy of existing governmental and private agencies to prevent juvenile delinquency, and measures which will conserve and improve the conditions of youth in the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Studied the problems relating to juvenile delinquency and the steps taken in other states to correct it; conferred with groups and agencies interested in child welfare and youth adjustment problems; held a public hearing on February 11, 1948; and consulted with experts in child guidance and preparation of legislation dealing with juvenile behavior.

Strategic Facts:

Juvenile delinquency increased during the war years, but since the end of the war has declined; it has been more pronounced in metropolitan than in suburban areas. Juvenile behavior may be controlled through guidance in the homes and in the schools; juvenile offenders can, in most cases, be rehabilitated. There is apparent need of a youth authority to cope with the problem. Other states have recently adopted youth authority acts which meet many of the problems existing in Pennsylvania.

Recommendations:

That youth guidance clinics be established in the office of the county superintendents of schools; that two experimental forestry camps be established to accommodate selected youthful offenders; and that establishment of a Youth Conservation Board, similar to the agencies established in other states, be authorized.

(Separate report to be issued)

6. Historical Survey

(Senate Resolution No. 124, May 27, 1947; concurred in by the House of Representatives, June 11, 1947.)

Legislative mandate:

To survey and prepare, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, a list of historic buildings and sites and archaeological sites of distinctive significance.

Investigation:

In collaboration with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, compiled a list of buildings and sites deemed to be of distinctive significance; supplemented same by additions furnished through county historical societies of the Commonwealth; appointed a committee of advisors to assist in the appraisal and rating of listings.

Strategic Facts:

Each county of the Commonwealth can boast significant historical treasure worthy of concern for its preservation.

Recommendations:

That only those buildings and sites designated by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, with the guidance of the Committee of advisors, should be of prime concern to the General Assembly.

(Separate report to be issued)

PART III

STUDIES DIRECTED BY SENATE RESOLUTIONS

By direction of Senate Resolutions, nine studies were undertaken. They are Decedents' Estates Laws, Corporations and Cooperatives, Retirement Systems, Labor Laws, Group Insurance Laws, Public Library Laws, Administrative Agencies, Administrative Code and Legislative Subpoena Powers.

1. Decedents' Estates Laws

(Senate Resolution, Serial No. 34, adopted March 10, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To further study, revise and prepare for reenactment the Orphans' Court Partition Act, the Orphans' Court Act, the Revised Price Act, the Register of Wills Act and the Fiduciaries Act, together with all of their supplements and all separate laws that should properly be incorporated therein, and to present them for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Investigation:

Studied existing laws on the subject; prepared with the guidance of the Advisory Committee on Decedents' Estates Laws, a proposed draft of a Fiduciaries Act, a Fiduciaries Investment Act, and amendments to the Register of Wills Act, the Orphans' Court Act, the Orphans' Court Partition Act, and the Revised Price Act.

Strategic Facts:

Found necessity for revising and amending existing laws and for redrafting the Fiduciaries Act and the Fiduciaries Investment Act.

Recommendations:

That the proposed Fiduciaries Act, Fiduciaries Investment Act and the prepared amendments to other decedents' estates laws as finally prepared be adopted.

(Separate report to be issued)

2. Corporations and Cooperatives

(Senate Resolution No. 42, adopted April 1, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To review, investigate, study and consider all of the laws dealing with and relating to corporations and cooperatives and to report its findings to the next session of the General Assembly.

Investigation:

Revised statutes relating to cooperatives, the Business Corporation Law and its amendments, and miscellaneous statutes relating to business corporations and the Non-profit Corporation Law and its amendments and miscellaneous statutes relating to nonprofit corporations; reviewed and evaluated changes in existing law suggested by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; conferred with the members of the Committee on Corporation Law of the Pennsylvania Bar Association concerning such proposed changes.

Strategic Facts:

Basic corporation laws of the Commonwealth have been found to work reasonably well and require only such changes as will facilitate their administration. These

changes may be achieved by amendment to the present law.

Recommendations:

The recommendations are concurred in by the Department of State and the Committee on Corporation Law of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and are incorporated in drafts of bills to be submitted to the General Assembly.

3. Retirement Systems and Laws

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 55, adopted May 7, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To survey, investigate and consider the various retirement systems and law, to revise and restate such laws, and to report findings and conclusions to the General Assembly with bills for introduction embodying the results of the studies.

Investigation:

Considered the suggestions of interested groups and individuals on changes in existing law; consulted with experts on retirement; surveyed present retirement systems and laws affecting them; made a comparison between the State Employees' and the School Employees' Retirement Systems.

Strategic Facts:

The three Pennsylvania retirement systems; State Employees' Retirement System, the School Employees' Retirement System and the Municipal Employees' Retirement System (not yet in operation), differ in many respects but also have certain elements in common. All systems are funded. All call for contributions from employee and employer and are made by payroll deduction and by appropriations on the basis of estimates made by the respective retirement boards. All make allowance for disability. They differ with respect to administrative responsibility and management, assumption of administrative responsibility and management, assumption of administrative costs, coverage, guarantee of obligation, rates of interest payable by the employer, and employees' contributions and benefits.

Recommendations:

That the facts gathered in this study be incorporated in a report to be submitted to the members of the General Assembly for their information.

(Separate report to be issued)

4. Labor Laws

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 62, adopted May 12, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the labor laws of this and other states, the advantages and disadvantages, merits and effects and to report its findings to the next session of the General Assembly, together with such legislation as it deems necessary to carry out its recommendations.

Investigation:

Prepared a list of state regulation of labor relations and a summary of significant labor laws of Pennsylvania; studied the labor laws of Pennsylvania and other comparable states; considered the suggestions of interested persons and groups.

Strategic Facts:

The all-inclusive jurisdiction of the Federal labor laws reduces the field within which State labor laws are now operative.

Recommendations:

That the machinery provided by State laws be sufficiently coordinated with Federal legislation to provide maximum disposition of labor disputes on the State level.

5. Group Insurance Laws

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 63, adopted May 13, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To survey, investigate and consider the laws relating to group health and accident insurance and group life insurance; to revise and restate such laws; and to report its findings and conclusions to the next regular session of the General Assembly with bills for introduction embodying the results of its studies.

Investigation:

Contacted insurance organizations and requested their suggestions on the subject; compared existing Pennsylvania laws with model statutes; reviewed the following aspects of group insurance; coverage of all types of group life insurance, group accident and health insurance, blanket health and accident insurance and franchise health and accident insurance.

Strategic Facts:

Pennsylvania laws relating to group life, group health and group accident insurance seem similar to the model bills and suggestions submitted by the various organizations contacted, although controversy exists as to the types of groups to whom issued and maximum amounts allowable.

Recommendations:

Recommendations are embodied in bills to be introduced at the current session of the General Assembly.

6. Public Libraries

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 66, adopted May 26, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study public library services throughout the Commonwealth and to report and recommend to the General Assembly such changes in the legal structure, organizing, supervising and financing of such services as are desirable to promote the establishment of additional libraries and the adequate maintenance of all public libraries throughout the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Studied the existing legal structure, organization and financing of the State's public libraries and the extent to which such facilities are being used.

Strategic Facts:

Approximately 70% of the residents of Pennsylvania have access to free, nonsectarian libraries. All municipal corporations, including counties as well as school districts, have statutory authority to establish public libraries and to aid in their maintenance. The Commonwealth makes biennial appropriations to free, nonsectarian county public libraries. Local authorities do not fully exploit their statutory capacity on behalf of libraries.

Recommendations:

In view of the fact that local authorities do not take full advantage of existing statutory authority, no changes in Pennsylvania's library laws are recommended.

(See separate report: Public Libraries, January, 1949)

7. Administrative Agencies

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 70, adopted June 12, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To review, investigate, study and consider the problems arising from administrative bodies, boards and commissions and the exercise of legislative powers delegated to them and to report its findings and conclusions with proposed legislation to the General Assembly.

Investigation:

Studied problems arising from administrative boards, commissions, etc.; prepared an annotated listing of administrative departments, boards and commissions; reviewed proposals relating to administrative agencies from individuals and groups.

Strategic Facts:

Charges and allegations as to particular boards were received. Comprehensive investigation of these charges appears to be beyond the scope of the Senate Resolution.

Recommendations:

That boards, agencies and commissions should consult with the Attorney General with a view to improving procedural practices.

8. Administrative Code

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 33, adopted March 10, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study, revise and prepare for reenactment "The Administrative Code of 1929" and laws on subjects related thereto. To include revisions to the code which eliminate and revamp existing boards, commissions and agencies or create new ones where the ends of efficient administration would be best served.

Investigation:

Studied "The Administrative Code of 1929"; prepared a compilation of amendments to the code made since 1929 and a catalog of administrative departments, boards and commissions showing method of creation and legislation governing their operation; considered suggestions made by departments, etc.

Strategic Facts:

Amendments to The Administrative Code are needed to eliminate obsolete text and to further facilitate its administration.

Recommendations:

Recommendations are incorporated in drafts of bills to be submitted to the General Assembly.

9. Legislative Subpoena Powers

(Senate Resolution Serial No. 71, adopted June 13, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the rights and powers of the General Assembly and its committees and their subcommittees to compel the attendance of witnesses and the

production of evidence and testimony necessary to the complete transaction of the business of the General Assembly, and to report findings and conclusions.

Investigation:

Examined the constitutional and statutory provision conferring subpoena power upon the committees of either branch of the General Assembly.

Strategic Facts:

Right of legislative subpoena power is recognized in the Constitution, Article II, Section 11, and failure to obey such subpoena of Act No. 375, 1939, P. L. 872, Section 212, which provides:

"Whoever wilfully neglects or refuses to appear and testify before any committee of either branch of the General Assembly or before any joint committee thereof, after being duly served with a subpoena to so appear, or is in contempt, by reason of any such neglect or refusal so to appear and testify, or either, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year, or to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or both."

Doubt has arisen as to the mechanics of enforcement of this right.

Recommendations:

That legislation be enacted prescribing the procedural steps necessary to compel compliance and to punish those who refuse to obey the legislative subpoena.

PART IV

STUDIES DIRECTED BY HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

By direction of House Resolutions, four studies were undertaken. They are Susquehanna River Fishways, Uniform Practice and Procedure, Commonwealth-Owned Tax-Exempt Real Property and Pennsylvania's Industrial Economy.

1. Susquehanna River Fishways

(House Resolution No. 35, adopted April 9, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study the problem of constructing fishways around the Safe Harbor, Holtwood and Conowingo Dams on the lower Susquehanna River to permit fish to ascend the river at spawning time and the utilization of newly developed devices for preventing the loss of fish in the hydraulic power plants on the river, with the objective of restoring both recreation and employment and of creating possibilities of migratory fish which once flourished in the Susquehanna River and its tributaries.

To institute, if such study reveals such construction practicable, suitable action to require the owners of these dams to construct fishways as required in the original permit to construct the dams, and in lieu of which the dam owners are paying a small annual penalty.

Investigation:

Studied the importance of the migratory fish in the lower Susquehanna River; consulted with organizations and groups interested in the preservation and replacement of fish in the river. Consulted with representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; heard the reports and arguments of the owners of the dams.

Strategic Facts:

The most important migratory fish in the lower Susquehanna River has been the shad. At one time shad fishing was a significant industry.

Overfishing and pollution reduced the quantity of shad in the river prior to 1910 and the construction of the three dams mentioned in the resolution blocked the spawning migrations. Maximum in-lieu payment now made by the owner of a dam is \$4,000 per year. Owners may install fishways and make no payment. Information on shad is not sufficient to design successful fishways for use on the Susquehanna.

In-lieu payments were sufficient in 1945 to purchase only 57 per cent of the quantity of fish for replacement in the lakes above the dams as was possible in 1930.

The problem of reestablishing the shad is one which Pennsylvania had in common with a number of other Eastern Seaboard States and any solution would benefit them equally.

Recommendations:

That a resolution be introduced in the General Assembly asking that the Congress of the United States direct a study of the biological and hydraulic factors which must be known if successful fishways are to be designed. That an upward adjustment of the in-lieu payments called for by the present law be considered by the General Assembly.

(Separate report to be issued)

2. Uniform Practice and Procedure

(House Resolution No. 40, Serial No. 47, adopted April 15, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study the problems of making uniform the practice and procedure before administrative agencies of the State government and of appeals therefrom, as well as the review of regulations promulgated by such agencies; to study the problem of publishing all regulations of State agencies in one register, and making their validity contingent on such publication; and to present recommendations, together with drafts of proposed legislation, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Investigation:

Prepared a study of the rules and regulations of various boards, commissions and departments; made a summary of statutes of selected states relating to the filing, review and publication of rules and regulations of state agencies; conferred with members of the Section on Administrative Law of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and members of the former Registry Board.

Strategic Facts:

There are no requirements providing for the publication of rules of administrative boards, agencies and commissions. The practice before such agencies is confused by reason of lack of access to rules of procedure.

Recommendations:

That legislation be enacted providing:

That all rules and regulations be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth 30 days before the effective date thereof.

That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be required

to furnish, upon request, a certified copy of any such rule or regulation.

That each department, board and commission be required to publish its rules and regulations and furnish copies thereof to the public without charge.

That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be required to maintain a convenient index of all such rules and regulations.

3. Commonwealth-Owned Tax-Exempt Real Property (House Resolution No. 41, Serial No. 48, adopted April 23, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study, investigate and devise ways and means of compensating the political subdivisions of the Commonwealth with Commonwealth funds for their loss of revenues arising from such real property being exempt from taxation.

Investigation:

Ascertained the extent of state-owned real property in Pennsylvania and the classifications in which it is held, its approximate value, and the amount of revenue it would yield if locally taxed.

Strategic Facts:

Commonwealth property in Pennsylvania is exempt from local property taxes.

The estimated assessed value of Commonwealth-owned property is \$103,616,901. If taxed at the average local rate (1946) of 39 mills, this property would have produced local tax revenue of approximately \$4,040,000.

A comparison of the practices of seven other states and the national government shows that of the jurisdictions compared, none reimburse local subdivisions for tax-exempt property.

Annual in-lieu payments made for 1947 by the Commonwealth on game, forest and flood control lands amounted to \$152,882.74.

Recommendations:

That all departments of State government acquiring title to real property for the purpose of protecting a Commonwealth investment be required to pay the equivalent of real estate taxes to local subdivisions.

That the tuition of pupils attending public schools whose parents or guardians reside in or on State-owned property and are employed by the Commonwealth be paid by the Commonwealth.

That Commonwealth in-lieu payments now made in connection with Commonwealth or Federal ownership of game and forest lands be increased from five to ten cents per acre.

(See Separate Report: Commonwealth-Owned, Tax-Exempt Real Property, January, 1949.)

4. Pennsylvania's Industrial Economy

(House Resolution No. 59, Serial No. 71, adopted June 11, 1947.)

Legislative Mandate:

To make a study and investigation into the cause and reasons for the movement of industry from the Commonwealth and the decrease in the number of new industries being established in the State and to evolve recommendations of a legislative program designed to

attract the retention, expansion and growth of industry already located in the Commonwealth and the establishment of new industries therein.

Investigation:

Conferred with state-wide organizations interested in economic development and studied communications from interested persons and organizations; prepared an outline memorandum showing the industrial development of Pennsylvania for the period 1939-1946; investigated factors influencing the location of industry.

Strategic Facts:

The resolution which directs this inquiry assumes that industry has not expanded within the Commonwealth, and that the number of new industries being established in this State has been decreasing.

The evidence does not justify these assumptions. New industries have located here, local industry has expanded, and Pennsylvania still occupies a position above the national average. This continued progress has not, however, been sufficiently rapid to maintain at the same relatively high level the better-than-average position, held for many years prior to the beginning of the depression.

Factors affecting industry in Pennsylvania which are controllable by the Commonwealth are (1) business taxes, (2) unemployment compensation taxes, (3) availability of well-trained labor, (4) adequacy of basic facilities, such as highways and water supply, and (5) encouragement of research in basic products, such as coal and timber. The first three of these factors are presently under review by separate committees and the findings and recommendations concerning them will be separately reported to the General Assembly. Local ordinances, practices and procedures also may affect industrial locations and economic development. There are other factors which are beyond the control of the Commonwealth but are controllable, or partially so, by private economic units.

The economy of Pennsylvania also has been affected by factors controlled by the Federal Government. This was particularly true in the war years when Pennsylvania received a smaller proportion of "prime" war contracts than its proportion of total pre-war manufacturing business. Also, Federal wartime price controls on products which were important in Pennsylvania's economy did not permit their prices to rise proportionately even as high as the average of all wholesale prices.

Recommendations:

That the facts gathered in this study be incorporated in a report to be submitted to the members of the General Assembly for their information.

(See Separate Report: Pennsylvania's Industrial Economy, January, 1949.)

PART V

STUDIES INITIATED BY THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commission by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, Section 2 (b), the Commission undertook inquiries into four additional subjects which it deemed "useful to the General Assembly." These studies are: Education, Legislative Journal, Unemployment Compensation and Philadelphia City-County Gov-

ernment. Included in the study of Education were Codification of School Laws, the Hatfield Case and Vocational Education.

1. Education

Problems affecting public schools have been of great interest to the General Assembly and, accordingly, the Commission reviewed the problem of codifying the school laws, the cost and financing of vocational education in Pennsylvania, and the special problems growing out of court decisions affecting the extracurricular activities and permissive use of public school property.

Codification

The Commission's efforts have been directed toward a faithful codification of existing law, with only such changes as are intended to clarify the text.

(See Separate Report: Codification of the School Laws, January, 1949)

The Hatfield Case

The decision of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the case of Hatfield Township School District Auditors' Petition, 161 Pa. Superior Ct. 388 (1947), to the effect that monies collected in the form of admission and membership fees "must be handled exactly as tax monies" has caused confusion and uncertainty in the conduct of desirable extracurricular activities, such as sports and other events traditionally carried on in conjunction with instructional programs in the public schools.

The Commission recommends remedial legislation which will facilitate the financing of extracurricular activities in the traditional manner, subject, however, to official audit and control by local school boards.

(See Separate Report: The Hatfield Case, November, 1948)

Vocational Education

The Commission ascertained per pupil cost in general and vocational curricula with a view of determining the adequacy of supplemental Commonwealth subsidies for vocational education. The Commission recommends: the requirement of filing consolidated reports, which, among other things, shall show the cost of specific programs and, that the Commonwealth reimburse school districts for vocational educational programs on the same basis as standard subsidies.

(Separate report to be issued)

2. Legislative Journal

The Commission recognized the concern which members of the General Assembly have had by reason of the delay in making available to the public the record of proceedings of the General Assembly. The subcommittee created reviewed the present practice of recording and printing of the Legislative Journal. Recommendations on this subject will be made.

3. Unemployment Compensation

Because of the opportunity to obtain advantage to Pennsylvania taxpayers and the public and to further industrial growth in the Commonwealth, it was found desirable to review present provisions of the unemployment compensation laws and revise them in order to take advantage of these benefits and to provide for improvement in the administration of the law.

The Commission recommends that the waiting period for obtaining merit rating, which reduces the time in which the maximum 2.7% rate has to be paid, be shortened by a year and that certain other changes be made to permit increased administrative efficiency in the operation of the law. The recommendations call for revision in the law so that taxpayers are not penalized for delays in filing, and so that they will have opportunity to settle their problems before penalties become irrevocable. The recommendations are embodied in drafts of bills submitted to the General Assembly.

(Separate reports to be issued)

4. Philadelphia City-County Government Survey

This survey grows out of the widespread concern of citizens and citizen groups in the Philadelphia area and is one of necessary interest to the General Assembly.

Public hearings were held in the City of Philadelphia on July 19 and December 15 to afford citizens an opportunity to present their views, facts and proposals, looking toward the improvement of the administrative machinery to the extent that the same may be dealt with by law.

The collected data are available for the use of the General Assembly.

PART VI

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Created in 1937, P. L. 2460, as last amended 1943, P. L. 13)

Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman
Baker Royer, Vice-Chairman
Herbert P. Sorg, Secretary-Treasurer

On the part of the Senate

Joseph M. Barr (Allegheny County)
†Leroy E. Chapman (Warren County)
John H. Dent (Westmoreland County)
Anthony J. DiSilvestro (Philadelphia County)
James A. Geltz (Allegheny County)
Weldon B. Heyburn (Delaware County)
Frederick L. Homsher (Lancaster County)
A. Evans Kephart (Philadelphia County)
A. H. Letzler (Clearfield County)
John G. Snowden (Lycoming County)
O. J. Tallman (Lehigh County)
M. Harvey Taylor (Dauphin County)
John M. Walker (Allegheny County)
*Clarence D. Becker (Lebanon County)

On the part of the House

Hiram G. Andrews (Cambria County)
Adam T. Bower (Northumberland County)
Homer S. Brown (Allegheny County)
Charles H. Brunner, Jr. (Montgomery County)
Edwin C. Ewing (Allegheny County)
Ira T. Fiss (Snyder County)
Robert D. Fleming (Allegheny County)

*Deceased.

†Appointed to fill vacancy created by the death of Clarence D. Becker.

†W. Stuart Helm (Armstrong County)
 Earl E. Hewitt, Sr. (Indiana County)
 Thomas H. Lee (Philadelphia County)
 Baker Royer (Lancaster County)
 Albert S. Readinger (Berks County)
 Herbert P. Sorg (Elk County)
 §Franklin H. Lichtenwalter (Lehigh County)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Senate Members

Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman
 John H. Dent
 O. J. Tallman
 John M. Walker

House Members

Hiram G. Andrews
 Charles H. Brunner, Jr.
 †Baker Royer
 Herbert P. Sorg

COMMITTEES CREATED BY STATUTE

Committee on Post-High School Education

Appointees of the Governor:

Robert L. Johnson, Chairman
 Theodore A. Distler, Vice-Chairman
 Ralph Cooper Hutchison
 Very Reverend Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A.
 J. Belmont Mosser
 Alan M. Scaife
 Carl E. Seifert
 Herbert L. Spencer
 Robert M. Steele
 John A. Stevenson

Appointees of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate:

Frederick L. Homsher
 Paul L. Wagner

Appointees of the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

John N. Hoffman
 William R. McMillen

Member by Statute:

Francis B. Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction

TAX STUDY COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Orus J. Matthews, Secretary of Commerce

Appointees of the Governor:

Frank Wilbur Main
 Philip Sterling

Appointees of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate:

James A. Geltz, Vice-Chairman
 Lloyd H. Wood

†Appointed to succeed Herbert P. Sorg, who became Acting Speaker on the resignation of Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Speaker.

§Resigned.

†Appointed October 29, 1947, to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Franklin H. Lichtenwalter.

Appointees of the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Lambert Cadwalader
 Warner M. Depuy

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittee on Administrative Agencies

Senate Members:

T. Newell Wood, Chairman
 Joseph M. Barr
 Theodore H. Doehla
 A. Evans Kephart
 Samuel B. Wolfe

House Members:

Ira T. Fiss, Vice-Chairman
 Hiram G. Andrews
 T. Jay Sproul
 *Thomas B. Stockham
 Kenneth H. Wagner

Subcommittee on Administrative Code

Senate Members:

O. J. Tallman, Chairman
 James S. Berger
 Anthony J. DiSilvestro
 James A. Geltz
 M. Harvey Taylor

House Members:

Thomas H. Greer, Jr., Vice-Chairman
 Earl Chudoff
 Warner M. Depuy
 Harold E. Flack
 C. G. Krise
 Albert S. Readinger
 Charles C. Smith

Subcommittee on Alcoholism

House Members:

Charles H. Brunner, Jr., Chairman
 James C. Brice
 James D. Cole
 John L. Gorman

Senate Members:

Louis H. Farrell, Vice-Chairman
 Jacob W. Carr
 Elmer J. Holland
 Cyrus B. Tyler

Subcommittee on Corporations and Cooperatives

Senate Members:

John M. Walker, Chairman
 John H. Dent
 A. Evans Kephart
 Guy A. Leader
 George B. Scarlett
 George B. Stevenson

House Members:

Henry J. Propert, Vice-Chairman
 Homer Cook
 Norman H. Laughner

John F. Stank
Herman J. Tahl
William J. Yester

Subcommittee on Decedents' Estates Laws

House Members:

Thomas H. Lee, Chairman
Homer S. Brown
George W. Cooper
John H. McKinney
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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON POST-HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONA REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
from the
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
NOVEMBER, 1948

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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Trustees, The Pennsylvania State College.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Gover-
nor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General
Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Joint State Government Commission transmits
herewith report titled "Findings and Recommendations
of the Committee on Post-High School Education," in
accordance with the provisions of Act No. 565, Session of
1947, Section 2, which requires that the Commission shall
file a report with the Governor and the General Assembly
on or before November 15, 1948.

Act No. 565 authorizes a study of the educational faci-
lities and needs of the citizens of the Commonwealth in
the field of post-high school education and provides for
the appointment of a committee. Concerning the ap-
pointment and functions of the Committee, Act No. 565
specifies:

"A committee which shall consist of fifteen (15)
representatives of educational and other interests in
the several geographical sections of the Commonwealth
shall be appointed, ten (10) of whom shall be appointed
by the Governor, two members shall be appointed by
the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two
members shall be appointed by the President pro tem-
pore of the Senate of the General Assembly. The
Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be a member
of the committee. It shall be the duty of this committee
to cooperate with the Joint State Government Commis-
sion in making the study referred to in Section one."

By October 9, 1947, the Committee appointments had
been made in accordance with the statute. At the or-
ganization meeting of the Committee, held on November
6, 1947, Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple Univer-
sity, was elected chairman. Dr. Johnson appointed a sub-
committee to outline a preliminary definition of the scope
of the study and make suggestions to the full Committee

regarding procedures and the employment of research
personnel. On November 13, 1947, the undersigned, act-
ing under authority of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as
amended, appointed five advisors in order to give repre-
sentation to additional types of institutions offering post-
high school instruction.

On January 8, 1948, at a meeting of the Committee on
Post-High School Education, Theodore A. Distler, Presi-
dent of Franklin and Marshall College, was elected vice-
chairman.

At this meeting the Committee urged that the Joint
State Government Commission employ a survey director
to plan and superintend the researches of the Committee,
and requested that Dr. George Alan Works, formerly
Dean of the School of Education of the University of
Chicago, be engaged to serve in this capacity. The Com-
mission followed the Committee's recommendation.

Dr. Works, in turn, selected a number of educators and
others to serve as consultants. These consultants and the
monographs which they prepared under the supervision
of the Survey Director are listed below.

1. Engineering Education and Technical Instruction—
A. A. Potter, Dean of Engineering, Purdue Uni-
versity.
2. Post-High School Education in Agriculture—Ernest
L. Anthony, Dean of Agriculture, Michigan State
College; William L. Slate, Director Emeritus, Con-
necticut Agricultural Experiment Station.
3. Population of Pennsylvania: Trends in Growth, Dis-
tribution and Educational Attainment—Newton Ed-
wards, Professor, Department of Education, Uni-
versity of Chicago; Herman G. Richey, Secretary,
Department of Education, University of Chicago.
4. Teacher Education in Pennsylvania—W. Earl Arm-
strong, Dean of Education, University of Delaware;
William J. Haggerty, President, New Paltz State
Teachers College, New York.
5. A Community-College Plan for Pennsylvania—L. V.
Koos, Professor Emeritus, Department of Education,
University of Chicago; Sebastian V. Martorana,
United States Office of Education.
6. Medical Education in Pennsylvania—Division of Pub-
lic Health Methods, United States Public Health
Service.
7. Dental Education in Pennsylvania—Division of Pub-
lic Health Methods, United States Public Health
Service.
8. Nursing Education in Pennsylvania—Division of Pub-
lic Health Methods, United States Public Health
Service.

On May 27, July 29, and August 26, 1948, the above
data with the exception of that dealing with medical, den-
tal, and nursing education, were reviewed by the Com-
mittee sitting with its advisors.

On September 13, 1948, the Committee and its advisors
met to consider the Summary Statement and Recommen-
dations of the Survey Director and to formulate its recom-
mendations. Subsequent to the meeting, copies of the
recommendations as agreed upon were submitted to the
members of the Committee and the advisors for com-
ment. Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, Dr. Francis B. Haas,
and Senator Frederick L. Homsher advised that they
did not subscribe to all of the recommendations contained
in the report. Others indicated a desire to file minority
reports at some later date.

On September 28, 1948, Dr. Johnson presented the
Official Report of the Committee on Post-High School
Education to the Joint State Government Commission.

Dr. Johnson's statement of presentation, the Official Report of the Committee on Post-High School Education, Summary Statement and Recommendations of George Alan Works, Survey Director (to which the Official Report makes reference), and a Financial Statement covering expenditures incurred on behalf of the Committee, are herewith filed with Your Excellency and the General Assembly.

In view of the divergences of opinion indicated above, the Joint State Government Commission has directed its technical staff to review and supplement the material collected by the Committee on Post-High School Education.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
November 15, 1948.

STATEMENT BY ROBERT L. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN
OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST-HIGH
SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Committee wishes to express sincere appreciation and thanks to the Legislature and to Governor James H. Duff for authorizing and providing the necessary funds to conduct the study on Post-High School Education in the Commonwealth; to the Joint State Government Commission for their favorable consideration of the plan of procedure suggested by the Committee; and to Senator Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman of the Joint State Government Commission, and his staff for their thoughtful cooperation, sympathetic understanding and help in conducting the study.

The Committee regrets that it was unable to present the type of final report which it had planned. The report is neither as extensive nor as intensive as was originally visioned. There remain many valuable conclusions still to be drawn from the mass of material collected. Lack of time precluded a more thorough consideration of the facts. The Committee would like additional time in which to complete its findings and to prepare additional recommendations.

It required a great deal of effort and time to secure competent men to do the work; however, we were fortunate to secure men of wide experience and National reputation to assist in the study. Dr. George Allan Works, the Survey Director, is well known all over the United States for his outstanding work and contributions in this field. A. A. Potter, Newton Edwards, Herman G. Richey, Leonard V. Koos, Sebastian V. Martorana, E. L. Anthony, William L. Slate, W. Earl Armstrong, William J. Haggerty, and George Perrott were well qualified and widely known for their work in their respective fields.

The conclusions by the Committee are based largely on a discussion of the recommendations by the Survey Director. It should be pointed out that the Committee did not accept or consider all of the recommendations of the Survey Director.

The following recommendations deserve favorable consideration:

1. A reorganization of the State Council of Education in order that it may become a more important factor in determining educational policies in the Commonwealth.

This to be accomplished by longer terms, staggered appointments and by permitting the Council to elect its own chairman and removing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a member of the Council.

2. The creation of a Division of Higher Education in the Department of Public Instruction. This Division should be directed by a Deputy or an Associate Superintendent and be responsible to the State Department of Public Instruction and to the State Council of Education. Its responsibility should be to provide leadership in post-high school education and to work for the cooperation among the various institutions. A Division of Higher Education appears to be a very important need and would solve many of our present difficulties in higher education.

3. It is recommended that the Legislature pass appropriate legislation assigning to the State Council of Education the duty and the responsibility to establish standards for extension centers and require all extension centers to secure the approval of the State Council. Further, that the State Council shall establish a policy and general regulation for the control of extension courses offered by any institutions of higher learning.

4. All grants to privately controlled State-aided institutions should be made on a basis of agreement between the State and the institutions as to the service that is to be rendered.

5. There is a definite need of some type of post-high school education of less than a four-year college curriculum. It should be on a subprofessional basis with one or two year terminal courses. Such institutions should be especially geared to the occupational opportunities of the community with specific emphasis on the technical, commercial, agricultural and home making fields. The present plan of vocational education should be incorporated in the above plan.

6. The State Council of Education has the authority to expand, contract, or redefine the functions of any or all the State Teachers Colleges; therefore, the Committee desires to call attention to the urgent need for elementary school teachers and the possibility that this might be given immediate attention. It may be possible to restrict a number of the State Teachers Colleges to the education of elementary school teachers. Another possibility would be to require all State Teachers Colleges to reserve a certain percentage of their enrollment to elementary teacher education and to limit the enrollment in other fields, namely, the secondary field.

7. All institutions on the approved list for the preparation of teachers for any certificates should be notified that this permission will be cancelled automatically three years from March 1, 1949. Institutions should be informed that their proposals for preparing teachers for the various levels and areas will be approved upon the presentation of evidence of carefully formulated goals, and adequate facilities, faculty, internal organization, and programs to prepare teachers.

8. The medical schools of Pennsylvania should develop a more general policy of giving consideration to the needs of Pennsylvania residents, since 45 per cent of the capacity of the medical schools and 48 per cent of the capacity of the dental schools is utilized by the residents of other states.

9. A new formula of State-aid for medical education

should be devised, possibly a block grant to each school plus an additional grant based either on the total number of students or the total number of Pennsylvania residents enrolled in each school.

10. There should be further study given to the following areas and it is recommended that the proposed Division of Higher Education be assigned this responsibility:

- a. A comprehensive study of professional schools of nursing.
- b. Further study of medical education.
- c. Further study to determine to what extent there is a need for junior or community colleges.
- d. A careful study of scholarship plans for young people of the Commonwealth recognizing that the present scholarship plans are not entirely satisfactory nor adequate from many points of view.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POST-HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Introductory Statement

The Post-High School Committee regrets that lack of time has not permitted as complete a study as the committee would have liked to give; that it has not been possible under the circumstances for the committee to do as thorough a job as it had hoped. Both the Survey Director and the committee desired a far more intensive and extensive study than that which was possible under the time limitations. The committee strongly feels that there are certain phases of higher education which require further study and recommends that such studies continue. It is further suggested that such studies should be among the primary responsibilities of a Division of Higher Education in the Department of Public Instruction. The committee is willing to render further service, if this service is desired by the Joint State Government Commission. The committee will be very happy to meet at any time for conference or discussion of any phase of the study. The Committee deeply appreciates the opportunity which it has had to work with the Joint State Government Commission and the splendid cooperation which it has received. The committee hopes that something of value may result in the improvement of higher education in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Recommendations

The following recommendations by the committee on Post-High School Education consist of the adoption without modification of certain recommendations contained in the final report of the Survey Director, George Alan Works. Some of his recommendations were modified before approval by the committee. It should be pointed out that there are a number of recommendations in the final report of the Survey Director not referred to in this report. They were either rejected or not considered. It should be further noted that the recommendations on medical, dental and nursing education were not ready for consideration by the committee at its final meeting on September 13, 1948, but are included in this report upon the suggestion of the Chairman, Robert L. Johnsons.

Recommend—

1. That members of the State Council of Education be appointed by the Governor for nine-year terms and shall not be removed from office without due cause,

That the membership be fixed at a minimum of twelve and a maximum of eighteen with terms staggered so that the terms of two members expire each year,

That the members be representative citizens who have to be sought out for the position and who serve without compensation but receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties,

That no more than half of these members shall come from the field of education and that such members shall not be drawn from either the officers or the trustees of state-aided institutions,

That a majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

2. That the Council of Education be a policy making and legislative body within the limits set by the General Assembly. The executive functions should be discharged by the members of the professional staff working under the policies established by the Council.

3. That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be the sole executive officer of the Council, but not a member of it. The Council should elect a Chairman from its own membership.

4. That an effort be made to secure an amendment to the Constitution in order that the Superintendent of Public Instruction may be nominated by the State Council of Education and appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term of office.

5. That the State Legislature create the position of Deputy or Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction who shall be given responsibility for higher education under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This officer should have the assistance necessary for proper conduct of the duties as have been suggested for assignment to that office.

6. That the president of the State Teachers Colleges be selected by the Boards of Trustees in cooperation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and appointed by the State Council of Education.

7. That a careful study be made of scholarship plans for young people of the Commonwealth, recognizing that the present scholarship plans are neither entirely satisfactory nor adequate from many points of view.

8. That all grants to privately controlled State-aided institutions be made on the basis of agreements between the State and the institutions as to the service that is to be rendered.

The following statement contained on pages 8 and 9 of the Survey Director's report was approved after eliminating one paragraph and one other statement.

"The recommendations in the summary of the special report on teacher education are consistent with and, in several instances, reinforce the recommendations contained in this general report. They go into greater detail in certain phases of teacher education than does this statement. Attention is directed to specific recommendations concerning the need for continuing data regarding the supply and demand for teachers; the statutory provisions relating to teacher education; the appointment and functions of the local Boards of Trustees of the State Teachers Colleges and the relation of the State Council of Education to those institutions; the budgetary and purchasing procedures affecting the State Teachers Colleges; the relation of the State Council of Education to private institutions preparing teachers, including the criteria for

approving such institutions and the method by which those criteria are administered; the need for State-wide cooperation in studying and working out solutions to problems of teacher education; the importance of in-service programs of education for teachers; and the need for greater financial support from the State for teacher education if an adequate supply of competent and qualified teachers is to be available for the children in the public schools.

"The data on financial expenditures (Chapter V) show that Pennsylvania places heavy dependence on student fees as a source of educational income. This practice, unless other sources of income can be increased, places a relatively heavy dependence on the students to meet the costs of their education. It is a well established fact that considerable numbers of able youths are deprived of the opportunity for higher education as a result of their economic status. The greater the fees the more marked the limitation becomes . . .

"The suggested expansions in engineering, which are made only after careful consideration, appear to be conservative. The director does not join in endorsing the proposal for the 200 to 500 undergraduate scholarships recommended in that report. No recommendation is made for a general program of undergraduate scholarships in this report. The suggestion of research professorships, graduate fellowships and assistantships is endorsed in the belief that the resulting studies and research will contribute materially to the development of the engineering profession in the State.

"There is a brief statement in Chapter V regarding the extension of educational facilities in which caution is urged in establishing additional State-aided privately controlled institutions. This suggestion applies with emphasis in the case of the National Agricultural College which changed from a junior college to a degree granting institution in the field of agriculture. In the opinion of the survey committee one such institution in agriculture is adequate for the needs of the Commonwealth. . . ."

The following statements by George Alan Works, Survey Director, found in his report, are submitted for conclusion in this report as suggestions, but not as recommendations of the committee.

"During the last two decades efforts have been made to increase the number of State-aided privately controlled institutions in the Commonwealth. Governors have vetoed some of these efforts in the past, and undoubtedly similar attempts will be made in the future.

"Instead of extending opportunities for higher education by this means the following suggestions are offered:

"1. Increase the State's participation in the support of publicly controlled higher education by additional aid to publicly controlled institutions now in operation or by the establishment of new publicly controlled institutions.

"2. Increase the aid to privately controlled institutions that now receive funds from the State.

"3. Establish contract colleges as is done in New York State."

Recommendations on Special Areas of Post-High School Education.

A. Community College

The committee fully recognized the need of some type

of Post-High School Education on the sub-professional level and accepted the following statement contained in the Survey Director's report:

"1. Data show that Pennsylvania ranks very low in the percentage of her youth having the opportunities of post-high school education.

"2. A canvass made of the vocation interests of students graduating from senior high school in 1948 revealed that approximately three-fourths of those reporting were interested in sub-professional fields of service. The sub-professional fields of work have received little attention by most of the post-high school institutions of the Commonwealth. Emphasis is also placed on the need for this kind of training in the section of the report dealing with engineering and technical training."

The committee rejected the Survey Director's recommendations 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 and substituted the following recommendation:

"That a further study be made on a county and community basis to determine to what extent there is a need for junior or community college programs."

B. Engineering Education and Technical Training in Pennsylvania

1. Pennsylvania has 7.24 per cent of the country's population and employs more than 9 per cent of its industrial workers. It seems that considering its industrial situation the ratio of engineers to the total population will increase.

2. Programs leading to engineering degrees are offered by fifteen Pennsylvania institutions. Ten of these are on the approved list of Engineers Council for Professional Development.

3. Undergraduate enrollment in the engineering schools of Pennsylvania constitutes about 6.5 per cent of the Nation's total full-time undergraduate enrollment in this subject.

4. A conservative estimate places at 10 per cent the proportion of the output of the engineering colleges of the country that must be made available to the armed forces as civilian engineers to insure adequate national security.

5. In comparison with the assistance given to Land Grant. Colleges in other industrial states engineering education at Pennsylvania State College is receiving a small amount of financial aid from the Commonwealth.

6. It is considered desirable to increase the undergraduate enrollment in engineering by 20 per cent.

7. That a study be made to determine whether the present engineering colleges in the State can formulate a plan to increase undergraduate enrollment in engineering for the required 20 per cent set forth in item 6. The study is to determine whether such increase in enrollment can be offered without cost to the State and if not, what State funds would be required.

8. It is suggested that all the engineering schools be requested to make a study of the possibility of setting up a cooperative plan of engineering.

9. That a scholarship program be studied including engineering education and technical training.

10. That attempts be made to increase the facilities for graduate engineering and research.

11. Since training at the technical institute level is most inadequate, it is recommended that the State give special

consideration to the development of technical institutes at industrial centers. The present part-time programs provide opportunities for about 7000. This number should be increased to about 20,000 to insure about 2000 graduates a year.

It is recommended that further study be made by the State Council of Education in conjunction with the study of junior or community colleges.

12. The full-time programs enroll about 1500. This should be increased to about 2500 which should result in 500 to 750 graduates a year.

13. These expansions would involve an annual expenditure of about a million dollars for operating expenses.

C. Agricultural Education

1. The School of Agriculture is one of the seven schools of Pennsylvania State College. Its organization is based on its three-fold functions: resident instruction, research (The Agricultural Experiment Station), and extension.

2. The resident instruction consists of a considerable variety of short courses; technical preparation leading to the bachelor's degree; graduate instruction designed to prepare teachers, researchers and other workers at the professional level.

3. It is recommended that the School increase its emphasis on the two-year vocational curriculum. The logical place to develop this program is at the State School where the faculty, farms, herds, and flocks are to be found. In the opinion of the survey committee it would be a mistake to locate it elsewhere.

4. It is recommended that facilities be provided for a minimum of 500 short course students. The need for housing is especially urgent. These facilities should be provided even though they may call for a decrease in the emphasis given some of the present activities of the College.

5. The Agricultural Experiment Station, which has had a long record of service to the State, should have more adequate financial support than it is now receiving.

6. At present college policy prohibits cooperation of the Agricultural Extensions Service with such Federal agencies as the Soil Conservation Service. The policy has brought some criticism of the Extension Service. The extension staff is following the instruction of the Board of Trustees of the College.

D. Population of Pennsylvania: Trends in Growth, Distribution and Educational Attainment

1. If birth and death rates fluctuate in the State about the same as for the rest of the Nation, it appears that the number of young persons of college age in the Commonwealth will not again exceed the number in this age group in 1945 except during a period centering around the decade 1960-1970.

2. It appears all too clear that in view of the increasing demands which modern life makes upon trained intelligence, technical skill, and social understanding far too few of the youth of Pennsylvania are acquiring any part of a college education. This conclusion seems all the more true when the record of educational attainment of the youth of Pennsylvania at the college level is compared with the record of youth in other states. When its educational attainment is measured by the percentage of its population 25 to 29 years of age in 1940 who had com-

pleted two or more years of college, or four or more years of college, Pennsylvania ranks extremely low in comparison with other States. In the percentage of its total population in this age group that had attended college two or more years Pennsylvania ranked eleventh from the bottom.

In 1940, Pennsylvania ranked lowest among the states for which data are available in the percentage of its white urban population 25 to 29 years of age that had attained two or more years of college education.

E. Teacher Education

1. Three factors are contributing to the teacher shortage (a) opportunities in other fields; (b) loss in relative prestige of the teaching profession; (c) low salaries paid teachers.

2. Shortage of teachers in elementary schools is greater than in high schools.

3. There is need for data bearing on supply and demand of teachers, and it is recommended that the State Council of Education make provision for the continuing collection of such data.

4. Recommendations affecting the State organization for teacher education:

(a) That it be clearly established that the State Council of Education is the responsible agency for the determination of educational policies and plans at the post-high school level for State-aided and State-controlled institutions.

(b) That provision be made for the nomination of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the State Council of Education and appointment by the Governor for an indefinite term.

(c) That the Department of Public Instruction be placed under the jurisdiction of the State Council of Education with a professional staff headed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(d) That the General Assembly place matters of detailed policy concerning teacher education in the hands of the State Council of Education.

5. As a means of further clarification of the place of the State Teachers Colleges in teacher education the following recommendations are made:

(a) Since the State Council of Education has the authority to expand, contract, or redefine the functions of any or all of the State Teachers Colleges, the committee desires to call attention to the urgent need for elementary school teachers and urges that this need be given immediate attention.

(b) Make provision for the local Boards of Trustees to be appointed by the State Council of Education on the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(c) Among the responsibilities of the Board of Trustees should be: final approval of curriculum problems on recommendation of faculties and presidents; appointment of staff members on recommendation of the presidents of the Colleges; authorization that each institution be a body authorized to receive, hold locally, and expand or dispose of any money or property from public or other sources except that which comes through appropriations by the General Assembly.

(d) It is recommended that the presidents of the State Teachers Colleges be selected by the Boards of Trustees

in cooperation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and be appointed by the State Council of Education.

(e) The liaison between the State Department of Public Instruction and the Colleges should be through the office responsible for post-high school education.

(f) The identity of the budgets of the individual State Teachers Colleges should be maintained from the time they are formulated until the funds are expended.

6. It is recommended that all institutions now on the approved list for the preparation of teachers for any certificates should be notified that this permission will be cancelled automatically three years from March 1, 1949. Institutions should be informed that their proposals for preparing teachers for the various levels and areas will be approved upon the presentation of evidence of carefully formulated goals, and adequate facilities, faculty, internal organization, and programs to prepare teachers.

7. A program of in-service education for teachers should be formulated under the general direction of the State Department of Public Instruction.

F. Medical and Dental Education

Pennsylvania provides more than its share of the medical education of the Nation. It educates 10.5 per cent of the doctors and 12.1 per cent of the dentists, but utilizes itself only 7.7 per cent of the doctors and 8.4 per cent of the dentists.

The Commonwealth does not meet the demands for such education for its own residents. Available figures indicate that for both medicine and dentistry there are each year many qualified applicants who do not secure admission to those professional schools.

Although Pennsylvania has relatively ample facilities for medical and dental education, about 45 per cent of the capacity of the medical schools and 48 per cent of the capacity of the dental schools is utilized by the residents of other states. To give Pennsylvania residents an opportunity equal to that of many other states would require either increasing the enrollment of the Pennsylvania schools or the development of a more general policy of giving consideration to the needs of Pennsylvania residents.

Elsewhere in this report the establishment of a division or bureau of post-high school education is suggested. It is recommended that this bureau give early consideration to the following problems in medical and dental education.

1. The determination of a policy to meet the needs of Pennsylvania youth for medical and dental education.

2. Study the possibility of devising a formula for State financial aid to the medical and dental schools. Consideration should be given to the feasibility of a block grant to each school plus an additional grant based either on the total number of students or the total number of Pennsylvania residents enrolled in each school.

G. Nursing Needs and Resources

There is a marked deficiency in the numbers of nurses available for the several different forms of nursing service. To correct this situation 5000 to 6000 nurses should be graduated annually during the next few years.

There are at present 128 schools approved for the education of professional and non-professional nursing personnel. There are marked differences in the quality of the work done in the schools.

It is recommended that the suggested division or bureau of higher education make a comprehensive study of these schools including plans for the education of the professional nurse in both basic and advanced programs as well as for training programs for the non-professional nurse.

(Signed) CARL E. SEIFERT
for the Committee

SUMMARY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF GEORGE ALAN WORKS, SURVEY DIRECTOR

The study of post-high school education in Pennsylvania, beginning with the appointment of the Director on January 26, 1948, has involved the services and cooperation of many individuals and groups of persons in the State. In addition to the consultants who prepared reports in special fields, groups of persons engaged in working in those fields have been called together from time to time, to contribute suggestions, criticisms, and points of view arising out of their experience.

The Committee authorized in the law "To cooperate in making the study" has cooperated at all points during the progress of the work, not only through meetings of the Committee as a whole, but through meetings of its Steering Committee and through the help of individual members of the Committee on various problems. The suggestions of individual members and the deliberations of the Committee have influenced the course of the study from its inception.

The collection of data began with the preparation of the following reports:

1. Engineering Education and Technical Instruction, Dean A. A. Potter, Purdue University.

2. Post-High School Education in Agriculture, Dean E. L. Anthony Michigan State College, and Dr. William L. Slate, Director Emeritus of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

3. Population of Pennsylvania: Trends in Growth, Distribution and Educational Attainment. Professor Newton Edwards, University of Chicago, and Professor Henry G. Richey, University of Chicago.

4. Teacher Education in Pennsylvania, Dean W. Earl Armstrong, University of Delaware and President William J. Haggerty, State Teachers College, New Paltz, New York.

5. A Community-College Plan for Pennsylvania, Leonard V. Koos, Professor Emeritus, University of Chicago

6. Medical Education in Pennsylvania.

7. Dental Education in Pennsylvania.

8. Nursing Education in Pennsylvania.

Reports Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were prepared in cooperation with the Division of Public Health Methods, United States Public Health Service.

Each member of the Committee has been furnished with copies of these reports except the last three. They will be completed October 1, 1948.

During the time the consultants were preparing the foregoing special reports Mary Elizabeth Schlayer and the director prepared a General Report consisting of the following chapters:

Chapter I. Post-High School Educational Institutions in Pennsylvania

Chapter II. Education at Post-High School Level in Pennsylvania

Chapter III. The State Council of Education and Post-High School Education

Chapter IV. Enrollment Data

Chapter V. Economic and Financial Data

Using the data from the studies made by the consultants and those made in the director's office this general statement has been prepared by the director. It includes what appear to be more significant aspects of Post-High School Education in Pennsylvania.

The data in the special report on population (Report C) and Chapter II (Education at the Post-High School Level in Pennsylvania) reveal a picture of a relatively low level of college attainment on the part of the population of the Commonwealth. If the citizens of the State are interested in improving this situation the report on a Community College Plan for Pennsylvania is recommended as a practicable one. Furthermore, the report on Teacher Education carries a statement from the consultants in that phase of the study indicating that they believe the adoption of the community-college plan would contribute materially to the program of Teacher Education of the State by increasing the supply of prospective teachers through making it possible for large numbers of young persons to begin their pre-professional work at lower costs than are now possible. The community-college would serve the same function with regard to other professions as well as furnish an opportunity for a broader basis for citizenship for large numbers of youths.

Data obtained through a questionnaire sent to all high schools in the State, that had students completing the work of the senior year, revealed that approximately 75 per cent of the seniors reporting were interested in secur-preparation for some subprofessional type of service rather than a professional career. This is an area of educational service in which the higher institutions of Pennsylvania have done relatively little. The report on Engineering Education and Technical Training makes definite suggestions concerning the numbers of students the State should have enrolled on a full-time and on a part-time basis in this phase of higher education. These estimates cover only the phases of technical training related to engineering.

There are two questions in connection with the technical institute that should be borne in mind. As developed in the engineering field the technical institute is only one of the forms which should be available. There is a need for parallel opportunities for youths to prepare as clerical workers, laboratory technicians, farmers, and home makers, and other like opportunities for usefulness.

There appears to be an honest difference of opinion among those interested in this form of preparation as to where it should be placed in a State plan of education. The question is whether it should be developed as a part of the locally controlled school program or whether this development should come through the establishment of State Schools. Experience may show that for some condition both types of institutions may be needed but it is evident that it is a field of service in which the community college can make a large contribution.

The short-course work in agriculture (Report D) comes within the scope of the kind of training under consideration. In that report a great deal of attention is given to the need for instruction in farming through the development of short-courses or terminal programs, especially

of the two-year type. Emphasis is placed on the importance of locating the instruction at the State School of Agriculture. The facilities and faculty are there and to duplicate them would involve heavy expenditures. If the demand for instruction in agriculture at the short-course level becomes so heavy that it cannot be met at one location, other centers, if established, should be under the supervision of the School of Agriculture as a means of safeguarding against over expansion.

For the country as a whole there has been a marked increase in the past generation in the expenditure of public funds for post-high school education. As is pointed out in this study (Chapter V) Pennsylvania has placed relatively little dependence on funds from public sources. In spite of this fact it will be seen from the table in Chapter I that the amount of money appropriated by the General Assembly for higher education has reached sizeable proportions. With the lapse of time the amount expended from State sources on post-high school education will almost certainly increase. Furthermore, it seems highly probable that the proportion of the funds expended for post-high school education coming from the State will increase.

The increase in the number of publicly-controlled higher institutions, the multiplicity of curriculms, the duplication of work and requests for public funds have directed attention in many states to a consideration of means by which the efforts of the publicly-controlled higher institutions can be coordinated so as to give the maximum return on the expenditures. As a result of this movement, in the past generation, thirteen states have replaced their several boards of control of public higher institutions with a single board for the purpose of securing a greater degree of unification in their programs of higher education.

Pennsylvania has fourteen State Teachers Colleges each with its own Board of Trustees. These institutions, however, are under the general supervision of the State Council of Education which has ample authority for coordinating their efforts.

In addition to the State Teachers Colleges there are twelve privately-controlled colleges and universities receiving financial aid from the State. They are known as State-aided institutions. It is no reflection on those responsible for the guidance of these institutions to suggest that very naturally they have a tendency to look at the educational needs of the State from an institutional point of view a problem that is discussed in Chapter III of this report. In the judgment of members of the survey staff some provision should be made for the further coordination of the expenditures of State funds through the State-aided colleges and universities in Pennsylvania.

In the opinion of the staff this can be done best by a further development of the means now used. Briefly stated this would be through a lay board consisting of outstanding citizens serving the Commonwealth without compensation. This body should have authority to determine educational policies within the limits set by the legislature. And it should have a professional staff competent to execute the policies established by it. The State has created the State Council of Education which in a measure meets the need but not as completely as seems desirable but it does appear to furnish a basis for further development. The functions envisioned by the survey staff are consid-

ered in Chapter III of this report, in the special report on Teacher Education, and in the consideration of Senatorial Scholarships in Chapter V.

Apparently the State Council of Education has legal authority for the discharge of most of the functions suggested in Chapter III but apparently they are not fully meeting them except in the case of the State Teachers Colleges. It is recommended that the State Council of Education accept the responsibilities outlined in this report in full if it has legal authority for such action. If it does not have the authority, it should be assigned to the Council by the General Assembly.

The list of proposed functions will increase materially the activities of the State Council of Education over those now exercised by that body. To make for their most effective discharge the following suggestions are ordered:

1. Members of the State Council of Education should be appointed for nine year terms instead of six ; now provided by law. There are nine members of the Council and it is recommended this number be continued with the terms staggered so that one term expires each year. The purpose is to reduce the dangers of abrupt changes of policy.

2. The members of the Council should be appointed by the Governor as is now the case. They should be layman, who serve without compensation, but receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. They should be representative citizens who would have to be sought out for the position.

3. The Council of Education should be a policy making and legislative body within the limits set by the General Assembly. The executive functions should be discharged by the members of the professional staff working under the policies established by the Council.

4. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction should be the sole executive officer of the Council but he should not be a member of it. The Council should elect a Chairman from its own membership.

5. The appointment of the executive officer of a council or state board by that body itself is generally regarded by students of educational administration as the most desirable procedure. In Pennsylvania the Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the Governor. To have him elected by the State Council of Education would require an amendment of the Constitution of the State. It is recommended that an effort be made to secure such an amendment.

6. Reference has been made to the need for a professional staff to deal with problems in post-secondary education. To meet this situation it is recommended that the position of Deputy or Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction be created and given responsibility for higher education under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This officer should have the assistance necessary for the proper conduct of duties such as have been suggested for assignment to that office.

7. The choice of an individual for the presidency of a teachers college should be subject to the approval by the Superintendent of Public Instruction rather than by the Governor as is now the case.

8. Appointments to the staff in the Department of Public Instruction should be made by the State Council of

Education only on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The recommendations in the summary of the special report on teacher education are consistent with, and in several instances, reinforce the recommendations contained in this general report. They go into greater detail in certain phases of teacher education than does this statement, and attention is called to specific recommendations concerning: the need for continuing data regarding the supply and demand for teachers; the statutory provisions relating to teacher education; the appointment and functions of the local Boards of Trustees of the State Teachers Colleges and the relation of the State Council of Education to those institutions; the budgetary and purchasing procedures affecting the State Teachers Colleges; the relation of the State Council of Education to private institutions preparing teachers including the criteria for approving such institutions and the method by which those criteria are administered; the need for State-wide cooperation in studying and working out solutions to problems of teacher education; the importance of in-service programs of education for teachers; and the need for greater financial support from the State for teachers education if an adequate supply of competent and qualified teachers is to be available for the children in the public schools.

The data on financial expenditures (Chapter V) show that Pennsylvania places heavy dependence on student fees as a source of educational income. This practice, unless other sources of income can be increased, places a relatively heavy dependence on the students to meet the costs of their education. It is a well established fact that considerable numbers of able youths are deprived of the opportunity for higher education as a result of their economic status and the greater the fees the more marked the limitation becomes.

The report on engineering (Engineering Education and Technical Training (Report B) recognizes this situation by suggesting that two institutions with relatively low fees be encouraged to expand their facilities to accommodate a total of 2500 to 3000 additional students. The utilization of institutions with relatively low fees is sound in view of the effect of heavy tuition fees. It would in the opinion of the survey staff be a distinct gain for the youth of the State if there were more opportunities for them to attend good low cost institutions.

The suggested expansions in engineering which are made only after careful consideration appear to be conservative. The director does not join in endorsing the proposal for the 200 to 500 undergraduate scholarships recommended in that report. No recommendation is made for a general program of undergraduate scholarships in this report. The suggestion of research professorships, graduate fellowships and assistantships are endorsed in the belief that they will contribute materially to the development of the engineering profession in the State.

There is a brief statement in Chapter V regarding the extension of educational facilities in which caution is urged in establishing additional Stateaided privately controlled institutions. This suggestion applies with emphasis in the case of the National Agricultural College which changed from a junior college to a degree granting institution in the field of agriculture. In the opinion of the survey committee one such institution in agriculture is

adequate for the needs of the Commonwealth and it is suggested that State funds should not be appropriated to the National Agriculture College.

During the last two decades efforts have been made to increase the number of State-aided privately controlled institutions in the Commonwealth. Governors have vetoed some of these efforts in the past but undoubtedly similar attempts will be made in the future.

Instead of extending opportunities for higher education by this means the following suggestions are offered:

1. Increase the State's participation in the support of publicly controlled higher education by additional aid to publicly controlled institutions now in operation or by the establishment of new publicly controlled institutions.

2. Increase the aid to privately controlled institutions that now receive funds from the State.

3. Establish contract colleges as is done in New York State.

All grants to privately controlled State-aided institutions should be made on the basis of agreements between the State and the institutions as to the service that is to be rendered.

In this same chapter consideration is given to Senatorial scholarships. The conclusion reached is that they should be discontinued and it is so recommended. In case this step cannot be taken it is suggested that the selection of the recipients should be left to the State Department of Public Instruction.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF OCTOBER 30, 1948

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Appropriation approved by the Gov (Act No. 565, Symbol No. 835019) | \$ 50,000.00 | |
| Expenditures on behalf of Committee on Post-High School Education | | |
| Salaries and wages | 11,576.04 | |
| Fees | 7,393.25 | |
| Materials and Supplies | 1,691.39 | |
| Traveling Expenses | 3,702.79 | |
| Administrative Charges | 4,675.59 | 29,039.94 |
| Balance | | \$ 20,960.94 |

THE HATFIELD CASE

Concerning the Control of Funds Derived from Extracurricular Activities in the Public Schools

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

NOVEMBER, 1948

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, Section 2(b), we submit herewith a report dealing with the decision of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the Hatfield Case and the implications of the decision as regards the future of extracurricular activities, such as sports, carried on in conjunction with the instructional programs of the public schools.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the investigation and the formulation of remedial legislation.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
November, 1948

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Summary of Findings and Recommendations.

Section I. Financing of Extracurricular Activities Prior to Superior Court's Decision.

Section II. The Facts of the Hatfield Case and the Superior Court's Decision.

Section III. Remedial Legislation.

Appendix A. Proposed Amendments to the School Code.

Appendix B. Text of Opinion of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the Case of Hatfield Township School District Auditors' Petition, 161, Pa. Superior Ct., 383 (1947).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The decision of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the case of Hatfield Township School District Auditors' Petition, to the effect that monies collected in the form of admission and membership fees "must be handled exactly as tax monies" has caused confusion and uncertainty in the conduct of desirable extracurricular activities such as sports and other events traditionally carried on in conjunction with instructional programs in the public schools.

The Commission recommends remedial legislation which will facilitate the financing of extracurricular activities in the traditional manner subject, however, to official audit and control by local school boards.

I. FINANCING OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO SUPERIOR COURT'S DECISION

Prior to the decision of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the Hatfield case, extracurricular activities of the public schools were financed out of membership and admission fees. In some school districts it was established practice to subject the financial transaction coincident to extracurricular activities to a school district audit. In other districts the financial management was not subject to a district audit, but was handled by some school employee. The arrangement made for considerable flexibility in the management of activities which are not an integral part of the instructional program.

It appears that the latitude for which these arrangements provided is essential if athletic, dramatic and other events are to be an adjunct to regular instructional programs. Latitude is essential because the present School Code rigidly prescribes the expenditures which school boards may legally make. For example, the School Code does not authorize school boards to purchase liability insurance. Some districts consider such coverage desirable.

II. THE FACTS OF THE HATFIELD CASE AND THE SUPERIOR COURT'S DECISION

The facts of the Hatfield case are briefly as follows:

Monies raised by various classes, athletic and school activities were deposited in an "activities account" and a savings account in charge of the supervising principal of the "Hatfield Joint Consolidated School District" (Montgomery County). The supervising principal kept a ledger purporting to show that the monies received from various activities were divided into separate accounts. There were other accounts or funds of the school district, derived from taxes, which were paid by the school district into the activities account to be used as petty cash for

some of the general expense items of the district. The auditors of the district requested the production of the records pertaining to the "activities account." The board refused to produce the records of the accounts which did not involve monies of the district. The auditors, upon a petition granted by the lower court, obtained an order upon the school board to produce the accounts and records in question. From this order an appeal was taken to the Superior Court by the officers' board of directors and supervising principal of the school district.

The Superior Court, in considering the whole subject, stated that "where monies or property are derived directly or indirectly through the use of school buildings, or from the expenditure of public funds of the district, the monies thus derived are public property, must be handled exactly as tax monies and be paid to the district treasurer." The court observed that to give any other plan, "wise and honest as it may be, a legal status, requires a legislative enactment, for which even the best of intentions is no substitute."

III. REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

Upon examination of the pertinent facts and in consultation with representatives of the Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association, the Pennsylvania State Education Association, and the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, the Commission has concluded that:

1. Properly controlled, adequately supervised, and soundly financed extracurricular activities constitute a desirable part of the program of the public schools.
2. The impact of the Superior Court decision upon extracurricular activities is likely to result in their severe curtailment or elimination.
3. Procedures previously followed by local authorities, though these authorities acted in good faith, may be questioned if not in conformity with the Superior Court decision.

Under the circumstances, the Commission recommends the following changes in the School Code to the General Assembly:

1. Addition of a section validating the acts of local authorities which do not conform to the decision of the Superior Court in the Hatfield case.
2. A clarification of Section 627 of the School Code, so that school premises may be used by organizations indirectly associated with education, without obligation to the board for income received from such use.
3. Amend Section 405 by authorizing school organizations to raise and expend funds under the control of said organizations, but subject to official audit.
4. Authorize the board to pay to any activities fund, monies paid to the school board from such funds since September 30, 1947, the date the decision in the Hatfield case. Such authorization, however, shall not extend into the future following the effective date of the proposed legislation.
5. Provide for the bonding of persons charged with the custody of activities funds.
6. Authorize the board to make rules and regulations governing the establishment and maintenance of such funds.

Drafts of legislation designed to carry the above recommendations into effect will be found in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A

Proposed Amendments to the School Code

Section 405. (a) The board of school directors or the board of public education in every school district, [of the first or second class shall and in every district of the third or fourth class may,] shall prescribe, adopt and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations as it may deem proper, regarding: (1) the management, supervision, control or prohibition of exercises, athletics, or games of any kind [taken part in or played by any pupils as members of or in connection with any public school,] school publications, debating, forensic, dramatic, musical, and other activities related to the school program, including raising and disbursing funds for any or all of such purposes and for scholarships; and [regarding] (2) the organization, management, supervision, control, financing, or prohibition of [school publications and of] organizations, clubs, [or] societies and groups of the members of any class or school; and may provide for the suspension, dismissal, or other reasonable penalty in the case of any appointee, professional or other employee, or pupil who violates any of such rules [and] or regulations.

(b) Any school or any class, activity, or organization thereof, with the approval of the board, may affiliate with any local, district, regional, state, or national organization whose purposes and activities are appropriate to and related to the school program.

Section 405.1 (a) The board of school directors may (1) permit the use of school property, real or personal, for the purpose of conducting any activity related to the school program, or by any school or class organization, club, society or group, (2) authorize any school employee or employees to manage, supervise and control the development and conduct of any of such activities, (3) employ or assign any school employee to serve in any capacity in connection with any of such activities.

(b) Notwithstanding the use of school property or personnel, it shall be lawful for any school or any class, or any organization, club, society or group thereof, to raise, expend or hold funds, including balances carried over from year to year, in its own name and under its own management, under the supervision of the principal or other professional employee of the school district designated by the board. Such funds shall not be the funds of the school district, but shall remain the property of the respective school, class, organization, club, society or group. The treasurer or custodian of such funds shall furnish to the school district a proper bond, in such amount and with such surety or sureties as the board shall approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties as treasurer or custodian. The premium of such bond, if any, shall be paid from the fund or funds secured thereby or from the funds of the school district, at the discretion of the board. The treasurer or custodian shall be required to maintain an accounting system approved by the board, shall deposit the funds in a depository approved by the board, shall submit a financial statement to the board, quarterly, or oftener at the discretion of the board, and shall submit the accounts to be audited in like manner as the accounts of the school district.

(c) All purchases of materials or supplies made by any organization, club, society or group, or by any school or

class, in excess of three hundred dollars, shall be made upon solicitation of quotations or bids from three or more responsible manufacturers of, or dealers in such materials or supplies. All such purchases shall be made from the lowest responsible bidder on the basis of price and quality.

Section 4. Whenever heretofore any board of school directors of any district shall have permitted the retention and expenditure or use, by any organization, club, society or group of members of any class or school, or by any class or school, of monies and property realized from athletic events or games of any kind, or from school publications of debating, forensic, dramatic, musical or other activities related to the school program—if such action does not evidence any fraud or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the school laws, then such action of the board of school directors shall be valid and binding on the school district and the same is hereby ratified, confirmed and validated, notwithstanding the fact that such monies or property may have been derived directly or indirectly through the use of public property of the school district or from the expenditure of tax monies. No board of school directors, nor any member, officer or employee thereof, shall be subject to surcharge for, on account of any such action.

Section 5. The board of school directors of any district is hereby authorized and empowered to refund and appropriate to any class or school, or to any organization, club, society or group of members of any class or school, any monies or property realized from athletic events or games of any kind, or from school publications, or debating, forensic, dramatic, musical or other activities related to the school program, that heretofore became the property of the school district, whether or not such monies or property have been derived directly or indirectly through the use of public property of the school district or from the expenditure of tax monies.

Section 627. Insert between paragraphs one and two the following:

Funds raised by individuals, groups, associations, or corporations through the permissive use of school grounds or buildings, now or hereafter authorized by law, shall be the property of the individuals, groups, associations, or corporations and not the property of the school district, subject, however, to such lease, rental or tax charges as the board may at its discretion lawfully impose.

APPENDIX B

Text of Opinion of the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the Cost of Hatfield Township School District Auditors' Petition, 161, Pa. Superior Ct., 388 (1947).

Opinion by Arnold, J., September 30, 1947:

This appeal is from an order of the court below directing the officers, directors and supervising principal of the Hatfield Joint Consolidated School District to comply with a duces tecum subpoena issued by the official auditors calling for the production of various books, vouchers and papers.

The Hatfield Joint Consolidated School District was formed by the school districts of the borough of Hatfield and the township of Hatfield. Its bank account is carried by its treasurer in the Hatfield National Bank under the name, "Hatfield Joint Consolidated School District," hereafter called the "official account." The warrants or

vouchers thereon are executed by the proper officers of the district.

In the same bank is an account called "Hatfield Joint School Accounts," and the sole right to withdraw funds therefrom is possessed by Elmer B. Laudenslager, the supervising principal. This we will refer to as the "activities account." The appellants challenge the right of the statutory auditors to examine this account.

Prior to 1936 money raised by various classes, athletic and school activities had been banked separately with an account for each particular activity, including the athletic association. This resulted in a considerable number of separate bank accounts, all of which bore some relationship to the high school.

In 1936 the board of the consolidated school passed a resolution that the activity and the athletic association accounts be consolidated "under the supervision of the supervising principal and the control of the school board . . . , and [that] the account be audited annually." (emphasis supplied.) A later resolution provided that money raised by any class, or through the school, must be used for a class memorial, or a trip to Washington; and any balance be given to the alumni association, the library, or other school activity. By resolution the supervising principal and the treasurer were to sign the vouchers. Later, with the acquiescence of the board, withdrawals were had on the signature of the supervising principal only. In 1937 by resolution all student class funds prior to 1936 were appropriated to the general fund of the consolidated school. A similar resolution confiscated other class monies.

The system thus initiated continued, and into this one activities account, the sole power over which was in the supervising principal (although presumably he was subject to the direction of the board), went monies derived from athletics, dramatics, the school paper, and school annual, various manual training shop activities, and a number of other similar enterprises.

For the fiscal year 1943-1944 there passed into this account over \$13,000; for the year 1944-1945, over \$16,000.

The supervising principal kept a ledger which purported to show that these monies were divided into some twenty-six accounts, each of which was "an activity." In 1943-1944 the bank balance, thus on paper divided among the various activities, was over \$4,000; and for 1944-1945, over \$4,500.

In addition to this checking account there was carried in the same bank a savings account, in excess of \$1800 and also under the sole control of the supervising principal. This savings account, too, was divided on the ledger of the supervising principal into six accounts: Hatfield Joint School; Library; Farmcraft; Miscellaneous Department; Athletic Association; Orange and Black (school publications.)

Both the checking and the savings accounts created from these activities were "audited" only by two members of the school board appointed by the president, and their so-called audit was offered in evidence. It did not show the sources of the deposits but merely the gross deposits of \$11,411.06, during the fiscal year 1943-44. It did not show the items withdrawn nor to whom paid, but merely the aggregate checks which were in excess of \$9,400. In the year 1944-45 the checks paid were in excess of \$12,000.

In the ledger of the supervising principal was a "miscel-

laneous general account," a "miscellaneous tuition account" and a "miscellaneous book account," and each showed a balance in varying amounts. These admittedly were funds of the school district derived from taxes, and by the school district paid into the activities account, and used as a petty cash account of the consolidated school district, known colloquially as an "In and Out Account." Thus from the activities account were paid items of general expense of the school district, such as janitor's salary, school supplies and fuel.

The appellant concedes that these three accounts are subject to official audit, but contends that the school district need only show, (a) the vouchers from the district to the activities account, (b) proper vouchers from the activities account for proper expenditures, and (c) the balance on hand. But on this phase the whole account is subject to audit, and not the particular items sought to be segregated. Apparently the activities account carried by the supervising principal is treated by the appellant as creating a debtor-creditor relationship between the some twenty-six activities (including the school district itself) and the supervising principal, and that the "debt" owed the school district is to be audited by merely an inspection of the ledger balance. But to determine whether there are sufficient funds to pay these three "creditor" activities the balances thus shown on the ledger, there must be a determination of whether sufficient funds are on hand to pay the other twenty-three; otherwise if there is a shortage so that all may not be paid, there would be so way of determining where the shortage should fall. But the supervising principal is not a licensed private banker, though he is acting as if he were. The funds of the district rather are trust funds in his hands, which he and the board have intentionally intermingled with other funds. This carries the whole intermingled fund into audit, for the activities account is subject to check for other purposes than that of the school district. This is an illegal device and contrary to the School Code. It is also subject to official audit to safeguard the public funds. The activity account concerned in this appeal is subject to audit for another reason: The monies are under the control of the district, acting through its directors. It determines what may be done with funds derived from these class activities. It determines what bills shall be paid from the funds derived from activities such as athletics, school publications and dramatics. While the checks or vouchers are manually executed by the supervising principal, they are in fact issued by the board through him as its agent. They are therefore subject to an official audit, for §2601 of the School Code of 1911 (24 PS 2201) provides: "The finances of every school district . . . , in every department thereof, together with the accounts of all school treasurers, school depositors, . . . directors' association funds, sinking funds, and other funds belonging to or controlled by the district, shall be properly audited. . . ." (emphasis supplied.)

Appellants also allege in this case that the duces tecum subpoena was invalid because it summoned each of them (who were in fact officers of the consolidated district) to bring with them the papers and records of the school district of the township, and did not require the records of the consolidated district. But when the appellants appeared before the auditors, in obedience to the subpoena (and this

they were bound to do regardless of the duces tecum clause) they did not refuse to produce the papers of the consolidated school district because they had not been called for by the duces tecum clause. Instead they stated that they had brought with them the documents of the consolidated school, but that they refused to give them up to the auditors. The reason now alleged as an excuse for disobeying the subpoena its not the reason on which they stood.

Appellants have asked us to determine whether the activities account is subject to official audit even though no tax monies were in it, and state: "This question is a matter of interest to every district in the Commonwealth. The decision in this case will affect every school district. . . . [and] . . . will decide once and for all the status of such funds . . . even as the legislature established the status of the cafeteria funds (§8 of Act of 1931, P. L. 243, and Act of 1945, P. L. 688, (24 PS 331)]." Indeed the evidence in this case disclosed four other nearby communities operating a similar system, and in fact the system is widespread. It is fraught with great danger. High school football and other athletics have achieved great popularity, and this means that almost any school district, depending in a degree upon the skill of the athletes, has athletic events the admission fees of which aggregate a large sum of money, probably in excess of \$10,000. It would be a great blow to the public school system if, by embezzlement or lack of care, such funds should be lost. Not only has the school board a moral duty to perform but there is also a legislative imperative. The public school system of this Commonwealth is entirely statutory. Within the constitutional limitations the legislature is supreme, and there reposes in the courts no power to permit deviation from its commands; and neither the local school districts nor the State Department of Education may by-pass the duties enjoined.

In the so-called activity accounts various situations obtain. Of course, if pupils of a class give money to a supervising principal to purchase for them class jewelry or similar things, the school district has no official duty (although it may have a moral duty), for the supervising principal acts as agent of the pupils. This is the smaller end of the problem. At the other pole, a school district, acting under the express provisions of §405 of the Code, 24 PS 339, has athletic events. These activities produce large sums of money from paid admission. Under the instant system these sums of money are not disbursed through the treasurer, nor through a resolution of the board, but are solely at the command of one individual, who has no statutory standing or duty. It is possible that some school district may neither directly nor indirectly furnish any money for the playing field or stadium; or for the coaching of the athletics, or for their uniforms or playing togs, or for the apparatus with which the sport is connected, or for the lighting of the field; although it is very doubtful whether such case exists. But it is certainly true that, if a school district operates and expends tax money for the acquisition, maintenance or lighting of the playing field, or for the payment of services of a coach, the admissions charged result from the use of public property and from the expenditure of tax monies and are the property of the school district, must go into the official account of the treasurer thereof, and are subject to audit.

The monies derived from the sale of admissions to witness the event in question come into being because of (1) the use and wear of the school building and grounds; (2) the use and wear on personal property owned by the district; (3) the payment to employees such as coaches for their services; (4) the payment by the district for light, heat and various maintenance charges, including janitor service. By reason of the use of these public funds the event takes place and from it are reaped the admission fees paid to witness the performance. The pupils are not expected to and do not furnish any of the money. The admission fees could not belong to them, and indeed if taken they would be professional instead of amateurs. The spectators are not to get their money back. No one has any investment except the school district. The money raised by admissions therefore belongs to the district, which by its property and funds made the admission fees possible.

Of lesser importance, but in the same category, are the admission fees charged for dramatic and musical enterprises held in the buildings of the district. These belong to the district for the same reasons and with the same results. For instance, the school districts usually and properly provide musical instruments, just as they provide equipment and uniforms for athletics. In the instant case admission fees were expended through the activities account for such instruments, but it was frankly admitted that when bought the instruments belonged to the district. So do the admission fees themselves.

We have not attempted to discuss each situation that may present itself, but where monies or property are derive directly or indirectly through the use of school buildings, or from the expenditure of public funds of the district, the monies thus derived are public property, must be handled exactly as tax monies and be paid to the district treasurer.

We have some difficulty in understanding why it is desirable to have this system, which is alleged to be general in the state, and thus handle these funds separate and apart from the general funds of the district. It is said that it is a convenience, although of course convenience cannot over-ride the legislative mandate that the funds must be handled by the treasurer. There would seem to be no greater inconvenience in placing these funds with the school treasurer and having the same sort of ledge accounts opened as are exhibited in this system; or separate bank accounts could be opened by the treasurer for the athletic or other activities of the school district. If the purpose is to encourage the activities to be self-supporting; or to discourage the excessive use of tax monies to promote activities;—the same result can also be accomplished by this method. Certain it is that the statute never contemplated that large sums of money thus coming in through the use of the school property and appropriations should pass into the hands of those who are not officials and have no public or official responsibility, who are not statutorily required to be bonded, and whose expenditures are not subject to public inspection and audit. Probably the real reason for the system lies in the fact that those in charge of our schools, having full confidence in their own integrity and educational skill, feel that there would be considerable difficulty in making members of the public understand the wisdom

of the expenditures in question. With that position we have sympathy, but to give that plan, wise and honest as it may be, a legal status, requires a legislative enactment, for which even the best of intentions is no substitute.

Order affirmed.

¹ 161, Pa. Superior Ct., 388 (1947); see Appendix B for text of the court's opinion.

² By the School Code of 1911, §2514, 24 PS 2173, library accounts are also subject to official audit.

THE CODIFICATION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JANUARY, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman
Honorable Baker Royer, Vice Chairman
Honorable Herbert F. Sorg, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members: Joseph M. Barr, Leroy E. Chapman, John H. Dent, Anthony J. DiSilvestro, James A. Geltz, Weldon B. Heyburn, Frederick L. Homsher, A. Evans Kephart, A. H. Letzler, John G. Snowden, O. J. Tallman, M. Harvey Taylor, John M. Walker.

House Members: Hiram G. Andrews, Adam T. Bower, Homer S. Brown, Charles H. Brunner, Jr., Edwin C. Ewing, Ira T. Fiss, Robert D. Fleming, W. Stuart Helm, Earl E. Hewitt, Sr., Thomas H. Lee, Albert S. Readinger, Baker Royer, Herbert P. Sorg.

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

L. D. Stambaugh, Resident Secretary

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

Subcommittee on Education

Honorable Frederick L. Homsher, Chairman
Honorable D. Raymond Sollenberger, Vice Chairman

Senate Members: John J. Haluska, Frederick L. Homsher, A. H. Letzler, Paul L. Wagner, Lloyd H. Wood.

House Members: Felix S. Bentzel, Frank A. Costa, W. Stuart Helm, Joseph H. Neff, E. Gadd Snider, D. Raymond Sollenberger.

Codification Committee

Honorable Lloyd H. Wood, Chairman
Honorable Frederick L. Homsher
Honorable D. Raymond Sollenberger

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, Section 2(b), we submit herewith a report dealing with the codification of the school laws.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to expedite the task of codification.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January, 1949.

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Section 1. The Legislature History of the Proposed Codification of the School Laws.

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Section IV. Reference Table Showing Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools and Equivalent Sections of the Proposed School Code.

Section I

THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE PROPOSED CODIFICATION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS

The basic school law is the Act of May 18, 1911 (P. L. 309), commonly referred to as the School Code.

In 1931 the General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$5,000 to the Department of Justice for the preparation of a revision of the school laws and for its presentation to the General Assembly at the Session of 1933. As directed, the revision was prepared and published in printed form, with source notes and explanations, in a bulletin consisting of 297 pages. The proposed codification was introduced in both the House and the Senate at the Session of 1933. The two bills were referred to the Education Committees on February 6. From these committees neither bill emerged.

In the letter of transmittal of the draft referred to, Attorney General William A. Schnader made the following statement: "The School Code was enacted in 1911. Hundreds of amendments have been made since then, but there has been no general revision.

"A complete revision of the school law as it now stands, together with such changes as present economic conditions dictate, will be most helpful in the administration of the public school system."

In 1947, the School Commission submitted a proposed codification of the school laws to the General Assembly. The proposed codification was incorporated in Senate Bill 191, introduced by the late Senator Clarence D. Becker on February 24, 1947.

Unlike the proposed codification of 1933, which admittedly contained "such changes as present economic conditions dictate," Senate Bill 191, Session of 1947, was "a faithful reproduction of existing school law."

Shortly after the introduction of Senate Bill 191, it became apparent that numerous consequential amend-

ments to the then-existing school law were under serious consideration by the members of the General Assembly. Under the circumstances, it was felt that legislative action upon the proposed code might lead to confusion and possibly jeopardize the amendments.

The proposed codification of the school laws presented by the Joint State Government Commission to the Session of 1949 is based upon Senate Bill 191, Session of 1947. The Commission has inserted the 1947 amendments to the school laws in the appropriate places, and the entire draft has been reviewed with the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Public Instruction.

Section II

THE NEED FOR THE CODIFICATION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS

Every session of the General Assembly has seen fit to amend the School Code of 1911. The Session of 1947 alone passed, and the Governor approved, amendments affecting the substance of seventy-one sections of the Code.

Many of these amendments have been added to the Code without much regard for proper arrangement or division into sections and subsections. Instead of adding new sections, the prevalent practice has been to add a proviso at the end of an existing section which has little or no bearing on the matter to be added. The result, in a great number of cases, is that the School Code has sections, each several pages long, which are not even divided into grammatical paragraphs.

There also remain in the Code of 1911 provisions that have become obsolete or that have been transposed into the Administrative Code.

A number of Supreme Court decisions have construed language in the School Code so as to give certain provisions meanings not altogether obvious from the present language. In other cases there appear inconsistencies and ambiguities in language, that have not been passed on by the court, but which need clarification.

In preparing the proposed Code of 1949, care has been taken to make no change of language that might result in a change of meaning or in the application of any provision of the school laws. Most of the language remains unchanged. Wherever a provision has been restated, an effort has been made to clarify it through the use of simple language and short sentences.

All lengthy and involved sections have been broken up into several separately numbered sections. There has also been some rearrangement of provisions in order to bring about a more logical arrangement of the material. Each section has been given a section heading which gives, in brief language, some indication as to what is treated in the section. All the section headings are included in a Table of Contents at the beginning of the bill. It is hoped that the proposed Code, if favorably acted upon by the General Assembly, will be much easier to work with, not only for those already familiar with the school laws, but for those who have infrequent occasion to refer to them.

Section III

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO DELETIONS AND CHANGES IN LANGUAGE

Analysis of the school law shows that certain sections now contained in the compilation of the Department of Public Instruction should be deleted from a new code because they are contained in other statutes.

Again, review of the present school law discloses that the language of some sections is not entirely clear. In view of these facts, the Joint State Government Commission recommends the following deletions and changes in language. It is believed that the changes in language will give explicit legislative sanction to current practice.

Recommended Deletions

1. Section 223 of the existing Code, which is titled "Election Set Aside on Contest, Filling Vacancies," should be deleted because the matters dealt with in this section are covered fully in the Election Code.¹

2. Sections (4108) to (4112), inclusive, of the existing Code should not be included in a new code, because the legislation in question was declared unconstitutional on the grounds that its title was defective and that it constituted special or class legislation. The sections deal with the instruction of unnaturalized foreign-born residents in the duties, privileges, and rights of citizenship and in the principles of government of the United States of America and of this Commonwealth. In view of the great importance of universal knowledge of the principles of American government, the Commission recommends amendments designed to overcome the judicial objections to the sections referred to above.

Changes in Language

1. Sections 703 and 704 of the proposed Code, which are the equivalent of parts of Section 602 of the existing Code, call for a change in language.

The sections in question deal with the "Acquisition of Sites for School Buildings and Playgrounds and Disposing Thereof," and "Acquisition and Disposition of Property in Other Districts, Freedom from Taxation," respectively. The sections regulate the acquisition, disposition, and exemption from taxation of real property used for school buildings and playgrounds. The Commission recommends that the phrase "proper school purposes" be substituted for the phrase "school buildings and playgrounds," because under contemporary conditions properties owned by many school districts are not adequately described by either the designation "school building" or the designation "playground." For example, some playgrounds or parts of playgrounds in the larger districts are used for athletic fields, and some structures owned and operated by school districts are not "school buildings" in the traditional sense, but are powerhouses, warehouses, and similar units.

2. Section 731 of the proposed Code, which is the equivalent of Section 615 of the existing Code, deals with the "Submission of Plans, etc., of Buildings to State Council of Education, Exceptions." This section provides in substance that no public school buildings may be contracted for or constructed until the plans and specifications have been submitted to the State Council of Education, whereas in the case of structural changes, such as the moving of doors and windows, the approval of the State Council of Education is required.

It seems incongruous to require a school district to obtain the approval of the State Council of Education

when it wishes to move a door or a window, and to require it merely to submit plans when it wishes to erect a structure. The Commission recommends that the law require mere submission of plans in both cases.

3. Section 1125 of the proposed Code, which is the equivalent of Section 1205 (b) of the existing Code, deals with "Suspensions and Reinstatements." The section in question provides in part: "In cases in which suspensions are to be made, professional employes shall be retained on the basis of seniority rights where no differences in rating are found."

As will be noted, this section does not specify whether the seniority rights in question are to be determined on the basis of service in the district contemplating suspension, or on the basis of service in the public schools of the Commonwealth. With a view of clarifying the law, the Commission recommends that after the word "rights" the phrase, "acquired within the school district of current employment," be inserted.

4. Section 1345 of the proposed Code, which is the equivalent of Section 1435 of the existing Code, deals with "Penalty for Interfering with Inspections," and provides in part: "Any officer, director, superintendent, manager, employe, or other person at any place where any child between fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) years of age is engaged . . ."

This section is based upon the assumption that the compulsory school age does not change. As a matter of fact, the compulsory school age has been changed by the General Assembly and may be changed again in the future. In order to facilitate compliance with the attendance laws at any one time, the Commission recommends that the phrase, "between fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) years of age," be deleted, and that the phrase, "of compulsory school age," be substituted in lieu thereof.

5. Section 1608 of the proposed Code, which is the equivalent of Section 1707 of the existing Code, prescribes "Requirements for Attendance in Other Districts," and reads in part: "Pupils desirous of having their tuition paid in the high school of another district on account of having completed such program of studies in their own district. . . ."

The wording of this section suggests that a pupil who has successfully completed a course of studies in the schools of his own district may be desirous of repeating such course in the schools of some other district. The Commission recommends that the law be clarified by the deletion of the word "such" and the substitution therefor of the word "the."

6. Section 2541 of the proposed Code, which is the equivalent to Section 1243 of the existing Code, governs "Payments on Account of Pupil Transportation."

The Commission recommends that the phrase, "to all school districts, for pupils transported to and from approved consolidated elementary schools or approved consolidated junior high schools or approved joint consolidated schools," be supplemented by the addition of the phrase, "or approved vocational district schools."

The Commission finds that vocational district schools are legally within the category of "consolidated schools." It recommends the insertion of the supplemental phrase referred to above with a view of clarifying the law in such manner as to remove whatever doubt may exist regarding the reimbursability of charges incurred in con-

nection with the transportation of pupils attending such schools.

Section IV

REFERENCE TABLE SHOWING SECTIONS OF THE LAW OF 1945, AS COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DECEMBER, 1945, AND ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1947 RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EQUIVALENT SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED SCHOOL CODE

For the convenience of the members of the General Assembly who may wish to compare sections of the existing Code with the equivalent sections of the proposed Code, the reference table reproduced below has been prepared.

Columns 1 and 3, unless otherwise indicated, list the sections of the existing Code. Columns 2 and 4 list the equivalent sections of the proposed Code.

The reference table should be read as follows: Section 101 of the existing Code is contained in Sections 201, 202, and 2401 of the proposed Code.

Whenever a section of the existing Code is obsolete by virtue of judicial decisions or subsequent legislative enactment, the fact is indicated in Columns 2 and 4. For example, Column 1, Row 22, makes reference to Section 121 of the existing Code. The corresponding row in Column 2 indicates that the section in question is obsolete.

REFERENCE TABLE

| Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools. | Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted. | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| 101 | 201, 202, 2401 | |
| 102 | 202 | |
| 103 | 202 | |
| 104 | 202 | |
| 105 | 202 | |
| 106 | 204 | |
| 107 | 205 | |
| 108 | 201 | |
| 108-A | Validation provision | |
| 109 | 226 | |
| 110 | 271 | |
| 111 | 272 | |
| 112 | 273, 276 | |
| 113 | 274 | |
| 114 | 275 | |
| 115 | 277 | |
| 116 | 227, 228 | |
| 117 | 241, 242 | |
| 118 | 243 | |
| 119 | 211 | |
| 120 | 104, 1704 | |
| 121 | Obsolete | |
| 122 | 215 | |
| 123 | 213 | |
| 124 | 212 | |
| 125 | 214 | |
| 126 | 216, 217 | |
| 127 | 251 | |
| 127 (a) | 229 | |
| 128 | 252 | |
| 128 (a) | 230 | |

Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools.

Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|-------|--------------------|
| 129 | 253 |
| 130 | 254 |
| 131 | 312 |
| 132 | 2401 (7) |
| 132-A | 261 |
| 133 | 261 |
| 134 | 263 |
| 135 | 313 |
| 136 | 264 |
| 201 | 301 |
| 202 | 302 |
| 203 | 303 |
| 204 | 304 |
| 205 | 305, 306 |
| 206 | 311 |
| 207 | 322 |
| 208 | 323 |
| 209 | Obsolete |
| 210 | 203, 307 |
| 211 | 308 |
| 212 | 309, 310 |
| 213 | 314 |
| 214 | 315 |
| 215 | 316 |
| 216 | 317 |
| 217 | 318 |
| 218 | 318 |
| 219 | 318 |
| 220 | 319 |
| 221 | 319 |
| 222 | 320 |
| 223 | Supplied |
| 224 | 321 |
| 225 | 326 |
| 226 | 324 |
| 301 | 401 |
| 302 | 402 |
| 303 | 403, 404 |
| 304 | Obsolete |
| 305 | 406 |
| 306 | 407 |
| 307 | 421 |
| 308 | 422 |
| 309 | 423 |
| 310 | 423 |
| 311 | 426 |
| 312 | 427 |
| 313 | 428 |
| 314 | 433 (1) |
| 315 | 433 (2) |
| 316 | 433 (3) |
| 317 | 433 (4) |
| 318 | 433 (5) |
| 319 | 408, 433 (6) |
| 320 | 433 (7) |
| 321 | 431 |
| 322 | 433 (8) |
| 323 | 432 |
| 324 | 403, 439 |
| 324-A | Not to be repealed |
| 325 | 440 |
| 326 | 436 |
| 327 | 441 |
| 328 | 442 |
| 329 | 438 |
| 330 | 436 |

Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools.

Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|---------|---|
| 331 | 437 |
| 332 | 443 |
| 333 | 405 |
| 401 | 501, 502, 503, 504, 518 |
| 401-A | 520 |
| 402 | 507 |
| 403 | 508 |
| 404 | 510 |
| 405 | 511 |
| 406 | 514 |
| 407 | 514 |
| 408 | 509 |
| 410 | 516 |
| 411 | 517 |
| 501 | 602 |
| 502 | 603 |
| 503 | Supplied 1945 P. L. 1050, Sec. 21 (b) |
| 503-A | Not to be repealed |
| 503-B | Not to be repealed |
| 504 | 606 |
| 505 | Obsolete |
| 506 | 631 |
| 506-A | Temporary |
| 506-B | Temporary |
| 507 | 632, 633 |
| 508 | 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639 |
| 508.1 | 640 |
| (508-A) | Validation |
| 509 | 621, 622, 625 |
| 510 | 624 |
| 511 | 607, 609 |
| 512 | 601 |
| 513 | 609 |
| 514 | 611 |
| 515 | 231 |
| 516 | 610 |
| 517 | 608 |
| 518 | Supplied 1941, P. L. 159, Secs. 207 & 401 |
| 519 | Obsolete |
| 520 | Repealed |
| 521 | Obsolete |
| 522 | Obsolete |
| 523 | 651 |
| 524 | 652 |
| 524.1 | 663 |
| 525 | 655 |
| 526 | 655, 656 |
| 527 | 657 |
| 528 | 658, 659 |
| 529 | 660 |
| 530 | 661 |
| 531 | 662 |
| 532 | 664, 665 |
| 533 | 607 |
| 534 | 664 |
| 535 | 666 |
| 536 | 671 |
| 537 | 672 (a) |
| 538 | 674 |
| 539 | 675 |
| 540 | 676 |
| 541 | 677 |
| 542 | 679 |
| 543 | 680 |
| 544 | Repealed |

Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools.

Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 545 | Repealed |
| 546 | 681 |
| 547 | 683 |
| 548 | Repealed |
| 549 | 682 |
| 550 | |
| (a) (b) & (c) | Repealed |
| (d) | 684 |
| 551 | Repealed |
| 552 | Repealed |
| 552-A | Repealed |
| 553 | Repealed |
| 554 | Repealed |
| 555 | Repealed |
| 556 | Repealed |
| 557 | Repealed |
| 558 | Repealed |
| 559 | Repealed |
| 559-A | Not to be repealed |
| 560 | 685 |
| 561 | Repealed |
| 562 | 686 |
| 563 | 687 |
| 564 | 607 |
| 565 | 678 |
| 566 | Repealed |
| 567 | 232 |
| 601 | 701 |
| 602 | 703, 704 |
| 602-A | Not to be repealed |
| 602.1 | 707 |
| 602-B | Validation provision |
| 603 | 708 |
| 604 | 702 |
| 605 | 721 |
| 606 | 722 |
| 607 | 722 |
| 608 | 721 |
| 609 | 723 |
| 610 | 724 |
| 611 | 725 |
| 612 | 726 |
| 613 | 727 |
| 614 | 728 |
| 615 | 731 |
| 616 | 732 |
| 617(a) | 751 |
| (b) | 756 |
| 617.1-A | 758 |
| 617.1-B | 759 |
| 617.2 | 760 |
| 617-A | 753 |
| 618 | 733 |
| 619 | 736 |
| 620 | 737 |
| 621 | 734 |
| 621.1 | 735 |
| 622 | 738 |
| 623 | 739 |
| 624 | 739 |
| 625 | 739 |
| 626 | 772 |
| 627 | 775 |
| 628 | 777 |
| 629 | 771 |
| 630 | 773 |
| 631 | 776 |

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Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 632 | 740 |
| 633 | 740 |
| 634 | 774 |
| 635 | 774 |
| 701 | 801 |
| 701-A | Not to be repealed |
| 702 | 802 |
| 703 | 803 |
| 704 | 804 |
| 705 | Obsolete |
| 706 | 805 |
| 707 | 106, 806 |
| 707-A | Temporary |
| 708 | 807 |
| 708-A | Validation provision |
| 709 | 808 |
| 710 | 809 |
| 711 | 810 |
| 801 | 901 |
| 802 | 902 |
| 803 | 903 |
| 804 | 904, 921 |
| 805 | 905 |
| 806 | 906 |
| 807 | 907, 926 |
| 808 | 908 |
| 809 | 905 |
| 810 | 921 |
| 811 | 922 |
| 812 | 923 |
| 813 | 924 |
| 814 | 925 |
| 814(e) | 262, 263 |

With the exception of Sec. 906, all of the provisions of article 9 have been supplied by the Administrative Code. It is recommended that Sec. 906 be made a clause of Sec. 1307 of the Administrative Code.

With the exception of the sections noted below, all of the provisions of article 10 have been supplied by the Administrative Code.

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1006 | 519 |
| 1019 | 2410 |
| 1020 | 2410 |
| 1021 | 2552 |
| 1101 | 1001 |
| 1101-A | Temporary |
| 1102 | 1002 |
| 1103 | 1003 |
| 1104 | 1021 |
| 1105 | 1022 |
| 1106 | 1023 |
| 1107 | 1025 |
| 1108 | 1026 |
| 1109 | 1027 |
| 1110 | 1029 |
| 1111 | 1030 |
| 1112 | 1031 |
| 1113 | 1033 |
| 1114 | Supplied by Administrative Code |
| 1115 | 1031, 1032 |
| 1116 | 1032 |
| 1117 | 1024 |
| 1118 | 1028 |
| 1119 | 1034 |
| 1120 | 1035 |
| 1121 | 1066, 1067, 1068 |

| Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools. | Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted. | Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Compiled by the Department of Public Instruction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools. | Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted. |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1122 | 1036 | 1212 | Repealed |
| 1123 | 1037 | 1213 | Repealed |
| 1124 | 1038 | 1214 | 1161 |
| 1125 | 1039 | 1215 | 1162 |
| 1126 | 1051, 1052 | 1216 | 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171 |
| 1127 | 1053, 1054, 1055 | 1206 | 1154 |
| 1128 | 1056 | 1217 | 1141 |
| 1129 | 1057 | 1218 | 1142 |
| 1130 | 1066, 1067, 1068 | 1219 | 1143 |
| 1131 | 1058, 1059 | 1220 | 1144 |
| 1132 | 1060 | 1221 | 1145 |
| 1132-A | Effective date | 1222 | 1146 |
| 1133 | 1071, 1072 | 1223 | 1147 |
| 1134 | 1073 | 1224 | 1148 |
| 1135 | 1075 | 1225 | 1149 |
| 1136 | 1076 | 1226 | 1150 |
| 1137 | 1077 | 1227 | Temporary |
| 1138 | 1080 | 1228 | 1066, 1075 |
| 1139 | 1079 | 1229 | 1152 |
| 1140 | 1074 | 1241 | 2501 |
| 1141 | 1078 | 1242 | 2502 |
| 1142 | 1081 | 1242.1 | 2505 |
| 1143 | 1082 | 1243 | 2541 |
| 1144 | 1083 | 1244 | 2503 |
| 1145 | 1007 | 1245 | 2504 |
| 1146 | 1004 | 1246 | 2506 |
| 1147 | 1008 | 1247 | 2507 |
| 1148 | Obsolete | 1248 | 2508 |
| 1149 | 1005 | 1249 | 2509 |
| 1150 | 1005 | 1250 | 2510 |
| 1151 | 1006 | 1251 | 2511 |
| 1152 | 1009 | 1252 | 2512 |
| 1153 | Obsolete | 1253 | 2513 |
| 1201 | 1101, 1106, 1108 | 1254 | 2514 |
| 1202 | 1109 | 1255 | 2515 |
| 1203 | 1107 | 1256 | 2516 |
| 1204 | Repealed | 1257 | 2517, 2518 |
| 1205—1st par. | 1121 | 1258 | 2519 |
| (a) | 1122, 1123 | 1259 | 2520 |
| (b) | 1124, 1125 | 1260 | 2561 |
| (c) | 1126 | 1261 | 2562 |
| (d) | 1127 | 1262 | 2563 |
| (e) | 1128 | 1263 | 2564 |
| (f) & (g) | 1129 | 1264 | 2524 |
| (h) & (i) | 1130 | 1301 | 1202 |
| (j) | 1131, 1132 | 1302 to 1308 | Obsolete |
| 1205-A | 1121 | 1309 | 1203 |
| 1205-B | 104, 1121 | 1310 to 1313 | Obsolete |
| 1206 | 1121, 1153 | 1314 | 1210 |
| 1207 | 1111 | 1315 | 1210 |
| 1208 | Repealed | 1316 | 1204 |
| 1209 | 1110 | 1317 | 1205 |
| 1209.1 | Repealed | 1318 | 1206 |
| 1210 | | 1319 | 1207 |
| 1 to 11 | Repealed | 1320 | 1209 |
| 12 | 1201 | 1321 | 1210 |
| 13 & 14 | 1203 | 1322 | 1211 |
| 15 | 1208 | 1323 | 1212 |
| 16 | 1151 | 1324 | 1212 |
| 17 | 1210 | 1401 | 1301 |
| 18 | Temporary | 1402 | 1302, 1305 |
| 19 to 23 | Repealed | 1403 | 1304 |
| 24 | 672 (b) | 1404 | 1313, 1361, 1363, 1364 |
| 25 & 26 | Repealed | 1405 | 1310 |
| 27 | 1155 | 1406 | 1311, 1312, 1363, 1364, 1367, 2541, 2542, 2543 |
| 1210-A | Repealed | | Temporary |
| 1211 | Repealed | 1406-A | |

Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Com-piled by the Depart-ment of Public In-struction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools.

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| | |
|--------|--|
| 1407 | Supplied |
| 1408 | 1362, 1366 |
| 1409 | 1316 |
| 1410 | 1317 |
| 1411 | 1318 |
| 1412 | 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309 |
| 1413 | 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 2541, 2542 |
| 1414 | 1326, 1327, 1328 |
| 1414-A | 1378, 1379 |
| 1415 | 1329 |
| 1416 | 1330 |
| 1417 | 1332 |
| 1418 | 1330, 1331, 1364, 1365, 2541 |
| 1418-A | Temporary |
| 1419 | 1392 |
| 1420 | 1393 |
| 1421 | 1391 |
| 1422 | 1394 |
| 1423 | 1333 |
| 1424 | 1334, 1335 |
| 1425 | 1351 |
| 1426 | 1352 |
| 1427 | 1353 |
| 1428 | 1354 |
| 1429 | 1356 |
| 1430 | 1355 |
| 1431 | 1357 |
| 1432 | 1341 |
| 1433 | 1343 |
| 1434 | 1344 |
| 1435 | 1345 |
| 1436 | 1339, 1342 |
| 1437 | 1341 |
| 1438 | 1338 |
| 1439 | 1380 |
| 1440 | 1381 |
| 1441 | Repealed |
| 1442 | 1315 |
| 1443 | Repealed |
| 1501 | 1421 |
| 1501.1 | 1422, 1423 |
| 1501-A | Repealed |
| 1502 | 1425 |
| 1503 | 1426 |
| 1504 | 1427 |
| 1505 | Repealed |
| 1506 | 1435 |
| 1507 | 1428 |
| 1508 | 1429 |
| 1508.1 | 1430 |
| 1509 | 1432 |
| 1510 | 1434 |
| 1511 | 1431 |
| 1512 | 1433 |
| 1514 | 1424 |
| 1515 | 1436 |
| 1515.1 | 1438 |
| 1516 | 1437 |
| 1601 | 1501 |
| 1602 | 1501 |
| 1603 | 1502 |
| 1604 | 1503 |
| 1605 | 1504 |
| 1606 | 1504 |
| 1607 | 1511 |

Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Com-piled by the Depart-ment of Public In-struction December, 1945, and Acts of the General Assembly of 1947 Relating to the Public Schools.

Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1608 | 1512 |
| 1609 | 1513 |
| 1610 | 1514 |
| 1610.1 | 1519 |
| 1611 | 1531 |
| 1612 | 1532 |
| 1613 | 1533 |
| 1614 | 1534 |
| 1615 | 1546 |
| 1701 | 1601, 1602 |
| 1702 | Repealed |
| 1703 | 1603 |
| 1704 | 1604 |
| 1705 | 1606 |
| 1706 | 1606 |
| 1707 | 1607, 1608 |
| 1708 | Repealed |
| 1709 | 1609 |
| 1710 | 1610 |
| 1711 | Repealed |
| 1711-A | Repealed |
| 1711-B | Temporary |
| 1712 | 1605 |
| 1713 & 1714 | Obsolete |
| 1715 | 1611 |
| 1716 | Repealed |
| 1717 | Repealed |
| 1801 | 1701 |
| 1802 | 1701, 1704 |
| 1803 | 1703 |
| 1804 | 1704, 1705 |
| 1805 | 1707 |
| 1806 | 1706 |
| 1807 | 1702 |
| 1808 | 1708 |
| 1901 | 1921 |
| 1902 | 1922 |
| 1903 | 1923 |
| 1904 | Repealed |
| 1905 | 1924 |
| 1906 | 1925 |
| 1907 | 1926 |
| 2001 | 2002 |
| 2002 | 2003 |
| 2002.1 | 2009 |
| 2002.2 | 2010 |
| 2003 | 2005 |
| 2004 | 2006 |
| 2005 | 2004 |
| 2006 | 2007 |
| 2007 | Repealed |
| 2008 | 2008 |
| 2009 | 2008 |
| 2010 | 2011 |
| 2011 | Not necessary |
| 2012 | 2001 |
| 2013 | Not used |
| 2014 | Not used |
| 2101 | 1186 |
| 2102 | 1186 |
| 2103 | 1187 |
| 2104 | 1188 |
| 2105 | 1188 |
| 2106 | 1191 |
| 2107 | 1192 |
| 2108 | 1190 |

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| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 2109 | 1189 |
| 2110 | 1193 |
| 2111 | 1194 |
| 2201 | 2101 |
| 2202 | 2102 |
| 2203 to 2208 | Repealed |
| 2209 | 2121 |
| 2210 | 2122 |
| 2211 | 2122 |
| 2212 | 2124 |
| 2213 | 2123 |
| 2214 | 2125 |
| 2215 | 2125 |
| 2216 | 2126 |
| 2217 | 2127 |
| 2218 | 2128 |
| 2219 | 2129 |
| 2220 | 2130 |
| 2221 | 2131 |
| 2222 | 2103 |
| 2223 | 2104, 2105, 2106 |
| 2224 | 2107 |
| 2225 | 2108 |
| 2226 | 2108 |
| 2227 | 2109 |
| 2228 | 2110 |
| 2229 | 2110 |
| 2230 | 2104 |
| 2231 | 2111 |
| 2232 | 2112 |
| 2233 | 2104-2113 |
| 2301 | Not to be repealed |
| 2302 | Supplied |
| 2303-2307 | Obsolete |
| 2308 | 2521 |
| 2309 | 2551 |
| 2310 | 2522 |
| 2311 | 2523 |
| 2311.1 | Temporary |
| 2401 | 2201 |
| 2402 | 2202 |
| 2403 | 2203 |
| 2404 | 2204 |
| 2501 | 2301 |
| 2502 | 2302 |
| 2503 | 2301 |
| 2504 | 2303 |
| 2505 | 2303 |
| 2506 | 2304 |
| 2507 | 2305 |
| 2508 | 2306 |
| 2509 | 2303 |
| 2510 | 2307 |
| 2511 | 2309 |
| 2512 | 2308 |
| 2513 | 2310 |
| 2514 | 2311 |
| 2515 | 2312 |
| 2516 | Obsolete |
| 2517 | 2313 |
| 2518 | 2314 |
| 2519 | 2315 |
| 2601 | 2401 |
| 2602 | 2401 |
| 2603 | 2401 |
| 2604 | 2401 |

Sections of the School Law of 1945, as Com-
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ment of Public In-
struction December,
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Equivalent Sections of Proposed
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| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 2605 | 2401 |
| 2606 | 2401 |
| 2607 | 2401 |
| 2608 | 2402 |
| 2609 | 2403 |
| 2610 | 2403 |
| 2611 | 2404 |
| 2612 | 2405 |
| 2613 | 2406 |
| 2614 | 2407 |
| 2615 | 2408 |
| 2616 | 2409 |
| 2617 | 2421 |
| 2618 | 2421 |
| 2619 | Repealed |
| 2620 | 2431 |
| 2621 | 2432, 2442 |
| 2622 | 2451, 2453, 2454 |
| 2623 | 2433 |
| 2624 | 2455 |
| 2625 | 2441 |
| 2626 | 2451, 2453, 2454 |
| 2627 | 2455 |
| 2627 (a) | Obsolete |
| 2628 | 2443 |
| 2629 | 2461 |
| 2630 | 2462 |
| 2631 | Not to be repealed |
| 2701 | 2601 |
| 2702 | 2602 |
| 2703 | 2603 |
| 2704 | 2604 |
| 2705 | 2605 |
| 2706 | 2606 |
| 2801 | 108 |
| 2802 | 109 |
| 2803 | 325 |
| 2804 | 107 |
| 2805 | Repealed |
| 2806 | 1314 |
| 2807-2815 | Obsolete |
| 2816 | 104 |
| 2817 | 605 |
| 2818 | 104 |
| 2819 | 752 |
| 2820 | Obsolete |
| 2821 | Supplied |
| 2822 | 105 |
| 2823 | Obsolete |
| 2824 | 653 |
| 2824-A | Validation provision |
| 2824-B | Validation provision |

APPENDIX—(Note Only the sections included in the
new draft are shown here.)

| | |
|--------|----------|
| (3103) | 778 |
| (3201) | 1040 |
| (3202) | 1040 |
| (3203) | 1041 |
| (3317) | 2452 |
| (3318) | 2452 |
| (3328) | 604 |
| (3329) | 604 |
| (3336) | 654, 673 |
| (3339) | 623 |

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Equivalent Sections of Proposed Code unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (3406) | 1801 |
| (3407) | 1802, 1803, 1804 |
| (3408) | 1805 |
| (3409) | 1806 |
| (3410) | 1807 |
| (3411) | 1808 |
| (3412) | 1809 |
| (3413) | 1810 |
| (3414), | Repealed 1945 P. L. 1112 |
| (3415) | 1811 |
| (3416) | Supplied |
| (3417-A) | 1821 to 1830 |
| (3701) to | |
| (3704) | 505 |
| (3901) | 1516 |
| (3902) | 1516 |
| (3903) | 1515 |
| (4001) | 1541 note |
| (4001-A) | 1541 |
| (4002) | 1542 |
| (4004) | 1543 |
| (4006) | 1544 |
| (4007) | 1545 |
| (4101) | 1901 |
| (4102) | 1902 |
| (4103) | 1903 |
| (4104) | 1904 |
| (4105) | 1905 |
| (4106) | 1906 |
| (4107) | Effective date and repeal |
| (4201) | 1382 |
| (4301) | 1612 |
| (4302) | 1612 |
| (4303) | 1612 |
| (4601) | 1303 (a) |
| (4602) | 1303 (b) |
| (4701) | 1517 |
| (4702) | 1517 |
| (4703) | 1517 |
| (4704) | 1518 |
| (4801) | 1112 |
| (4905) | 706 |
| (4907) | 706 |
| (5104) | 1181 |
| (5105) | 1176 |
| (5106) | 1177, 1178, 1179 |
| (5107) | 1180 |
| (5108) | Repeal |
| (5109) | Effective date |
| (5110) | 1181 |
| (5201) | 409 |
| (5202) | 756 note |
| (5203) | 757 |
| (5901) | 705 |
| (6305) | 612 |
| (6308) | 513 |
| (6309) | 512 |
| (6330) | 1336 |
| (6332) | 755 |
| (6333) | 754 |
| 1945, May 1, P. L. 358 | 2010 |
| 1945, June 1, P. L. 1222 | 1401 to 1413 |
| | 1421 |
| 1947, April 24, P. L. 113 | 1337 |
| 1947, July 7, P. L. 1427 | 1520 |

COMMONWEALTH-OWNED TAX-EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JANUARY, 1940

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

Honorable WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman
Honorable BAKER ROYER, Vice Chairman
Honorable HERBERT P. SORG, Secretary-Treasurer

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Paul H. Wueller, Assistate Director in Charge of
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Subcommittee on Tax-Exempt Real Property
Honorable ROBERT F. KENT, Chairman
Honorable GEORGE B. STEVENSON, Vice Chairman

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 41, Session of 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the extent of State-owned, tax-exempt real property and methods of compensating local governments for tax revenue losses occasioned by such State ownership.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the study of State-owned, tax-exempt real property.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

¹ Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333, Art XVII, Section 1772.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January 1949

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- Appendix Tables
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B Additional Payments Under Commission Plan

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. Commonwealth property in Pennsylvania is exempt from local property taxes. Except for payments in lieu of taxes on forest, game, and flood control properties, the Commonwealth makes no payment to local subdivisions on account of State ownership of real property. (See Section I.)

II. The estimated assessed value of Commonwealth-owned property is \$103,616,901. If taxed at the average local rate (1946) of 39 mills, the properties would have produced local tax revenue in the amount of approximately \$4,040,000. (See Section II.)

III. A comparison of the practices of seven other states and the national government shows that of the jurisdictions compared, none reimburse local subdivisions on account of the tax-exempt status of all their property. (See Section II.)

IV. Annual in-lieu payments now made by the Commonwealth are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| On Game lands | \$41,049.51 |
| On forest lands | 83,047.25 |
| On flood control lands | 6,428.18 |
| On Federal forest lands | 22,357.80 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$152,882.74 |

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I. All departments of State government which acquire title to real property for the purpose of protecting a Commonwealth investment, to pay the equivalent of real estate taxes to all local subdivisions. (See Section III.)

II. An appropriation to be made by the General Assembly and it be made mandatory upon the Department of Public Instruction to pay local school districts the tuition bill of pupils attending Commonwealth public schools whose parents or guardians reside in or on State-owned property and are employed by the Commonwealth. (See Section III.)

III. Commonwealth in-lieu payments now made in connection with Commonwealth or Federal ownership of game and forest lands to be increased from five cents to ten cents per acre. This would increase payment to counties from one cent to two cents per acre, to local school districts from two cents to four cents per acre, and to townships and other political subdivisions from two cents to four cents per acre. (See Section III.)

The approximate cost to the Commonwealth of these recommendations and present in-lieu payments is shown as follows:

| Bases for State Payments | Current In-Lieu Payments (1947) | Recommended Additional In-Lieu Payments | In-Lieu Payments under Commission Plan |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Game lands | \$41,049.51 | \$42,870.00 | \$83,919.51 |
| Forest lands | 83,047.25 | 83,761.00 | 166,808.25 |
| Flood control lands | 6,428.18 | 0.00 | 6,428.18 |
| Federal forest lands | 22,357.80 | 22,358.00 | 44,715.80 |
| Properties acquired to protect Commonwealth investments* | 0.00 | 6,320.00 | 6,320.00 |
| Tuition for pupils residing in or on State-owned property | 0.00 | 21,497.00 | 21,497.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$152,882.74 | \$176,806.00 | \$329,688.74 |

* At the time of the survey only the Department of Public Assistance held property to protect Commonwealth investments.

I. CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO TAX-EXEMPT STATE-OWNED PROPERTY

Commonwealth property in Pennsylvania is exempt from local property taxes. Except for payments in lieu of taxes on forest, game, and flood control properties, the Commonwealth makes no payment to local subdivisions on account of State ownership of real property.

1. Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Relating to Tax Exemption

The Constitution provides that "... the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, . . ."¹ General exemptions are provided for in the acts governing assessments.² Specific exemptions have often been included in acts authorizing the acquisition of designated properties.³

2. Statutory Provisions for Payment In Lieu of Taxes

Forest Lands: The act of 1929⁴ provides that for all tax-exempt forest lands of the Commonwealth or the United States acquired for purposes of conservation, the Commonwealth shall pay a total of five cents per acre—one cent per acre to the county, two cents per acre to the school districts, and two cents per acre to the township where such lands are located. The annual Commonwealth payments on lands acquired by the national government shall continue only until the receipts by the local subdivisions from the national government equal or exceed the amount paid by the Commonwealth.

Game Lands: The act of 1937⁵ provides that the lands and buildings owned by the Game Commission shall be exempt from payment of all taxes. However, it authorizes payment in lieu of taxes at the same rate and in the same distribution as prevail in connection with State forests.

Flood Control Lands: The act of 1936⁶ provides for payment annually by the Commonwealth to the political subdivisions, in which the properties of the Water and Power Resources Board are located, of an amount equal to the current tax rates times the assessed value of the properties at the time of acquisition by the Board.

II. EXTENT AND VALUE OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTY

Cost, book value, assessed valuation, and acreage data

for Commonwealth-owned property are given in Table I, p. 6. The table presents a summarization of the information submitted to the Commission by the various State departments holding title to and/or having administrative control of State-owned property.

1. Valuation of State-Owned property

Column 1 of Table I lists the departments which hold title to real property.

Column 2 shows the land area expressed in terms of acres held by the Department of Forests and Waters and the Game Commission respectively. The extent of the property held by the Water and Power Resources Board has not been included because tax equivalent payments to the political subdivisions are made on this property.⁷

Column 3 shows the construction or original cost of real properties, exclusive of roads and highways, owned by the Department of Highways, the Department of Military Affairs, the State Police, the Liquor Control Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Property and Supplies. A valuation for the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation has been omitted as at the present time the property is Commonwealth-owned but leased to the Federal Government.

Column 4 shows the valuations of the Auditor General on properties held by the Department of Welfare, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Erie Home of the Department of Military Affairs.

TABLE I

AREA, COST AND BOOK VALUE OR ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE COMMONWEALTH

| Department (1) | Land Area (in Acres) (2) | Constr. Original Costs (in Dollars) (3) | Auditor General's Values (in Dollars) (4) | Estimated Present Book Value (in Dollars) (5) | Assessed Value As Given (in Dollars) (6) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Highways | | \$7,748,516 | | | |
| Military Affairs ^b | | 9,515,968 | | | |
| Erie Home | | | \$1,085,911 | | |
| Welfare | | | 128,611,773 | | |
| Public Instruction | | | 33,545,771 | | |
| Public Assistance | | | | | \$162,063 |
| Forests and Waters ^a | 1,675,211 ^c | | | | |
| Game Commission | 857,411 | | | | |
| Fish Commission | | | | \$1,295,932 | |
| Historical Commission | | | | 1,626,000 | |
| Health | | | | 22,397,349 | |
| State Police | | 433,534 | | | |
| Liquor Control Board | | 1,222,136 | | | |
| Agriculture | | 2,829,858 | | | |
| Property & Supplies | | 35,508,981 | | | |
| | 2,532,622 (acres) | \$57,258,993 | \$163,243,455 | \$25,319,281 | \$162,063 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | \$245,983,792 | |

^a Omitting Water and Power Resources Board.

^b Indiantown Gap Military Reservation omitted.

^c The acreage figure above does not include the more than 400,000 acres of forest land owned by the National Government but upon which the Commonwealth makes in-lieu payments.

Column 5 shows the estimated present book value of properties held by the Fish Commission, the Historical Commission, and the Department of Health.

The Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission holds title to property with a present estimated book value of \$4,717,375, which would mean an assessed value of approximately \$1,179,344.⁸ However, as the large part of this property is leased, it is not included in the computations.

Column 6 shows the assessed valuation, as determined

for local tax purposes, of properties acquired by the Department of Public Assistance.

The departments do not determine the current value of their properties in accordance with uniform procedures. Data received from the Department of Highways, Military Affairs, State Police, Liquor Control Board, Agriculture, and Property and Supplies reflect construction and original costs. For the Erie Home of the Department of Military Affairs and for the respective properties of the Departments of Welfare and Public Instruction, only

the original valuations of the Auditor General are available. The Fish Commission, the Historical Commission, and the Department of Health reported estimated present book value. Actual assessed value at the time of acquisition was available for the properties of the Department of Public Assistance.

The cost, book value, and area data shown in Table I must be reduced to a common denominator if local taxes which the properties under review would pay if privately owned are to be approximated.

2. Estimates, on a State-Wide Basis, of Local Taxes Which Commonwealth Properties Would Pay if Privately Owned

The following procedure has been used in connection with the estimation of the taxes payable by these properties if privately owned.

State Forest and Game Lands: Following the prevalent practice of the counties which place an assessed valuation upon forest and game lands, an assessed value of \$2 per acre is assigned to these properties.⁹ At this per acre figure, the total assessed valuation of forest and game lands becomes \$5,065,244.

Properties Other than Forest and Game Lands:

(1) Properties valued on basis of original construction cost or Auditor General's valuation—The "cost" of these properties as furnished was adjusted by multiplying the sum total of the cost by 1.67,¹⁰ to take account of the increase in price levels between 1929—the year of most extensive building activities in the Commonwealth—and the present. The total so obtained was multiplied by .25—the contemporary ratio of assessed valuation to current construction cost as determined by spot surveys of the Commission's technical staff.

(2) Properties valued on the basis of estimated present book value—The "present book value" of the properties of the Fish Commission, the Department of Health, and the Historical Commission was multiplied by .25.

(3) Properties valued on the basis of assessed valuation—The total of the assessed valuation of the properties, title to which is held by the Department of Public Assistance, is used as shown.

The operations outlined above produce an assessed valuation of all State-owned property of \$103,616,901.

Evidence tending to substantiate the validity of the staff estimates: In view of the assumptions necessary for the estimation of the assessed valuation of State-owned property, it seems advisable to compare this estimate with comparable, independently developed data in order to gain a sense of security.

The staff has made two tests. Test I involves a comparison with the State of New York. Test II involves a comparison of the staff estimate with the assessed valuations which some counties place, for purely informational purposes, upon State-owned properties.

In regard to the comparison with the State of New York, the following should be noted: On the basis of the staff estimates, 1.0% of the total assessed value of taxable real property in Pennsylvania,¹¹ including the estimated value of public utility property, is owned by the Commonwealth, as compared with 1.6% of the total assessed valuation of taxable real property located in New York.¹²

Again, according to staff estimates, 5.059% of all tax-exempt real property located in Pennsylvania is owned by the Commonwealth.¹ According to official computations of the State of New York, 5.097% of the tax-exempt property within New York is owned by the State.

The staff estimates of properties located in seventeen counties which made available the county's assessed valuations of State-owned properties are 10.6% lower than the county figures for selected properties.¹³

3. Practices of Other States and the National Government in Regard to Tax-Exempt Property

A comparison of the practices of seven other states and the national government shows that of the jurisdictions compared, none reimburse local subdivisions on account of all state or federally owned property.¹⁴ Two states, Ohio and Kansas, make no payments to local subdivisions. The other states and the national government make payment on only selected types of their property.

The national government makes in-lieu payments for designated types of revenue-producing property such as housing developments and Tennessee Valley Authority holdings. In addition, fixed percentages of the revenue, incidental to certain properties held for conservation purposes, is used for in-lieu payments. Wisconsin makes payments to school districts for children of parents who are resident employees of certain state institutions. Illinois makes special compensatory payments to school districts in which orphanages and similar institutions are located. Texas allows taxation for county purposes of the lands owned by the University of Texas. Michigan law permits colleges to make in-lieu contributions to municipalities and makes partial reimbursement to local governments for certain park properties.

The laws of the State of New York provide that the property of the state "other than property expressly subject to taxation" shall be exempt. Specific provisions appearing in the tax statutes of New York, the conservation statutes and the public school statutes, subject \$34,000,000 worth of state-owned property to taxation by local subdivisions. The State of New York owns property which has an aggregate assessed valuation of approximately \$400,000,000; in other words, the State of New York permits the taxation of but a small fraction of the property which it owns.

The Budget Office of the State of New York estimates that the State will pay \$1,580,000 in local real estate taxes during the fiscal year 1948.¹⁵

4. Pennsylvania In-Lieu Payments

In 1947 Pennsylvania made the following payments in lieu of taxes to local units:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| On game lands | \$41,049.51 |
| On forest lands | 83,047.25 |
| On flood control lands | 6,428.18 |
| On Federal forest lands | 22,357.80 |
| TOTAL | \$152,882.74 |

If all State-owned property had been taxable at the rate of 39 mills, the average local real estate tax rate, including county, institution district, school district, and municipal, which prevailed in Pennsylvania during 1946, the properties in question would have paid a total local tax of approximately \$4,040,000.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IN-LIEU PAYMENTS UPON SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROPERTY

The only in-lieu payments made by the Commonwealth at the present time are the payments made in connection with game, forest and flood control lands. (See page 11.)

By virtue of changing economic conditions the adequacy and extent of the present system of in-lieu payments calls for a legislative review.

1. Commonwealth Payments on Account of Game and Forest Lands

Payments of five cents per acre on forest and game lands were fixed in 1929 and continued through the depression. If these payments are to be adjusted in accordance with changes in cost levels, the payment per acre should be increased from five cents to approximately ten cents.¹⁶ Such an adjustment would increase Commonwealth cost by approximately \$126,631 for State-owned lands and \$22,358 for Federally owned lands.¹⁷

2. Commonwealth Payment of Tuition on Account of Pupils Who Reside on or in State-Owned Property

From time to time bills have been introduced into the General Assembly which contemplate the payment by the Commonwealth of the tuition bill on account of pupils enrolled in the public schools who reside in or on State-owned property. The most recent attempt to provide for this tuition payment was made during the Session of 1947. Senate Bill 670, Printer's No. 330 was passed by the General Assembly but was vetoed by the Governor on the grounds that Commonwealth subsidies to the school districts were adequate. Without raising the question of adequacy, it should be noted that since 1945 the rate at which school districts are subsidized by the Commonwealth depends exclusively upon the number of pupils enrolled in public schools who are bona fide residents of the district.¹⁸

The staff has attempted to estimate the Commonwealth cost if the school law should be amended in such manner to provide for Commonwealth payment of the net tuition bill of pupils residing on or in State-owned property.¹⁹ It is estimated that 341 children aged 6 to 18 live on or in State-owned real estate. Assuming that all these children attend the public schools, the annual net tuition charge would amount to approximately 341 (number of children age 6 to 18) multiplied by \$63.04 (net tuition charge), which equals \$21,496.64.

3. Payments on Account of Properties Acquired to Protect Commonwealth Investments

Departments acting for the Commonwealth sometimes buy property at public or private sale against which such Departments hold judgment liens on account of claims due from former owners. The sole purpose for buying the property is to protect the equity of the Commonwealth. Prior to acquisition by the Commonwealth these properties are assessed by the properly constituted local authorities, and hence the tax liability which would arise were these properties purchased by a private individual can easily be calculated. However, when the Commonwealth acquires title to these properties, they are removed from the local tax rolls.

The legality of such removal has been upheld in the case of *Commonwealth v. Lycoming County, et al.*²⁰

However, a decision of the Schuylkill County Court has denied the legality of the removal.²¹ The Department of Public Assistance is at present awaiting an appeal of the decision of this latter court.

As of October 22, 1947, the Department of Public Assistance which at the time of the survey was the only Department holding property to protect Commonwealth investments, held title to real property of relief recipients or former relief recipients carrying an aggregate assessed valuation of \$162,063. If taxed at the average rate (all local levying jurisdictions combined) which prevailed in 1946, the properties in question would have paid approximately \$6,320. In other words, Commonwealth in-lieu payments designed to produce the equivalent of local taxes would amount to \$6,320 per year.

¹ Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of 1874, Article IX, Section 1

² General County Assessment Law, 1923 P. L. 853, as am., Section 204 (g). Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law, 1943 P. L. 581, as am., Section 202 (7).

³ See Appendix Table A.

⁴ 1929 P. L. 1798, Section 1.

⁵ 1937 P. L. 1225, Section 905.

⁶ 1936 P. L. 106, as am., Section 7 (c).

⁷ 1936 P. L. 106, as am., Section 7 (c).

⁸ See page 6.

⁹ In response to a questionnaire to all county assessing officials, 17 counties replied that they followed a practice of placing an assessed value on forest and game lands for informational purposes. The 17 counties report an assessed valuation per acre ranging from \$1 to \$18.

¹⁰ Engineering News Record, April 1947, ENR Construction Cost Index.

¹¹ Bureau of Statistics, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., 1946.

¹² Annual Report of the State Tax Commission, State of New York, 1946-1947, (1946 figures used).

¹³ Questionnaires returned to the Joint State Government Commission.

¹⁴ Data supplied pursuant to inquiries of the Commission. Payments in Lieu of Taxes Under Housing and Federal Land Purchase Programs, Report of the Illinois Legislative Council, September 1942.

¹⁵ New York State Taxpayer, January 1948.

¹⁶ All Commodities Index (U. S. Department of Commerce), Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, June 1948, p. S-4.

¹⁷ See Appendix Table B.

¹⁸ According to information received from the Department of Public Instruction, the net median high school tuition rate for Pennsylvania has increased from \$68.00 in 1942-1943 to \$84.00 in 1947-1948, an increase of 23.5%.

¹⁹ The records of the Departments of Welfare and Health show the number of children between the ages of 6 and 18 who reside in properties owned by these Departments. The staff has calculated the ratio, number of children between ages of 6 and 18 residing on property owned by these departments to the total number of resident employees. This ratio in turn has been multiplied by the number of resident employees of other State institutions, and the product so obtained has been added to the number of children aged 6 to 18 residing within the properties of the Departments of Welfare and Health.

Figures for the average net tuition charge were supplied by the Department of Public Instruction. The net tuition charge for high school students in 1947-48 was \$84.00 and the net tuition charge for elementary students was estimated at \$50.00. The average tuition charges weighted by the number of high school and elementary pupils for Pennsylvania is \$63.04.

²⁰ District and County Reports, Vol. 60, No. 3, Philadelphia, October 20, 1947, page 121. See also *Commonwealth v. Dauphin County, et al.*, 343 Pa. 556; *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Employees' Retirement System v. Dauphin County, et al.*, 335 Pa. 177.

²¹ 43 Schuylkill Legal Record No. 37, page 170.

APPENDIX TABLE A

SPECIFIC STATUTES EXEMPTING SPECIFIED PROPERTIES FROM LOCAL TAXATION

Property acquired or used by Delaware River Joint Commission: Art. XI of Compact, 1931, June 12, P. L. 575.

Property acquired or used by Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission: Art. VIII of Compact, 1931, June 25, P. L. 1352.

Property acquired or used for or in connection with tunnel under Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Sec. 7, 1947, July 8, P. L. 1452 (Act No. 561).

Property acquired or used by Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission: Sec. 11, 1937, May 21, P. L. 774; Sec. 14, 1940, May 16, P. L. 949; Sec. 14, 1941, June 11, P. L. 101.

Property acquired or used for Rim Parkway in Pocono Mountains: Sec. 12, 1941, July 16, P. L. 386.

Land and buildings acquired or leased for the administration of

Unemployment Compensation Law: 1947, June 20, P. L. 721, (Act No. 316).

Property of housing authorities: Sec. 23, 1937, May 28, P. L. 955. Note: This section seems to except school taxes from the exemption. But was held that such was not the purpose or intention. Dornan v. Philadelphia Housing Authority, 331 Pa. 209.

Property acquired, maintained and operated by a veterans' housing authority: Sec. 11, 1947, July 7, P. L. 1414 (Act No. 549).

Cook Forest: Act of 1927, P. L. 295.

Historic Properties and State Parks Exempt from Taxation

1. Free War Library and Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.
1889, May 29, P. L. 394.
2. Valley Forge Park.
1893, May 3, P. L. 183; 1903, March 19, P. L. 37; 1905, April 7, P. L. 117; 1917, June 23, P. L. 640; 1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Sec. 202, as amended 1939, June 6, P. L. 117; 1935, July 19, P. L. 1362.
1941, July 2, P. L. 221.
3. Camp Curtin Park.
1917, July 25, Appro. Acts, page 259.
4. Washington Crossing Park.
1917, July 25, P. L. 1209, as amended 1921, May 25, P. L. 1103.
1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Sec. 202, as amended 1939, June 6, P. L. 250.
5. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge, Harrisburg, Pa.
1919, July 18, P. L. 1049, as amended, 1921, May 12, P. L. 551.
6. Old Economy Park Memorial.
1919, July 21, P. L. 1086.
7. Snyder-Middleworth Park.
1921, April 12, P. L. 123.
8. Erie State Park.
1921, May 27, P. L. 1180, as amended 1929, March 28, P. L. 89;
1935, July 15, P. L. 1002.
9. Birthplace of John Morton.
1927, May 4, Appro. Acts, page 32, as amended 1935, June 11, P. L. 322, and 1939, June 26, P. L. 1088.
10. Bushey Run Battlefield Park.
1927, May 4, P. L. 759; 1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Secs. 203 and 1816, as amended 1939, June 6, P. L. 250, 1937, July 2, P. L. 2722.
11. Fort Washington Park.
1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Sec. 1814.
12. Pennsbury Memorial.
1929, April 26, P. L. 781, as amended 1931, June 12, P. L. 527, and 1939, June 26, P. L. 1110.
13. Conrad Weiser Memorial Park.
1929, May 8, P. L. 1667; 1935, April 24, P. L. 50, (Act No. 27.)
14. Drake Well Memorial Park.
1931, April 10, P. L. 23, as amended 1943, June 1, P. L. 805.
15. Cornwall Charcoal Furnace.
1931, May 21, P. L. 185.
16. John Brown Farm.
1931, June 25, P. L. 1375.
17. Flagship Niagara.
1931, June 26, P. L. 1386.
18. Fort Augusta.
1931, June 26, P. L. 1387.
19. Bucktail State Park.
1933, June 2, P. L. 1415, as amended 1935, May 29, P. L. 264.
20. Governor Printz Park.
1937, May 28, P. L. 1000.
21. Daniel Boone Homestead.
1937, June 2, P. L. 1179, as amended 1941, August 6, P. L. 850.
22. Moosic Lake State Park.
1937, July 1, P. L. 2651.
23. Ephrata Cloisters Park.
1939, June 27, P. L. 1117, Sec. 7.
24. Rickett's Glen State Park.
1941, August 1, P. L. 609.
25. Pottsgrove Mansion.
1941, August 5, P. L. 830.
26. Robert Fulton Birthplace.
1941, August 6, P. L. 849.
27. Harmony Society Graveyard.
1943, May 26, P. L. 608.
28. Fort LeBoeuf.
1943, June 4, P. L. 873.
29. Mt. Zion Cemetery.
1945, May 18, P. L. 795.
30. Admiral Peary Park.
1945, May 31, P. L. 1194.
31. Brandywine Battlefield Park.
1947, July 5, P. L. 1293 (Act No. 517).

APPENDIX TABLE B

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS UNDER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

| County | Game Commission ^a | Forests and Waters ^b |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Adams | | \$1,049.60 |
| Allegheny | \$65.58 | |
| Armstrong | 120.84 | |
| Beaver | 71.09 | |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bedford | 1,836.93 | 929.20 |
| Berks | 455.43 | 3.15 |
| Blair | 911.84 | |
| Bradford | 1,830.00 | |
| Bucks | 185.18 | |
| Butler | 133.69 | |
| Cambria | 921.78 | 6.95 |
| Cameron | 638.13 | 5,971.25 |
| Carbon | 619.42 | 30.30 |
| Centre | 2,285.45 | 6,368.20 |
| Chester | 46.08 | |
| Clarion | 607.09 | .30 |
| Clearfield | 1,240.34 | 4,250.30 |
| Clinton | 528.56 | 11,827.60 |
| Columbia | 629.61 | |
| Crawford | 596.40 | |
| Cumberland | 41.85 | 1,736.25 |
| Dauphin | 1,363.92 | 190.40 |
| Delaware | | |
| Elk ^c | 3,184.69 | 3,132.05 |
| Erie | 381.41 | |
| Fayette | 511.29 | 111.40 |
| Forest ^c | 352.84 | .10 |
| Franklin | 348.34 | 1,896.80 |
| Fulton | 739.66 | 1,507.10 |
| Greene | 53.38 | |
| Huntingdon | 892.44 | 3,236.00 |
| Indiana | 225.51 | .30 |
| Jefferson | 1,193.57 | 450.85 |
| Juniata | 341.42 | 475.70 |
| Lackawanna | 215.39 | 264.10 |
| Lancaster | 249.16 | .50 |
| Lawrence | 101.19 | |
| Lebanon | 932.15 | |
| Lehigh | 124.16 | |
| Luzerne | 1,585.82 | .50 |
| Lycoming | 1,994.24 | 7,640.20 |
| McKean ^c | 1,031.69 | 143.50 |
| Mercer | 48.28 | |
| Mifflin | 116.21 | 2,657.60 |
| Monroe | 696.35 | 328.35 |
| Montgomery | 16.41 | |
| Montour | 11.37 | |
| Northampton | 70.05 | |
| Northumberland | 469.27 | |
| Perry | 249.82 | 1,624.55 |
| Philadelphia | | |
| Pike | 618.52 | 2,987.45 |
| Potter | 894.92 | 12,571.35 |
| Schuylkill | 482.07 | |
| Snyder | 109.25 | 1,401.70 |
| Somerset | 614.23 | 779.65 |
| Sullivan | 2,336.65 | 1,942.40 |
| Susquehanna | 577.74 | |
| Tioga | 985.57 | 5,160.95 |
| Union | 28.25 | 2,775.45 |
| Venango | 802.11 | |
| Warren ^c | 1,616.58 | |
| Washington | 148.78 | |
| Wayne | 534.48 | |
| Westmoreland | 385.04 | 248.80 |
| Wyoming | 1,404.70 | 58.80 |
| York | 66.20 | |
| TOTALS | \$42,870.41 | \$83,759.65^c |

^a State Annual Tax Exempt Real Property, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.; December 31, 1947 (Compiled by its Land Titles and Record Unit.)

^b State Forest Land by County and Township, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pa.; January 1, 1948.

^c In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, the following counties would receive on account of federal forest lands the amounts designated below.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Elk County | \$5,590.05 |
| Forest County | 5,179.75 |
| McKean County | 6,226.90 |
| Warren County | 5,361.00 |
| TOTAL | \$22,357.70 |

PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

An Outline of Trends and Strategic Factors
1929-1947

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JANUARY, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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Honorable BAKER ROYER, Vice Chairman
Honorable HERBERT P. SORG, Secretary-Treasurer

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L. D. Stambaugh, Resident Secretary.
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Advisor

Honorable ORUS J. MATTHEWS
Secretary of Commerce

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 59 (1947), I have the

honor to present herewith a report on Pennsylvania's economic position with regard to the establishment and growth of industry.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the study of Pennsylvania's industrial position. In accordance with the authority granted by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended, the Secretary of Commerce was appointed as an advisor.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee and the Secretary of Commerce is gratefully acknowledged.

The resolution which directs this inquiry assumes that industry has not expanded within the Commonwealth, and that the number of new industries being established in this state has been decreasing.

The evidence does not justify these assumptions. New industries have located here, local industry has expanded and Pennsylvania still occupies a position above the national average. This continued progress has not, however, been sufficiently rapid to maintain at the same relatively high level the better-than-average position held by the state for many years prior to the beginning of the depression.

An analysis of the strategic factors which have affected the industrial phase of Pennsylvania's economy shows several which come within the control of the Commonwealth, and a goodly number about which the General Assembly can do little.

Among the factors controllable by the Commonwealth are:

- (1) business taxes
- (2) unemployment compensation taxes
- (3) availability of well-trained labor
- (4) adequacy of basic facilities, such as highways and water supply
- (5) encouragement of research in basic products, such as coal and timber.

The first three of the above enumerated factors are presently under review by separate committees and the findings and recommendations concerning these factors will be separately reported to the General Assembly. Local ordinances, practices and procedures also may affect industrial locations and economic development.

Some other factors are beyond the control of the General Assembly but are controllable, or partially controllable, by private economic units. Among these are such items as the current pricing policies of some industries, notably the steel industry, which appears to have continued the allocation system imposed by the federal government in wartime. There may also be "invisible" restrictions by already established enterprises upon the entry of others who might bid against them for available resources and labor, even though the prospective venture might not be competing for the same market.

The economy of Pennsylvania also has been affected by factors controlled by the federal government. This was particularly true in the war years. In the gradual readjustment to peacetime production, its influence is still evident. The federal government allocated to Pennsylvania enterprise a smaller proportion of "prime" war contracts than its proportion of total pre-war manufacturing business. Also, federal wartime price controls on products which were of considerable importance in the Pennsylvania

economy—metals and metal products, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals—did not permit their prices to rise proportionately as high between 1939 and 1945 as farm prices, or even as high as the average of all wholesale prices. There is little doubt that the price pattern established in the war period reduced Pennsylvania's relative income position. Then again, federal development of production facilities—such as the construction of dams for irrigation and electric power projects—have been concentrated in the Southwest, the Northwest and the Tennessee Valley. Pennsylvania has received very little federal assistance or industrial stimulation of this type, yet it is against these states with federally-provided advantages that Pennsylvania competes in search for new industry.

In spite of the fact that some other states have experienced a more rapid rate of economic growth in recent years, Pennsylvania continues to hold its time-honored place as the nation's second most important manufacturing state. With its natural resources, transportation facilities and geographic position, the Keystone State may well improve its lead in industrial growth and recoup its former position. Indeed, some of the figures now becoming available indicate that it has already begun to do so.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1949

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Section I

CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA'S ECONOMIC POSITION

Pennsylvania's Economy Has Continued to Expand But Less Rapidly Than That of Nation as a Whole

Although per capita income payments in Pennsylvania grew almost continuously from the bottom of the depression (1932) until 1945, Pennsylvania's relative per capita income position has been declining. The ratio of per capita income payments in Pennsylvania to per capita income payments in the United States as a whole has fallen from a high of 113% in 1932 to 104% in 1947.

This means that although Pennsylvania's income payments per capita have grown, they have grown less rapidly than per capita income payments in the economy as a whole.

Pennsylvania is not the only state which has experienced a rate of growth in per capita income payments which is less than the rate for the nation as a whole. In 1947, New England, the Middle East and the Far West had per capita income payments proportionately closer to the United

States average than in 1929, when they were substantially above it. The neighboring states of New York and New Jersey, as well as Illinois and Massachusetts, to mention only a few, have experienced a decline in their relative positions similar to that of Pennsylvania. The southeast, southwest and northwest states are in a relatively more favorable per capita income position today than they were in 1929.

The economic welfare of the people residing within a geographic area is dependent on the area's net income. An increase in per capita net income adjusted for price level changes generally can be identified with an increase in economic welfare.

A rise in adjusted per capita net income of an area between two points in time represents an improvement of the economic welfare of the people of that area in the sense that, with any relative distribution of income prevailing at both times, all of the people in the area could be better off than they were before. Similarly, if one area has a higher per capita net income than another, the people of the first area could be better off than those of the other.

Income Payments in Pennsylvania, 1932-1947, Show Growth of Approximately 5.8 Percent Per Year

As did net income payments, adjusted and unadjusted, in virtually every state, Pennsylvania income payments per capita fell sharply during the early years of the depression of the thirties. Since 1932, per capita income payments, adjusted and unadjusted, have shown a rising trend. Adjusted per capita income payments reached a peak in 1945 which was more than 50 percent above 1929 and more than double the low point of 1932. Since 1932, the rate of growth in adjusted per capita income payments has averaged about 5.8 percent per year. The movement of annual per capita income payments in Pennsylvania, 1929-1947, and the cost of living index used for adjustment purposes are illustrated in Table 2.

The rate of growth in adjusted per capita income achieved in Pennsylvania since 1932 is high compared with the expected rates. The unusual rate of increase since 1932 was due primarily to (1) a gradual increase in the level of employment, (2) improved technological processes permitting a larger output per man hour, (3) increases in the amount of plant and equipment and (4) a lengthening of the work week—a factor of significance during the years 1943-45. Of these factors, the increase in the level of employment probably was most important. Some sources have estimated that, even today, the industrial plant capable of turning out peace time products is smaller than in 1929.

TABLE 1

Ratio of Per Capita Income Payments in Pennsylvania, Selected States and Various Regions to Per Capita Income Payments in the U. S. 1929 and 1947^a

| State or Region (1) | 1929 (2) | 1947 (3) |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pennsylvania | 113 | 104 |
| New Jersey | 139 | 117 |
| New York | 165 | 135 |
| Ohio | 110 | 109 |
| New England | 123 | 109 |
| Middle East | 136 | 118 |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Southwest | 68 | 82 |
| Northwest | 79 | 104 |
| Southeast | 51 | 67 |
| Far West | 127 | 118 |

^a From data presented in "State Income Payments in 1947" Survey of Current Business, August, 1948, Table 6.

TABLE 2

Pennsylvania Per Capita Income Payments in Current Dollars, 1929-47, and Consumer's Price Index

| Year | Current Income Payments, Per Capita ^a | Consumer's Price Index ^b (Cost of Living) |
|------------|--|--|
| 1929 | \$767 | 122.5 |
| 1930 | 688 | 119.4 |
| 1931 | 576 | 108.7 |
| 1932 | 429 | 97.6 |
| 1933 | 414 | 92.4 |
| 1934 | 474 | 95.7 |
| 1935 | 510 | 98.1 |
| 1936 | 594 | 99.1 |
| 1937 | 629 | 102.7 |
| 1938 | 553 | 100.8 |
| 1939 | 589 | 99.4 |
| 1940 | 628 | 100.2 |
| 1941 | 750 | 105.2 |
| 1942 | 907 | 116.5 |
| 1943 | 1,079 | 123.6 |
| 1944 | 1,181 | 125.5 |
| 1945 | 1,213 | 128.4 |
| 1946 | 1,244 | 139.3 |
| 1947 | 1,372 | 159.2 |

^a From "State Income Payments in 1947," Survey of Current Business, August, 1948, Table 7, page 19.

^b From The Handbook of Basic Economic Statistics, November, 1948, Vol. II, No. 11, Government Statistics Bureau, pp. 106 and 107.

Section II

GENERAL FACTORS AFFECTING PENNSYLVANIA'S RELATIVE POSITION

1. CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN OF MANUFACTURING

An examination of trends in the ratio of per capita income payments in various states and regions to per capita income payments in the United States (see Table 3) suggests that the decline in Pennsylvania's relative position is but a part of a change in the geographic structure of the income distribution throughout the nation. The geographic differentials in income payments have been narrowing—the relative positions of New England and the Middle East and the Far West have declined, while the relative positions of the Southeast, Southwest and Northwest have improved since 1932. The relative position of the Central States has remained approximately unchanged.

Older Manufacturing Areas No Longer Offer Advantages of Cost and Market

These changes, in part, have been brought about by the geographic decentralization of manufacturing activity.

The "older" areas have not declined in the amount of

TABLE 3

Ratio of Per Capita Income Payments in Pennsylvania, Selected States and Various Regions to Per Capita Income Payments in the U. S., 1929 to 1947*

| Year | Pa. | Cal. | Ill. | Mass. | Mich. | N.J. | N.Y. | Ohio | New Eng-land | Mid-dle East | South East | South West | Central | North West | Far West |
|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1929 | 113 | 139 | 137 | 132 | 110 | 139 | 165 | 110 | 123 | 136 | 51 | 68 | 106 | 79 | 127 |
| 1930 | 115 | 143 | 130 | 138 | 102 | 146 | 172 | 107 | 129 | 141 | 47 | 63 | 103 | 82 | 130 |
| 1931 | 115 | 142 | 125 | 148 | 101 | 150 | 174 | 106 | 137 | 143 | 47 | 61 | 101 | 77 | 128 |
| 1932 | 113 | 140 | 120 | 156 | 101 | 154 | 177 | 102 | 143 | 145 | 50 | 62 | 97 | 69 | 127 |
| 1933 | 113 | 139 | 117 | 150 | 95 | 145 | 175 | 105 | 140 | 143 | 53 | 67 | 96 | 72 | 126 |
| 1934 | 113 | 135 | 116 | 142 | 108 | 140 | 168 | 108 | 134 | 140 | 57 | 66 | 98 | 72 | 125 |
| 1935 | 111 | 134 | 118 | 138 | 114 | 137 | 162 | 110 | 131 | 135 | 57 | 67 | 102 | 77 | 124 |
| 1936 | 112 | 138 | 119 | 134 | 114 | 134 | 158 | 113 | 128 | 134 | 57 | 67 | 103 | 77 | 129 |
| 1937 | 112 | 137 | 123 | 131 | 117 | 134 | 153 | 115 | 125 | 132 | 55 | 71 | 105 | 78 | 127 |
| 1938 | 109 | 140 | 121 | 133 | 105 | 137 | 155 | 109 | 126 | 132 | 56 | 73 | 102 | 79 | 130 |
| 1939 | 109 | 137 | 124 | 133 | 110 | 138 | 153 | 112 | 126 | 132 | 56 | 72 | 105 | 78 | 128 |
| 1940 | 109 | 140 | 126 | 133 | 113 | 140 | 150 | 112 | 126 | 131 | 56 | 69 | 105 | 79 | 130 |
| 1941 | 108 | 138 | 126 | 128 | 116 | 134 | 143 | 118 | 126 | 126 | 58 | 70 | 108 | 81 | 131 |
| 1942 | 104 | 136 | 118 | 121 | 118 | 130 | 134 | 117 | 122 | 119 | 61 | 96 | 107 | 96 | 134 |
| 1943 | 103 | 141 | 117 | 117 | 122 | 127 | 130 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 64 | 78 | 107 | 91 | 138 |
| 1944 | 103 | 136 | 118 | 114 | 117 | 126 | 134 | 114 | 114 | 117 | 66 | 81 | 105 | 93 | 132 |
| 1945 | 103 | 128 | 121 | 114 | 107 | 123 | 135 | 113 | 112 | 118 | 68 | 80 | 105 | 94 | 124 |
| 1946 | 103 | 130 | 124 | 115 | 104 | 119 | 136 | 108 | 112 | 118 | 67 | 78 | 105 | 95 | 123 |
| 1947 | 104 | 124 | 123 | 110 | 108 | 117 | 135 | 109 | 109 | 118 | 67 | 82 | 101 | 104 | 118 |

* Computed from data presented in "State Income Payments in 1947," Survey of Current Business, August, 1948, Table 7.

manufacturing activity taking place within their borders; in fact, in the "older" areas manufacturing has grown. But manufacturing growth in the "newer" areas has been more rapid. Cost advantages resulting from relatively less expensive sources of labor and power and reduced transport distances, together with an expanding market for manufactured products in the "newer" areas, seem to have encouraged industry to locate in these areas rather than expand in the older ones and ship the products greater distances.

Comparison of the economy of 1929 and 1940 shows that, while the change was not very great, manufacturing activity (as measured by total manufacturing wages and salaries) has tended to shift away from the older areas and toward the Southeast, Southwest and Far West (see Table 4).

TABLE 4

Percent of Total Manufacturing Wages and Salaries Received in Selected States and Various Regions, 1929, 1940, 1946† and 1947*

| | 1929 | Per Cent of Total 1940 | 1946 | 1947 |
|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| U. S. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 10.83 | 10.43 | 9.29 | 10.07 |
| New York | 15.94 | 13.74 | 14.48 | 13.58 |
| Massachusetts | 5.99 | 5.13 | 5.01 | 4.61 |
| New Jersey | 5.49 | 6.20 | 5.59 | 5.41 |
| Ohio | 9.26 | 8.82 | 8.64 | 8.80 |
| Illinois | 9.89 | 8.63 | 8.76 | 8.76 |
| Michigan | 6.72 | 8.51 | 7.48 | 7.84 |
| California | 3.84 | 4.57 | 5.65 | 5.41 |
| North Carolina | 1.27 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.85 |
| Texas | 1.36 | 1.55 | 1.88 | 1.93 |
| New England | 11.34 | 10.63 | 10.22 | 9.67 |
| Middle East | 34.62 | 33.52 | 32.31 | 31.91 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Southeast | 7.77 | 9.23 | 10.04 | 10.16 |
| Southwest | 1.94 | 2.04 | 2.41 | 2.46 |
| Central | 36.60 | 36.43 | 35.48 | 36.42 |
| Northwest | 1.90 | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.72 |
| Far West | 5.83 | 6.60 | 7.89 | 7.66 |

† Data are from "State Income Payments in 1946," Survey of Current Business, August, 1947, Table 5.

* 1947 data from "Regional Trends in Income Payments," Survey of Current Business, Sept., 1948, Table 2.

Expansion in War Manufacturing Greater in Central, Far West States

The war period served to accentuate the shift which was already under way. In 1944, the peak year of war manufacturing, about two-thirds of the plants of the country were devoted to producing war manufactures. New England and the Middle East had noticeably smaller percentages of war manufacturing in 1944 than their percentages of total manufacturing in 1940—accepting manufacturing pay rolls as a measure of manufacturing activity. The expansion in war manufacturing was proportionately greater in the central and far west states (see Table 5, Col. 5 and 6).

Pennsylvania has been and is one of the most important manufacturing states, ranking second to New York in total manufacturing activity. Also, the proportion of total income payments derived from manufacturing in Pennsylvania is relatively high compared with most other states.

Nearly 30 percent of total income payments in Pennsylvania in 1947 was obtained from manufacturing pay rolls. Although several other states had higher percentages of income payments received from manufacturing than did Pennsylvania, the average for the U. S. was 22.4 percent.

TABLE 5

Percent of U. S. War Manufacturing Pay Rolls, 1944, and
Total Manufacturing Pay Rolls, 1940, for Selected
States and Regions*

| (1) | Income Payments 1944 (Millions of \$) | % From War Mfg. Pay Rolls | War Mfg. Pay Rolls (Millions of \$) | % of U. S. War Mfg. Pay Rolls, 1944 | % of Total U. S. Mfg. Pay Rolls 1940 |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Pennsylvania .. | 11,085 | 23.5 | 2,605 | 9.16 | 10.43 |
| New York | 19,304 | 13.2 | 2,548 | 8.96 | 13.74 |
| Massachusetts .. | 5,447 | 19.6 | 1,068 | 3.76 | 5.13 |
| New Jersey ... | 5,794 | 31.5 | 1,825 | 6.42 | 6.20 |
| Ohio | 8,917 | 34.1 | 3,041 | 10.70 | 8.82 |
| Illinois | 10,276 | 21.7 | 2,230 | 7.84 | 8.63 |
| Michigan | 7,162 | 44.5 | 3,187 | 11.21 | 8.51 |
| California | 13,472 | 18.6 | 2,506 | 8.81 | 4.57 |
| North Carolina .. | 2,514 | 4.7 | 118 | .42 | 1.81 |
| Texas | 6,436 | 10.1 | 650 | 2.29 | 1.55 |
| New England .. | 10,711 | 23.7 | 2,539 | 8.93 | 10.63 |
| Middle East ... | 41,994 | 18.8 | 7,895 | 27.77 | 33.52 |
| Southeast | 21,476 | 8.3 | 1,783 | 6.27 | 9.23 |
| Southwest | 9,246 | 9.2 | 851 | 2.99 | 2.04 |
| Central | 41,789 | 27.4 | 11,450 | 40.28 | 36.43 |
| Northwest | 7,484 | 6.3 | 471 | 1.66 | 1.55 |
| Far West | 18,517 | 18.8 | 3,481 | 12.24 | 6.60 |
| U. S. | 151,217 | 18.8 | 28,429 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

* Computed from data available in "State Income Payments in 1946," Survey of Current Business, August, 1947.

2. CHANGE IN THE GEOGRAPHIC POPULATION PATTERN, 1900-1945

The changes which have taken place in the geographic population pattern within the United States constitute another factor in the decline in Pennsylvania's income position.

Although the total population of Pennsylvania has grown rather steadily, having increased by more than 50 percent since 1900, the population of Pennsylvania has grown less rapidly than the population of the nation as a whole. Pennsylvania, along with other states in the northeast and central portions of the United States, has relatively less of the total population than it had in 1900 (see Table 6). Census extrapolations do not change the indicated population pattern.

While many kinds of goods and some types of services may be furnished to the population of one area by the population of another, certain kinds of services usually are produced only in the area where they are consumed. Personal services such as medical services, education, and recreation are examples.

TABLE 6

Percentage of Total U. S. Population in Selected States
and Regions, Census Years: 1900-1940† and 1947*

| | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | 1947 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Pennsylvania | 8.29 | 8.33 | 8.25 | 7.84 | 7.52 | 7.33 |
| New York | 9.57 | 9.91 | 9.82 | 10.25 | 10.24 | 9.88 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Massachusetts | 3.69 | 3.66 | 3.64 | 3.46 | 3.28 | 3.23 |
| New Jersey | 2.48 | 2.76 | 2.99 | 3.29 | 3.16 | 3.23 |
| Ohio | 5.47 | 5.18 | 5.45 | 5.41 | 5.25 | 5.35 |
| Illinois | 6.35 | 6.13 | 6.13 | 6.22 | 6.00 | 5.86 |
| Michigan | 3.19 | 3.06 | 3.47 | 3.94 | 3.99 | 4.23 |
| California | 1.95 | 2.59 | 3.24 | 4.62 | 5.25 | 6.84 |
| North Carolina .. | 2.49 | 2.40 | 2.42 | 2.58 | 2.71 | 2.58 |
| Texas | 4.01 | 4.24 | 4.41 | 4.74 | 4.87 | 4.95 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New England | 7.36 | 7.12 | 7.00 | 6.65 | 6.41 | 6.37 |
| Middle Atlantic .. | 20.34 | 21.00 | 21.06 | 21.39 | 20.92 | 20.43 |
| East North Central | 21.04 | 19.84 | 20.32 | 20.60 | 20.22 | 20.38 |
| West North Central | 13.62 | 12.65 | 11.87 | 10.83 | 10.27 | 9.56 |
| South Atlantic .. | 13.74 | 13.26 | 13.23 | 12.86 | 13.54 | 13.45 |
| East South Central | 9.93 | 9.14 | 8.41 | 8.05 | 8.19 | 7.53 |
| West South Central | 8.60 | 9.55 | 9.69 | 9.92 | 9.92 | 9.65 |
| Mountain | 2.20 | 2.86 | 3.16 | 3.02 | 3.15 | 3.06 |
| Pacific | 3.18 | 4.56 | 5.27 | 6.67 | 7.39 | 9.56 |

† Computed from U. S. Bureau of Census sources.

* 1947 data on selected states from Survey of Current Business, Sept. 1948, p. 16. These were estimated figures and were not based on actual census count.

3. CHANGES IN THE CHARACTER OF DEMAND IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY

As the per capita income of an economy expands, the character of its expenditure (and hence its income) changes. Historically, agricultural products have become relatively less important as a source of income and manufactured products have become relatively more important. As further expansion takes place, income payments from heavy industry represent a smaller percentage of income payments and light manufacturing and services account for a relatively larger proportion of total income.

Consumers' Expenditures for Services, Finished Goods Show Larger Proportionate Increase

It has been estimated that, as national income increases by one percent, expenditures for agricultural products will, on the average, increase by about 0.2 percent. The shrinkage in the proportion of the total United States labor force working in agriculture from nearly 35 percent in 1900 to about 16 percent in 1944 (see Table 7) and the decline in the proportion of total national income payments from agriculture from approximately 20 percent of the total in 1900 to less than 10 percent in 1940 are evidence in support of this contention. Similar developments have been noted in other expanding economies.

The relative importance of mining as the per capita income of the economy expands follows a pattern similar to that of agriculture. From a high point of about 3 percent in the 10-year period after 1909, the percentage of the total employed labor force in the U. S. which worked in mining and quarrying has declined to slightly less than one percent in 1947.

TABLE 7

Percentage of Total Employment in Various Industries,
Even Years, 1900-44*

| Year | Mining and Quarrying | Agriculture | Manufacturing | Other |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 1900 | 2.39 | 34.9 | 22.2 | 40.5 |
| 1902 | 2.41 | 33.4 | 21.4 | 42.8 |
| 1904 | 2.69 | 34.0 | 21.7 | 41.6 |
| 1906 | 2.79 | 32.3 | 22.0 | 42.9 |
| 1908 | 2.90 | 33.3 | 21.7 | 42.1 |
| 1910 | 3.11 | 30.9 | 23.9 | 42.1 |

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 1912 | ..... | 3.09 | 30.1 | 23.3 | 43.5 |
| 1914 | ..... | 3.01 | 30.3 | 23.3 | 43.4 |
| 1916 | ..... | 3.16 | 28.4 | 25.4 | 43.3 |
| 1918 | ..... | 3.03 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 46.8 |
| 1920 | ..... | 2.98 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 44.5 |
| 1922 | ..... | 2.38 | 26.9 | 23.4 | 47.3 |
| 1924 | ..... | 2.67 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 48.9 |
| 1926 | ..... | 2.63 | 23.7 | 22.8 | 50.9 |
| 1928 | ..... | 2.29 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 52.4 |
| 1930 | ..... | 2.11 | 24.2 | 21.2 | 52.5 |
| 1932 | ..... | 1.72 | 28.6 | 19.0 | 50.7 |
| 1934 | ..... | 1.91 | 26.2 | 22.1 | 49.8 |
| 1936 | ..... | 1.84 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 50.2 |
| 1938 | ..... | 1.73 | 24.9 | 22.0 | 51.4 |
| 1940 | ..... | 1.62 | 22.7 | 24.2 | 51.5 |
| 1942 | ..... | 1.40 | 18.6 | 26.2 | 53.8 |
| 1944 | ..... | 1.01 | 15.8 | 24.4 | 58.8 |

* From The Economic Almanac for 1948, National Industrial Conference Board. This series was discontinued in 1945. The new series is not strictly comparable with the one used above.

Percentage of National Income from Manufacturing Remains Relatively Constant over Long Period

Manufacturing has essentially held its own during the growth of national income. The percentage of national income derived from manufacturing sources has remained relatively constant between 20 and 25 percent since 1870, although wars and major depressions have raised or lowered manufacturing outside of this range.

Even though most categories of manufacturing activity remained relatively constant between 1919 and 1939, textile and leather manufactures and metals manufacture

decreased in relative importance. Since 1940, the shares of national income attributed to both of these classes have increased. The decline from 1919 to 1939 was due to long-run factors—the relatively smaller proportionate increase in expenditures for these items with a given proportionate increase in national income and to the depression of the 30's which hit the heavy industries with particular force.

The rise since 1940 has been primarily due to the recent war. Clothing for the armed forces and metal manufactures were both important war items. Since the end of the war, there has been a high demand for textiles and leather goods which grew out of the war period. As soon as replacements have been made, the long-run trend noted before 1940 may again become evident. Construction materials and furniture manufacture showed a sharp decline during the depression, but there is little evidence that this is a long-run trend.

A rise in the proportion of national income attributable to chemicals occurred during the 30's and has continued during the war and immediate postwar periods. Food and kindred products and tobacco manufactures have also risen, although the years since 1945 probably are not typical of what might be expected in the future, barring another war. The structure of the economy from 1919 to 1947, in terms of the percentages of national income attributable to various sectors, is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8. Percentage of National Income Attributable to Various Industries, 1919-1947*

[illegible][illegible]

Supplement to Table 8 on Manufacturing, Transportation and Finance

| | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (3) Manufacturing | 25.2 | 24.4 | 18.2 | 21.6 | 23.1 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 25.08 |
| a. Food, beverages, tobacco | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.97 |
| b. Paper, printing, publishing | 1.67 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.05 | 1.99 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.63 |
| c. Textiles and leather | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.82 |
| d. Construction materials and furniture | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.60 |
| e. Chemicals and petroleum | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.20 |
| f. Metals, machinery and transportation equip... .. | 9.2 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 9.80 |
| (5) Transportation | 7.55 | 8.7 | 3.35 | 8.08 | 7.75 | 7.58 | 7.42 | 7.25 | 7.07 | 6.9 | 8.38 |
| a. Railroad, pullman, express | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.58 |
| b. Street railways | 0.78 | 0.87 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.79 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.79 |
| c. Motor, public warehouse ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.44 |
| (10) Finance | 10.2 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.16 |
| a. Banking | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.74 |
| b. Insurance | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.52 |
| c. Security brokerage and real estate† | 7.8 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.90 |

| | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--|
| 22.47 | 19.35 | 15.56 | 19.87 | 21.84 | 22.95 | 24.05 | 25.19 | 21.14 | 23.95 | 26.06 | 29.42 | 30.69 | 32.53 | 32.92 | 28.58 | 26.84 | 30.48 | (3) | |
| 3.31 | 3.36 | 3.55 | 3.73 | 3.91 | 3.60 | 3.46 | 3.19 | 3.41 | 3.36 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 2.74 | 2.56 | 2.92 | 2.96 | 3.27 | 3.38 | a. | |
| 2.94 | 2.95 | 2.78 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.67 | 2.58 | 2.62 | 2.52 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.26 | 1.82 | 1.67 | 1.86 | 1.99 | 2.46 | 2.69 | b. | |
| 3.11 | 3.37 | 3.01 | 4.42 | 4.05 | 4.13 | 3.92 | 3.65 | 3.39 | 3.83 | 3.67 | 4.11 | 3.73 | 3.38 | 3.48 | 3.62 | 4.68 | 4.93 | c. | |
| 2.21 | 1.59 | 0.87 | 1.34 | 1.59 | 1.79 | 2.07 | 2.22 | 1.94 | 2.16 | 2.32 | 2.49 | 2.10 | 1.93 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 2.36 | 2.66 | d. | |
| 1.85 | 1.39 | 1.55 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.92 | 2.06 | 1.78 | 2.09 | 2.32 | 2.48 | 2.45 | 2.40 | 2.59 | 2.52 | 2.64 | 2.94 | e. | |
| 8.20 | 5.92 | 3.23 | 5.03 | 6.74 | 7.88 | 9.01 | 10.35 | 7.12 | 8.88 | 10.88 | 13.67 | 16.35 | 19.07 | 18.86 | 14.36 | 9.99 | 12.47 | f. | |
| 8.79 | 9.00 | 9.09 | 8.52 | 7.68 | 7.33 | 7.34 | 7.10 | 6.73 | 6.99 | 6.94 | 6.62 | 6.66 | 6.48 | 6.14 | 5.80 | 5.75 | 5.62 | (5) | |
| 5.62 | 5.46 | 5.22 | 5.01 | 4.51 | 4.32 | 4.37 | 4.18 | 3.83 | 4.00 | 3.99 | 3.96 | 4.16 | 3.86 | 3.81 | 3.33 | 3.11 | 3.06 | a. | |
| 0.91 | 0.93 | 1.07 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.33 | b. | |
| 1.65 | 1.97 | 2.17 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.77 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 1.65 | 1.55 | 1.61 | 1.85 | 1.84 | c. | |
| 12.56 | 12.89 | 13.26 | 11.27 | 10.38 | 10.19 | 9.99 | 9.64 | 10.42 | 9.59 | 9.00 | 7.94 | 6.92 | 6.13 | 7.27 | 7.68 | 8.39 | 8.14 | (10) | |
| 1.78 | 1.49 | 1.56 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 1.03 | 0.91 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 1.20 | a. | |
| 1.66 | 1.90 | 2.39 | 2.14 | 1.94 | 1.84 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.89 | 1.68 | 1.49 | 1.22 | 1.04 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 1.18 | 1.16 | b. | |
| 9.12 | 9.50 | 9.31 | 7.98 | 7.30 | 7.08 | 7.02 | 6.58 | 7.08 | 6.53 | 6.11 | 5.44 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 5.29 | 5.56 | 5.79 | 5.56 | c. | |

* Data from the years 1919-1928 are from the Simon Kuznets, National Income and Its Composition, 1919-1938. For the other years, data are from U. S. Department of Commerce sources. 1919-1928 estimates are not strictly comparable with estimates of later years. 1944-1947 estimates are compiled from a more detailed breakdown than 1929-1943 estimates and are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

† Only real estate for the years 1919-1928.

Trend Points to Increased Expansion in Trades And Services; War Interrupted Development

The sector of the economy which includes such items as personal services, communication, transportation, advertising and selling, and government is often called "tertiary." Such a sector may be expected to grow relatively as national per capita income expands. This has been the experience of virtually all economies in which the per capita income has reached a fairly high level, and has continued to expand.

That such a development is a reasonable one to expect is also suggested by an examination of the expenditure patterns of consumers receiving various amounts of income; these data indicate that, in the middle income groups, as income increases by a given percentage, expenditures upon the products of tertiary industries increase by more than this percentage.

Although tertiary industry as a whole has expanded generally, the growth within this group has not been uniform. Railroad transportation has declined relatively as have banking and other financial services. Retail and wholesale trades have grown since the decade of the twenties. Services, personal, recreation, amusement, etc., have shown some expansion, particularly prior to the war.

An increasing share of the national income has been attributable to service performed by government, although

the growth pattern has not been uniform. During the depression, the federal government's share expanded considerably compared with the decade of the 20's while services produced by state and local governments contracted. This trend continued through the period of the war and has reversed only recently.

The long-run developments summarized above have been interrupted by the war with its heavy demands upon manufacturing, reconstruction and food products. The rise during the past three years in the relative income positions of the agricultural states of the Midwest has been primarily a result of the rearrangement in the price structure.

Section III

THE STRUCTURE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY

Manufacturing Contributes 30 Percent of Pennsylvania's Total Income Received by Individuals

About 30 percent of Pennsylvania's total income payments for 1947 were received from manufacturing pay rolls, another 25 percent from the trades and services, 12 percent from government and the remainder from agriculture, mining, public utilities (including railroads), dividends from manufacturing enterprises, etc. (see Table 9).

Pennsylvania Still Holds Traditional Place In Total Manufacturing Activity

Ever since the beginning of the industrial era in the U. S., Pennsylvania has ranked second in total manufacturing activity. Although Pennsylvania's share of total manufacturing activity has declined since 1914,¹ it still maintains second place among the states. Of the 19 major categories of manufacturing activity listed by the Department of Commerce (Survey of Current Business, Aug. 1947) Pennsylvania's share, as measured by wages and salaries, declined between 1940 and 1946 in all except tobacco manufactures, lumber and basic products, chemicals, petroleum and coal products, rubber, nonferrous metal products and transportation equipment. The changes in Pennsylvania's relative position between 1940 and 1947 are shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Pennsylvania Wages and Salaries in all Manufacturing and Selected Manufacturing Industries as a Percentage of U. S. Wages and Salaries in these industries, Selected Years *

| | 1929 | 1940 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947† |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| All manufacturing .. | 10.83 | 10.43 | 8.84 | 8.84 | 9.12 | 9.29 | 10.07 |
| Food and kindred products | | 7.01 | | | | 6.27 | |
| Tobacco manufactures | | 14.68 | | | | 17.87 | |
| Textile mill products | | 13.60 | | | | 11.24 | |
| Finished textile products | | 9.98 | | | | 9.51 | |
| Lumber and basic products | | 1.70 | | | | 2.06 | |
| Furniture and finished products | | 6.60 | | | | 5.33 | |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Chemicals and allied products | 6.88 | 7.49 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 10.81 | 13.19 |
| Paper and allied products | 8.29 | 7.69 |
| Printing, publishing etc. | 8.07 | 7.34 |
| Rubber products | 3.41 | 4.78 |
| Leather and leather products | 7.84 | 6.91 |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 16.44 | 15.83 |
| Iron and Steel and their products | 21.71 | 19.01 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 7.83 | 7.96 |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 9.75 | 7.60 |
| Electrical machinery | 13.49 | 10.74 |
| Transportation equipment, including autos | 5.21 | 5.46 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. | 7.38 | 5.74 |

* From "State Income Payments in 1946," Survey of Current Business, August, 1947, Tables 5 and 6.
† 1947. Sept. Survey of Current Business, p. 15.

Expansion in Manufacture of Finished Goods Greater Than in Heavy Industry in Pennsylvania

Changes in the structure of the Pennsylvania manufacturing economy since 1921 can be traced by reference to Table 12, which shows the relative importance of the various sectors as measured by the value of product, 1921-1946.

The changes in the relative values of finished product suggest that the Pennsylvania industrial economy has been lately rounded and diversified by adding to heavy industry other enterprises which produce finished goods.

TABLE 12

Percentage of Total Value of Pennsylvania Manufacturing Output, by Classes of Manufacturing, 1921-46

| | Chemicals and Allied Products | Clay, Glass and Stone Products | Food and Kindred | Leather and Rubber Goods | Lumber and its Remanufacture | Metals & Metal Products | Mine and Quarry Products | Paper and Printing | Textiles and Products | Tobacco and Products | Miscellaneous | Rail road Repair Shops | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1921 .. | 5.8 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 36.9 | 13.8 | 4.7 | 15.1 | 2.1 | 4.6 | † | 100.0 |
| 1922 .. | 5.9 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 41.4 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 4.1 | † | 100.0 |
| 1923 .. | 4.9 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 47.1 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 13.3 | 1.4 | 4.1 | † | 100.0 |
| 1924 .. | 5.2 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 44.2 | 10.8 | 4.6 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | † | 100.0 |
| 1925 .. | 5.6 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 43.6 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 14.3 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| 1926 .. | 5.6 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 42.0 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 13.9 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| 1927 .. | 5.7 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 39.3 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| 1928 .. | 5.9 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 40.3 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 16.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| 1929 .. | 5.7 | 2.9 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 43.7 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 15.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 .. | 6.4 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 40.3 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| 1931 .. | 7.2 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 33.1 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 16.6 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| 1932 .. | 9.4 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 25.7 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 17.6 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| 1933 .. | 8.6 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 17.7 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 1934 .. | 8.7 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 31.6 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| 1935 .. | 8.0 | 2.9 | 12.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 34.8 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 15.8 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| 1936 .. | 7.3 | 2.9 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 40.3 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| 1937 .. | 7.2 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 44.5 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 1938 .. | 8.4 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 35.5 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 13.6 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 1939 .. | 8.1 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 37.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 13.6 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 1940 .. | 7.6 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 43.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 1941 .. | 7.0 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 48.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 1942 .. | 5.9 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 2.4 | .9 | 51.0 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 9.9 | .9 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 1943 .. | 6.3 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 2.3 | .9 | 50.5 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 9.3 | .9 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| 1944 .. | 6.9 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 47.7 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 9.2 | .9 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 1945 .. | 7.4 | 2.2 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 44.7 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| 1946 .. | 7.8 | 2.9 | 15.2 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 36.2 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 |

† Not Separately Classified.

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

Agricultural Factors Have Had Some Influence On Pennsylvania's Relative Income Position

The farm population of Pennsylvania has declined less rapidly than the farm population of the nation as a whole, and farm income in Pennsylvania has risen less rapidly than in the nation as a whole. Each of these factors has exerted some influence in the downward relative income position of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's proportion of total U. S. farm population and cash receipts from farming in 1930, 1940 and 1945 are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13

| Year | Farm Population in Pa. | % of Total U. S. Farm Population % of U. S. Cash Receipts from Farming Attributable to Pennsylvania |
|------------|------------------------|--|
| 1930 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| 1940 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| 1945 | 3.1 | 2.7 |

Section IV

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PENN- SYLVANIA'S RELATIVE PER CAPITA INCOME POSITION

1. Factors Controllable by the General Assembly

The more important economic variables which are controllable by the Commonwealth are:

- Business taxes—at present under review by the Tax Study Committee created by the Act No. 562, Session of 1947, P. L. 1468.
- Unemployment compensation taxes—at present under review by the Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation of the Joint State Government Commission.
- Adequacy of such facilities as highways and water supply.
- Adequacy of well-trained labor—as present under review by the Subcommittee on Education of the Joint State Government Commission.
- Development of activities such as research in basic products, as coal and timber.

2. Factors Not Controlled by State Government

The recent decline in the relative per capita income position of the manufacturing areas is attributable, in a large measure, to a change in the "terms of trade," or relative prices, between raw materials, particularly farm products, and manufactured products and services.

From 1939 to 1947, the various components of the wholesale price index increased as follows: farm products—177 percent; hides and leather products—90 percent; textile products—102 percent; fuel and lighting materials—47 percent; metals and metal products—53 percent; building materials—98 percent; chemicals and allied products—67 percent; house furnishings—50 percent; and miscellaneous items—54 percent. The index of all wholesale prices increased by 97 percent.

With no change in the relative structure of production—i. e. if output of all commodities had increased by the same percentage—and with the Pennsylvania share of output of each class of commodity remaining unchanged, Pennsylvania's relative gross income position would have declined by

about 20 percent due to these price changes. Net income would have declined somewhat less. The wartime increases in the output of manufacturing were relatively greater than the output of goods and services as a whole, thus making the decrease less than the figure mentioned above.

Privately Controlled Factors

Since the end of price control, such commodities as steel have remained underpriced as can be noted from the "shortages" which have existed. The welfare of the economy as a whole might not be increased if underpriced commodities were priced at levels which would "clear the market"; but the distribution of income would be altered in Pennsylvania's favor.

The importance of metals and metal manufactures, particularly iron and steel, to the Pennsylvania economy makes it desirable to investigate possible future long-run cost changes in iron and steel. Of current interest is the recent abandonment of basing-point pricing. It may be argued that, since the steel industry of western Pennsylvania is not as close to the important steel users as is the steel industry of Ohio, Michigan or Illinois, Pennsylvania producers will be at a disadvantage, because of transport costs, in selling to those markets. This disadvantage will not be important, however, until steel is priced to "clear the market."

Several factors must be taken into consideration in analyzing this argument. First of all, it is not clear that basing-point pricing will be permanently abandoned. Legalization of such pricing is possible in the future. However, assuming that the basing-point system is not reinstated, this in itself need not adversely affect the Pennsylvania steel industry. If the cost advantages of being near steel supply sources exceed the selling advantages of being near markets, fabricators of steel rather than the steel industry may move. There are reports that some fabricators are planning moves toward the basic steel producing areas, including Pennsylvania. Then too, the investment in plant and equipment required for the production of pig iron and basic steel has been relatively large.

Also, there is the influence of local ordinances and restrictions. There may also be "invisible" restrictions by already established enterprises upon the entry of others who might bid against them for available resources and labor, even through the prospective venture might not be competing for the same market.

Federally Controlled Factors

During and since the war many manufactured products, particularly metals and their products, have been "rationed" by devices other than the price mechanism. Governmentally determined prices and allocations were enforced during the war, while industry-determined allocations have prevailed since the war's end. In both cases, the prices asked by sellers have been less than the prices which buyers would have been willing to pay for the quantities available. Since the abandonment of price control, food and many other consumers' goods (housing and automobiles being notable exceptions) have been priced at levels which would essentially "clear the market."

A factor influencing Pennsylvania's relative income position is the pattern of prices established by the federal government during the war. Such federal price controls on products of considerable importance in the Pennsylvania

economy, metals and metal products, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals, did not permit their prices to rise proportionately as high between 1939 and 1945, as farm prices, in fact, they were held below the average of all wholesale prices (see Table 14).

An examination of the distribution of government con-

tracts for war supplies, industrial plant and equipment reveals a prime reason for the wartime decline in the relative positions of the eastern industrial states. As indicated in Table 15, the federal government allocated to Pennsylvania enterprise a smaller proportion of "prime" war contracts than its proportion of pre-war manufacturing business.

TABLE 14
Index of United States Wholesale Price by Class of Commodity
1939-1947* (1939=100)

| | All | Farm | All Non- Farm | Hides and Leather | Textiles | Fuel and Light | Metals | Bldg. Materials | Chem- icals | Home Furnish- ings | Misc |
|------------|-----|------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------|
| 1939 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1940 | 102 | 104 | 102 | 105 | 106 | 98 | 101 | 105 | 101 | 103 | 103 |
| 1941 | 113 | 126 | 109 | 113 | 122 | 104 | 105 | 114 | 111 | 109 | 110 |
| 1942 | 128 | 162 | 117 | 123 | 139 | 107 | 110 | 122 | 126 | 119 | 120 |
| 1943 | 134 | 188 | 119 | 123 | 140 | 111 | 110 | 123 | 125 | 119 | 123 |
| 1944 | 135 | 189 | 121 | 122 | 141 | 114 | 110 | 128 | 125 | 121 | 125 |
| 1945 | 137 | 196 | 123 | 124 | 144 | 115 | 111 | 130 | 125 | 121 | 127 |
| 1946 | 157 | 228 | 135 | 144 | 167 | 123 | 122 | 147 | 133 | 129 | 134 |
| 1947 | 197 | 277 | 166 | 190 | 202 | 148 | 153 | 198 | 167 | 150 | 154 |

* Computed from data available in The Economic Report of the President Transmitted to Congress, January, 1948, p. 120.

TABLE 15

Comparison Between Percentages of Total U. S. Manufacturing Activity, 1940, and Percentages of War Contracts, June, 1940-May, 1945 in Selected States

| State | % of Total U.S. Mfg. Pay Rolls 1940* | % of Prime War Contracts June, 1940- May, 1945† |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Pennsylvania | 10.43 | 6.6 |
| New York | 13.74 | 10.4 |
| Massachusetts | 5.13 | 3.3 |
| New Jersey | 6.20 | 6.2 |
| Ohio | 8.82 | 8.2 |
| Illinois | 8.63 | 6.6 |
| Michigan | 8.51 | 10.9 |
| California | 4.57 | 9.3 |
| North Carolina | 1.81 | 0.8 |
| Texas | 1.55 | 3.8 |

* From "State Income Payments in 1946," Survey of Current Business, August, 1947, Table 5.

† From The Economic Almanac for 1945-46, National Industrial Conference Board.

Throughout the history of the U. S., the federal government has influenced industrial growth through development of various kinds of production facilities. Land grants to railroads, funds for highway construction, canal and river and harbor development, construction of dams for irrigation and construction of electric power generating facilities are examples of such aids.

A relatively "new" factor in stimulating service activity and the consequent improvement in the relative per capita income position of certain areas has been federal aid in the construction of electric power generating facilities (Hoover, Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams and Tennessee Valley Authority). The electric power operations of the federal government accounted for about 10 percent of total electric energy output and 8 percent of total generating capacity in the U. S. in 1945 (see Table 16). These operations were concentrated in the Southwest, Northwest and in the Tennessee Valley.

† Refer to Carl William Hasek, George Leland Leffler and Richard Hadley Waters, "Industrial Trends in Pennsylvania Since 1914," The Pennsylvania State College Studies, No. 11, 1941.

TABLE 16
U. S. POWER GENERATING CAPACITY

| | Generating Capacity, 1945* | | Generating Capacity of Major Federal Operations, 1947† | Total Production, 1945, in terms of generating capacity used 11.82 hrs. per day, 365 days per year‡ | Estimated Undeveloped Hydro-Electric Power Potential, 1947* |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Total (Thousands of kilowatts) | Hydro (Thousands of kilowatts) | (Thousands of kilowatts) | (Thousands of kilowatts) | (Thousands of kilowatts) |
| Pennsylvania | 4,948 | 426 | ..... | 5,279 | 2,332 |
| New York | 6,482 | 1,232 | ..... | 5,863 | 2,738 |
| Tennessee and Alabama | 3,154 | 1,991 | 836.6 | 3,677 | 2,432 |
| Arizona and Nevada | 1,472 | 1,128 | 1,034.8 | 1,553 | 2,990 |
| California | 3,569 | 1,989 | 275 | 3,879 | 7,925 |
| Washington and Oregon | 3,038 | 2,356 | 1,168.4 | 3,475 | 20,710 |

* From Federal Power Commission Sources.

† Compiled from Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1947.

‡ Average ratio of production to capacity, 1945.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

January, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman; Honorable Baker Royer, Vice Chairman; Honorable Herbert P. Sorg, Secretary-Treasurer.

SENATE MEMBERS

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Subcommittee on Public Library Services of Joint State Government Commission

Honorable Fraser P. Donlan, Chairman; Honorable Delbert W. Dalrymple, Vice Chairman.

SENATE MEMBERS

Fraser P. Donlan, Louis H. Farrell, Bertram G. Frazier and Burton E. Tarr.

HOUSE MEMBERS

Delbert W. Dalrymple, Cornelius J. Loftus, Harold G. Miller and Albert L. O'Connor.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No 66, Session of 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the legal structure, organization and financing of free, nonsectarian public libraries in Pennsylvania.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the survey of public libraries in Pennsylvania.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the

members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1949

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APPENDIX TABLES

A. Comparative Statistics of the County Libraries of Pennsylvania.

B. Per Cent of Population Having Access to Free Public Libraries by County.

C. Statutory Ability Per Capita to Finance Public Libraries by County.

D. Per Capita State Appropriations for Library Service—Selected States—1946.

E. Rank Correlation Showing the Relationship of Per Capita Utilization of Books to Per Capita Library Expenditures for the States—1945-1946.

F. Per Capita Receipts of Public Libraries by States—1945.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. At present approximately 70% of the residents of Pennsylvania have access to free, nonsectarian public libraries. (See Section II)

II. All municipal corporations, including counties, as well as school districts, have statutory authority to establish public libraries, singly or jointly, and to aid in the maintenance of free, nonsectarian public libraries. In addition, the Commonwealth makes biennial appropriations to free, nonsectarian county public libraries.

A. Municipal corporations may levy two mills upon taxable real estate, and school districts may levy one mill for library service. (See Section I)

B. The Commonwealth makes the following percentage contributions to county libraries:

| Class of County | Commonwealth Percentage Contribution |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Third | 20% |
| Fourth | 25% |
| Fifth | 33% |
| Sixth | 50% |
| Seventh | 75% |
| Eighth | 125% |

However, no county library may receive more than \$2,500 in any one year. (See Section I)

C. The 1947-1949 Commonwealth appropriation for free, nonsectarian county libraries amounted to \$100,000; this amount represented an increase of 257% over the appropriation for 1937-1939, which amounted to \$28,000. (See Section I)

III. Local authorities do not fully exploit their statutory capacity on behalf of libraries.

A. For example, in 1946, local exploitation of statutory capacity ranged from zero per cent (Fulton, Montour, Pike and Union) to 33.8% for Potter County. (See Section III)

B. In 1947 only seven counties (Adams, Bedford, Butler, Cameron, Huntingdon, Monroe and Somerset) appropriated sufficient funds for library services to become eligible for the maximum State grant of \$2,500 per county. (See Section II)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the fact that local authorities do not take full advantage of existing statutory authority, the Commission recommends no changes in Pennsylvania's library laws at this time.

I. STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO SUPPORT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

All municipal corporations, including counties, as well as school districts, have legal authority to establish public libraries, singly or jointly, and to aid in the maintenance of free, nonsectarian public libraries.

1. Municipal Corporations¹

Municipal corporations, including cities, boroughs, towns, townships and counties, may appropriate monies to establish and maintain, or aid in the establishment and maintenance of free, nonsectarian public libraries. The funds may be derived from special taxes levied for

this purpose or from current general-purpose revenues. If a special levy is imposed for library purposes, it may not exceed two mills on the dollar of the assessed value of taxable property.

The question as to whether a library is to be established or an established library aided may be submitted to the voters by the municipal corporation. The question must be submitted to the voters upon petition of three per cent of the registered voters at the last general election.

Property located in a municipality which levies a local tax for library purposes is exempt from paying any county library tax.

The law permits the formation of joint county libraries.² At the present only two counties, Bradford and Sullivan, operate a joint library.

2 School Districts³

School districts may appropriate up to one mill on the assessed valuation of taxable property for maintaining a library as an integral part of the school system or aiding in the maintenance of a public library within the school district. Two or more school districts may join for the purpose of establishing a library.

A special library tax not to exceed one mill on the assessed value of taxable property may be levied by the school directors in second class school districts.

3. Commonwealth⁴

In addition, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth makes biennial appropriations designed to aid in the financing of free, nonsectarian county public libraries.

For the biennia 1937-1939 to 1947-1949, the Commonwealth appropriations as approved by the Governor have been as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1937-1939 | \$28,000 |
| 1939-1941 | 40,000 |
| 1941-1943 | 55,000 |
| 1943-1945 | 55,000 |
| 1945-1947 | 79,000 |
| 1947-1949 | 100,000 |

The Commonwealth appropriations are distributed county libraries maintained by counties other than those of the first and second class on the basis of the county's classification. The Commonwealth percentage contribution varies directly with the classification of the county and is based on the appropriation of the county commissioners to the county library in accordance with the following table:

| Class of County | Commonwealth Percentage Contribution |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Third | 20% |
| Fourth | 25% |
| Fifth | 33% |
| Sixth | 50% |
| Seventh | 75% |
| Eighth | 125% |

However, the law provides that total State aid to any one county library shall not exceed \$2,500 in any one year. In this connection, it may be noted, too, that contributions made to county libraries by school districts and municipal corporations other than counties are not eligible as a basis for Commonwealth aid.

It appears that there is no restriction as to the way in which the State appropriation may be spent by the county library, as long as it is devoted to library purposes. The payments of State aid are made to the Board of Trustees in charge of the county library, and a report of the expenditure of State aid must be made to the county commissioners and the Department of Public Instruction. These reports are filed with the Extension Division of the State Library.

II. EXTENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA ON A COUNTY BASIS

Under the Pennsylvania system of public libraries, approximately 70% of Pennsylvania's population has access to such libraries. The percentage of population serviced by free public libraries varies considerably among the counties. One county (Fulton) has no library facilities. In some counties (Butler, Indiana, Somerset, Clearfield, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Cameron, Clinton, Franklin, Lycoming, Adams, York, Dauphin, Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Lehigh, Columbia, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Mifflin and Philadelphia), the entire population of the county has access to free public libraries.

Of the 27 counties listed for library service to their entire county population, 26 (Philadelphia is excluded) have county libraries. These county libraries claim to have library facilities available to all residents of their county. In the body of this text an evaluation of service rendered by these libraries has not been attempted; however, Appendix Table A is attached to afford some degree of evaluation to be made by those interested in this aspect of th study.

Map I,⁵ following, shows the percentage of population, on a county basis, which has access to public libraries.

III. STATUTORY ABILITY TO SUPPORT PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND EXPLOITATION OF THAT ABILITY BY THE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Map II⁶ shows the statutory ability, on a per capita basis, of Pennsylvania's counties to support public libraries.

A glance at the map shows that the statutory ability varies considerably. For example, in Fulton, Clearfield and Potter Counties, the statutory ability per capita ranges from \$0.50 to \$1.00. At the other extreme, Montgomery County has a statutory ability per capita of between \$6.00 and \$7.00.

In this connection, it may be noted that the American Library Association, in a publication titled Post-War Standards for Public Libraries, specifies that a desirable minimum standard for public libraries is represented by a per capita expenditure of \$1.00 per year. In the light of the above evidence, it appears that the only counties in Pennsylvania which cannot meet the standard of the American Library Association are Fulton, Clearfield and Potter.

With a view of ascertaining the extent to which school boards and municipal corporations take advantage of present law as regards appropriations to public libraries. Table I, attached, was prepared.

Table I, column 1, shows the total assessed valuation of taxable property for the counties listed. Column 2

shows the amounts which the municipal corporations within the county might levy if they took full advantage of the present law. Column 3 shows the actual appropriations by municipalities within the county. Column 4 expresses the actual appropriations. Column 5 shows the amounts which school boards within the county might levy if they took full advantage of contemporary statute law. Column 6 shows the actual amounts appropriated. Column 7 expresses the actual amount as percent of the potential amount, and column 8 expresses the actual amounts allocated by both municipal corporations and school boards as percentages of the potentials which they are authorized to allocate under existing law.

Perusal of column 8 shows:

1. In not a single county of the Commonwealth do the properly constituted authorities exploit their statutory ability to the full; in fact, only one county (Potter) exploits as much as one-third of its statutory ability.

2. Most of the counties exploit less than one-tenth of their statutory ability; in fact, only 14 counties exploit more than 10% of their statutory ability.

3. There are wide variations as regards the extent to which school boards as well as municipal corporations take advantage of present statutory authorization to allocate money to public libraries. The actual amounts allocated expressed as fractions of the permissible amounts range from zero per cent in Fulton, Montour, Pike and Union Counties to 33.8% in Potter County.

4. No county is at present approaching the statutory limits of financial support of public libraries. Even Potter, which exploits its potential more fully than any of the other counties, could increase its support of public libraries approximately 200% before reaching the statutory limits.

Map III⁷ demonstrates the degree of school and municipal exploitation. Actual expenditures made for library purposes by the political subdivisions (excluding counties) are expressed as percentages of expenditures possible under present enabling legislation. A glance at the map shows that the largest number of counties fall within the one to five per cent classification. In other words 25 counties spend more than one per cent but not more than five per cent of the total expenditures authorized for library purposes.

IV. COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND IN OTHER STATES

Table II,⁸ page 13, has been prepared to facilitate comparison of the financial support made available by Pennsylvania and selected other states. The data are for the fiscal year ending in 1946, the last year for which roughly comparable figures are currently available.

Inspection of the table shows that for the states for which data are readily available at this time, per capita state appropriations for public libraries ranged from 9.2c for Vermont to .4c for Pennsylvania. Comparison of columns 3 and 4 of the table indicates that there is no relationship between a state's ability to support library services as measured by per capita income payments and its per capita appropriation for public library service. For example, Pennsylvania, which had a per capita income in 1946 of \$1,238, appropriated .4c per capita for

this purpose. New York, with a per capita income of \$1,633, appropriated .5c per capita. On the other hand, Vermont, with a relatively low per capita income of \$1,085, appropriated 9.2c, and Louisiana, with a still lower per capita income of \$784, appropriated 6.3c.

Table III, page 14, compares the sources of receipts of the public libraries of the United States with the sources of receipts of public libraries in Pennsylvania. The computations underlying the table are made on the basis of 1945 data.

Inspection of Table III shows that whereas all reporting public libraries in the United States received 87.8% of their funds from local sources, Pennsylvania's public libraries received but 81.0% of their funds from local sources. This fact, taken in conjunction with the data presented in Table I, strongly suggests that Pennsylvania's local governments are less interested in the maintenance and support of public libraries than local governments in the other states.

Again, perusal of the table shows that for the nation as a whole, state agents accounted for 1.5% of the receipts of public libraries. The comparable percentage for Pennsylvania is .7%. Further, the table shows that whereas in the case of all public libraries endowments and gifts accounted for 4.1%, in Pennsylvania 10% of the receipts of public libraries were derived from this source.

In connection with the above discussion, it should be remembered that expenditures do not necessarily constitute a measure of the efficiency of the service.

It would appear that one aspect of efficiency can be measured in terms of the ratio, books in stock to circulation of books. This measure has been developed for the forty-eight states, translated into per capita terms, and the per capita utilization of books in turn has been related to per capita expenditures for library services.

Chart I,⁹ page 15, shows that for the nation as a whole there is no relation between per capita expenditures and per capita utilization of books. If such relationship obtained, all the dots shown on the attached chart would cluster around the line of perfect correlation. As inspection of the chart indicates, no such cluster exists.

V. EVALUATION OF PRESENT PRACTICES

Taking the evidence as a whole, the following may be observed:

1. The Pennsylvania community does make less than an average effort to support public libraries. For ex-

ample, in 1945, the last year for which comparable data are readily available, Pennsylvania ranked 28th (high to low) as regards per capita receipts of public libraries.¹⁰ However, during the same year Pennsylvania ranked 15th as regards the per capita income of its residents.¹¹

2. Currently, municipal corporations and school districts do exploit but a small fraction of their statutory ability to support public libraries. (See Table I.)

3. Pennsylvania counties currently do not take full advantage of the State appropriations for public libraries available to them.

Table IV, substantiates this latter claim conclusively. The table shows, for eligible counties, the amount of State aid received during 1947, as well as allocations as percentages of the maximum amount of \$2,500 for which the counties are eligible.

Of the twenty-six counties which operate county libraries, only seven (Adams, Bedford, Butler, Cameron, Huntingdon, Monroe and Somerset) appropriate enough money out of county funds to become eligible for the maximum State grant of \$2,500.

Table V, shows the appropriations which different classes of counties would have to make in order to become eligible for the maximum State grant of \$2,500 per year.

Table V, should be read as follows: If a sixth class county appropriated \$5,000 for its county library, it would receive the maximum amount of State aid allowable by law for its library, namely \$2,500.

If the sixty-five counties eligible for reimbursement from the State established county libraries and received the maximum amount allowable under present law, the State would have to provide an appropriation of \$162,500 a year for this purpose, or \$325,000 for a biennium. The counties, in order to receive this amount would have to appropriate for public libraries a total of \$380,378.70 for one year, or \$760,757.40 a biennium.

¹ Act of 1917, P. L. 1143, as amended.

² Details on plans for a joint county library may be had from the Extension Division of the State Library.

³ School of Laws of Pennsylvania, 1945, Article XXV.

⁴ Act of 1931, P. L. 1203.

⁵ For statistical details see Appendix Table B.

⁶ For statistical details see Appendix Table C.

⁷ Summarized from Table I, column 8.

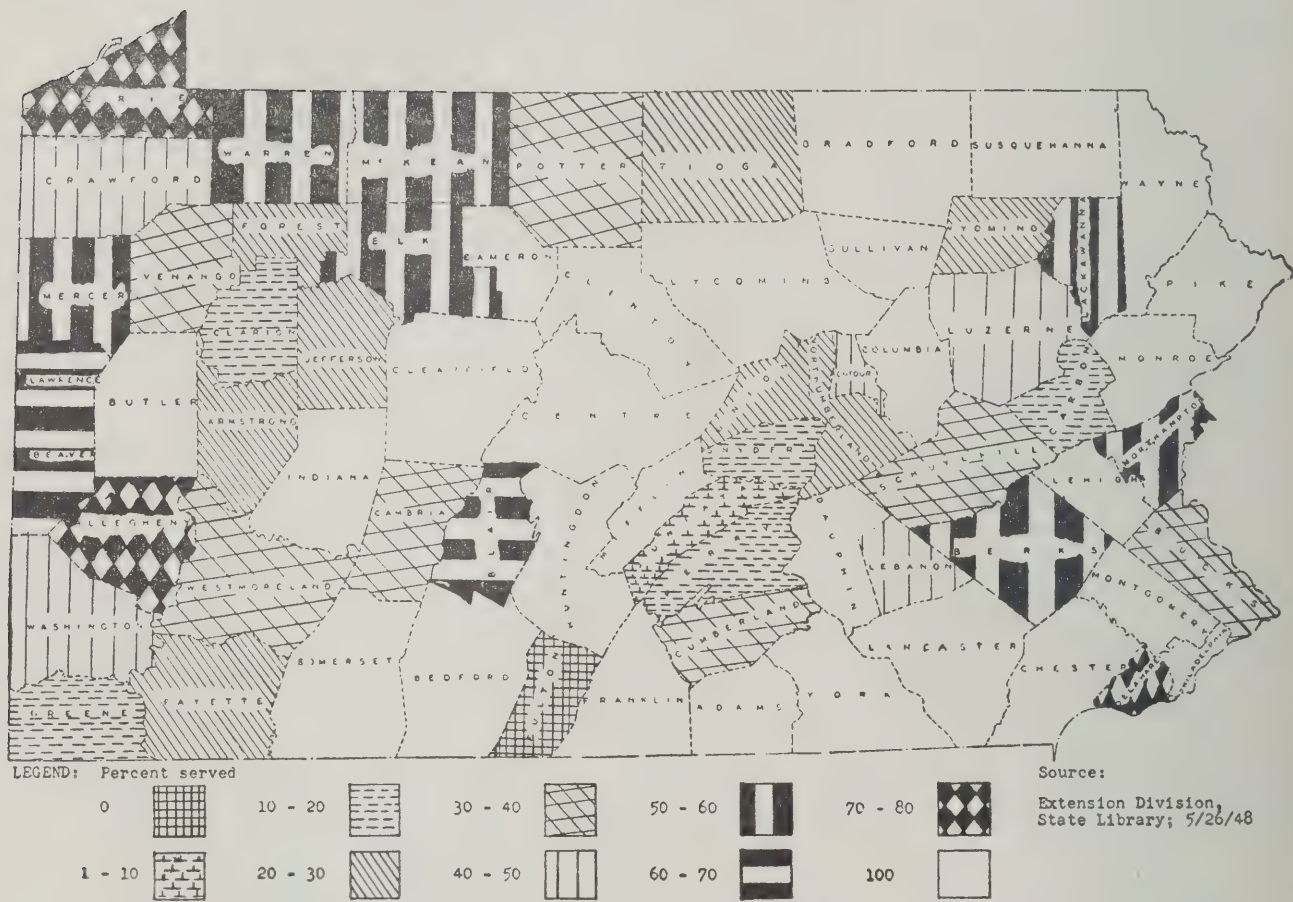
⁸ For statistical details see Appendix D.

⁹ For statistical details see Appendix Table E.

¹⁰ Public Library Statistics, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education; Bulletin 1947 No. 12, p. 10. For details see Appendix Table F.

¹¹ Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; August 1947, p. 22.

MAP I
PER CENT OF POPULATION
HAVING ACCESS TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES



MAP III

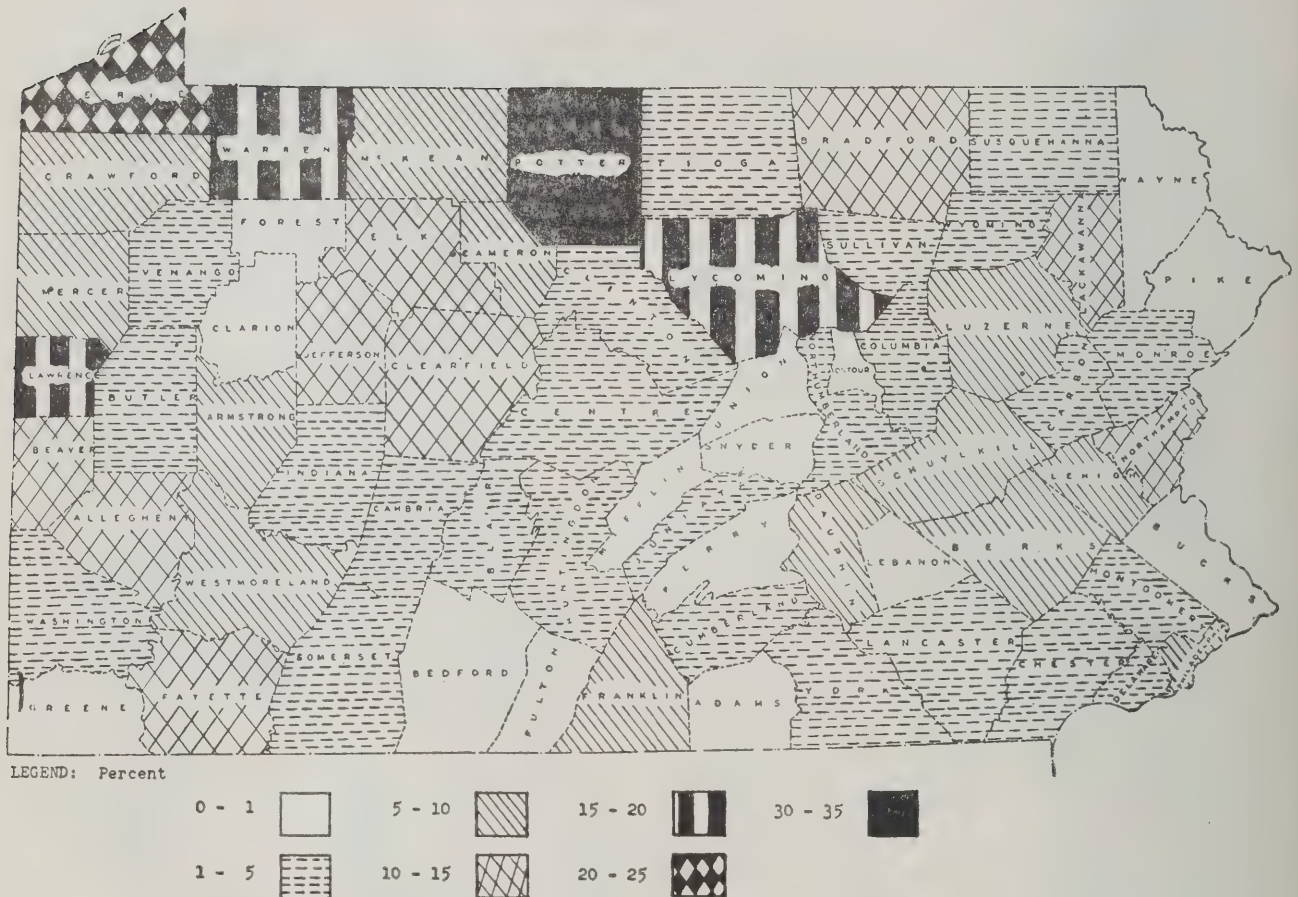
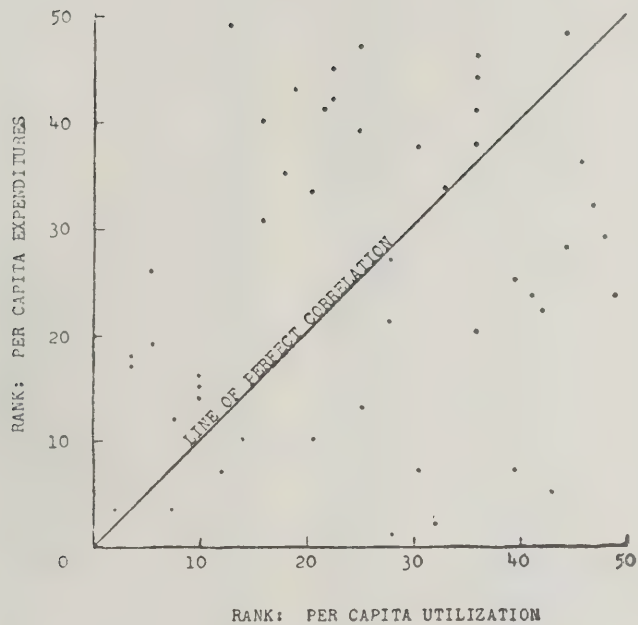


CHART I
RELATIONSHIP: PER CAPITA UTILIZATION OF BOOKS
TO
PER CAPITA LIBRARY EXPENDITURES
- 48 STATES -



Coefficient of rank correlation = $+0.26$

TABLE I

STATUTORY ABILITY TO FINANCE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES—AND DEGREE OF EXPLOITATION

| County | (1)* 1946 Assessed Value of Taxable Property for County Purposes | (2) Potential Municipal Expenditures for Library Purposes (2 mills on assessed value) | (3)† 1945 Actual Municipal Expendi- tures (not including counties) | (4) No. 3 as a per cent of No. 2 | (5) Potential School Expenditures for Library Purposes (1 mill on assessed value) | (6)‡ Actual School Expendi- tures 1946-1947 School Year | (7) No. 6 as a per cent of No. 5 | (8) No. 3 and No. 6 as a per cent of No. 2 and No. 5 |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1. Adams | \$21,115,037 | \$42,230 | \$250 | .5% | \$21,115 | \$215 | 1.0% | .7% |
| 2. Allegheny | 2,368,236,046 | 4,736,472 | 764,882 | 16.1 | 2,368,236 | 42,397 | 1.8 | 11.4 |
| 3. Armstrong | 53,913,375 | 107,827 | 7,870 | 7.3 | 53,913 | 3,215 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| 4. Beaver | 124,851,941 | 249,704 | 27,159 | 10.9 | 124,852 | 20,023 | 16.0 | 12.6 |
| 5. Bedford | 17,914,548 | 35,828 | 100 | .3 | 17,914 | 444 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| 6. Berks | 265,044,435 | 530,088 | 60,206 | 11.4 | 265,044 | 5,786 | 2.2 | 8.3 |
| 7. Blair | 80,213,896 | 160,428 | ..... | .0 | 80,214 | 8,832 | 11.0 | 3.7 |
| 8. Bradford | 26,473,044 | 52,946 | 6,933 | 13.1 | 26,473 | 2,172 | 8.2 | 11.5 |
| 9. Bucks | 121,542,261 | 243,084 | 1,920 | .8 | 121,542 | 638 | .5 | .7 |
| 10. Butler | 84,499,307 | 168,998 | 5,500 | 3.2 | 84,499 | 2,196 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 11. Cambria | 159,513,595 | 319,028 | 6,164 | 1.9 | 159,514 | 1,200 | .8 | 1.5 |
| 12. Cameron | 3,993,586 | 7,988 | 1,066 | 13.3 | 3,994 | ..... | .0 | 8.9 |
| 13. Carbon | 35,538,208 | 71,076 | ..... | .0 | 35,538 | 1,909 | 5.4 | 1.8 |
| 14. Centre | 23,370,797 | 46,742 | 260 | .6 | 23,371 | 1,641 | 7.0 | 2.7 |
| 15. Chester | 183,172,062 | 366,344 | 3,460 | .9 | 183,172 | 10,276 | 5.6 | 2.5 |
| 16. Clarion | 16,947,393 | 33,894 | 500 | 1.5 | 16,947 | 25 | .1 | 1.0 |
| 17. Clearfield | 21,309,517 | 42,620 | 8,809 | 20.7 | 21,310 | 673 | 3.2 | 14.8 |
| 18. Clinton | 15,912,970 | 31,826 | 516 | 1.6 | 15,913 | ..... | .0 | 1.1 |
| 19. Columbia | 31,891,822 | 63,782 | 1,903 | 3.00 | 31,892 | 49 | .2 | 2.0 |
| 20. Crawford | 63,300,422 | 126,600 | 9,225 | 7.3 | 63,300 | 6,353 | 10.0 | 8.2 |
| 21. Cumberland | 64,235,840 | 128,472 | 700 | .5 | 64,236 | 3,418 | 5.3 | 2.1 |
| 22. Dauphin | 166,982,672 | 333,966 | 2,800 | .8 | 166,983 | 23,726 | 14.2 | 5.3 |
| 23. Delaware | 468,279,045 | 936,558 | 51,063 | 5.4 | 468,279 | 8,213 | 1.8 | 4.2 |
| 24. Elk | 13,009,044 | 26,018 | 4,200 | 16.1 | 13,009 | 534 | 4.1 | 12.1 |
| 25. Erie | 159,249,979 | 318,500 | 2,505 | .8 | 159,250 | 115,343 | 72.4 | 24.7 |
| 26. Fayette | 76,207,020 | 152,414 | 20,893 | 13.7 | 76,207 | 7,282 | 9.6 | 12.3 |
| 27. Forest | 1,943,297 | 3,886 | ..... | .0 | 1,943 | 10 | .5 | .2 |
| 28. Franklin | 44,075,186 | 88,150 | 9,000 | 10.2 | 44,075 | 95 | .2 | 6.9 |
| 29. Fulton | 2,463,037 | 4,926 | ..... | .0 | 2,463 | 4 | .2 | .0 |
| 30. Greene | 43,463,326 | 86,926 | 300 | .3 | 43,463 | 350 | .8 | .5 |
| 31. Huntingdon | 22,584,603 | 45,169 | 30 | ..... | 22,585 | 771 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| 32. Indiana | 39,824,219 | 79,648 | 3,500 | 4.4 | 39,824 | 419 | 1.0 | 3.3 |
| 33. Jefferson | 25,037,842 | 50,076 | 5,598 | 11.2 | 25,038 | 3,371 | 13.5 | 11.9 |
| 34. Juniata | 5,561,198 | 11,122 | ..... | .0 | 5,561 | 497 | 8.9 | 3.0 |
| 35. Lackawanna | 194,850,000 | 389,700 | 61,280 | 15.7 | 194,850 | 3,066 | 1.6 | 11.0 |
| 36. Lancaster | 186,675,546 | 373,352 | 4,100 | 1.1 | 186,676 | 4,476 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| 37. Lawrence | 83,159,265 | 166,318 | 38,791 | 23.3 | 83,159 | 2,719 | 3.3 | 16.6 |
| 38. Lebanon | 74,906,146 | 149,812 | 575 | .4 | 74,906 | 670 | .9 | .6 |
| 39. Lehigh | 196,440,872 | 392,882 | 600 | .2 | 196,441 | 45,221 | 23.0 | 7.8 |
| 40. Luzerne | 296,541,803 | 593,084 | 22,300 | 3.8 | 296,542 | 30,161 | 10.2 | 5.9 |
| 41. Lycoming | 53,339,227 | 106,678 | 23,868 | 22.4 | 53,339 | 266 | .5 | 15.1 |
| 42. McKean | 57,975,731 | 115,952 | 1,100 | .9 | 57,976 | 13,553 | 23.4 | 8.4 |
| 43. Mercer | 74,659,775 | 149,320 | 19,643 | 13.2 | 74,660 | 2,506 | 3.4 | 9.9 |
| 44. Mifflin | 19,488,270 | 38,976 | 500 | 1.3 | 19,488 | ..... | .0 | .8 |
| 45. Monroe | 27,572,265 | 55,144 | ..... | .0 | 27,572 | 1,794 | 6.5 | 2.2 |
| 46. Montgomery | 634,597,980 | 1,269,196 | 32,350 | 2.5 | 634,598 | 18,294 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| 47. Montour | 5,919,565 | 11,840 | ..... | .0 | 5,920 | ..... | .0 | .0 |
| 48. Northampton | 168,959,769 | 337,920 | 35,518 | 10.5 | 168,960 | 30,034 | 17.8 | 12.9 |
| 49. Northumberland | 46,031,560 | 92,064 | 2,100 | 2.3 | 46,032 | 2,741 | 6.0 | 3.5 |
| 50. Perry | 11,751,447 | 23,502 | ..... | .0 | 11,751 | 344 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| 51. Philadelphia | 3,184,287,201§ | 6,368,574 | 900,194 | 14.1 | 3,184,287 | 17,059 | .5 | 9.6 |
| 52. Pike | 12,899,782 | 25,800 | ..... | .0 | 12,900 | ..... | .0 | .0 |
| 53. Potter | 5,701,352 | 11,402 | 898 | 7.9 | 5,701 | 4,883 | 85.6 | 33.8 |
| 54. Schuylkill | 102,582,812 | 205,166 | 1,300 | .6 | 102,583 | 16,806 | 16.4 | 5.9 |
| 55. Snyder | 7,758,407 | 15,516 | 25 | .2 | 7,758 | ..... | .0 | .1 |
| 56. Somerset | 35,813,828 | 71,628 | 3,675 | 5.1 | 35,814 | 997 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| 57. Sullivan | 3,343,191 | 6,686 | ..... | .0 | 3,343 | 389 | 11.6 | 3.9 |
| 58. Susquehanna | 19,451,158 | 38,902 | 225 | .6 | 19,451 | 475 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| 59. Tioga | 15,447,913 | 30,896 | 1,631 | 5.3 | 15,448 | 163 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| 60. Union | 10,594,760 | 21,190 | ..... | .0 | 10,595 | 9 | .0 | .0 |
| 61. Venango | 97,675,238 | 195,350 | 8,450 | 4.3 | 97,675 | 453 | .5 | 3.0 |
| 62. Warren | 34,371,900 | 68,744 | 6,493 | 9.4 | 34,372 | 9,025 | 26.2 | 15.0 |
| 63. Washington | 167,348,727 | 334,698 | 3,440 | 1.0 | 167,349 | 7,640 | 4.6 | 2.2 |
| 64. Wayne | 18,464,110 | 36,928 | 93 | .2 | 18,464 | 137 | .7 | .4 |
| 65. Westmoreland | 192,984,759 | 385,970 | 20,805 | 5.4 | 192,985 | 8,443 | 4.4 | 5.1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-----|
| 66. Wyoming | 9,920,948 | 19,842 | 289 | 1.4 | 9,921 | 752 | 7.6 | 3.5 |
| 67. York | 127,030,956 | 254,062 | 7,759 | 3.0 | 127,031 | 4,685 | 3.7 | 3.3 |

* Bureau of Statistics, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.
† Bureau of Municipal Affairs, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa. (Latest compilation available.)
‡ Bureau of School Administration, Division of Child Accounting and Research, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; May 13, 1948.
§ Assessed value for city-county purposes. Act of 1917, P. L. 1143, "two mills on the dollar of all taxable property."

TABLE II

PER CAPITA STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR
LIBRARY SERVICES AND PER CAPITA
INCOME PAYMENTS—SELECTED
STATES—1946 *

| (1) Rank | (2) State | (3) Per Capita State Appropriation for Fiscal Year Ending 1946 | (4) Per Capita Income Payments— 1946† |
|-------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Vermont | 9.2¢ | \$1,085 |
| 2. | Washington | 8.2 | 1,346 |
| 3. | Michigan | 7.1 | 1,215 |
| 4. | Louisiana | 6.3 | 784 |
| 5. | North Carolina | 4.9 | 817 |
| 6. | Georgia | 3.2 | 809 |
| 7. | Arkansas | 3.0 | 697 |
| 8. | Delaware ‡ | 2.1 | 1,429 |
| 9. | Rhode Island | 2.0 | 1,347 |
| 10. | Illinois | 1.9 | 1,486 |
| 11. | Virginia | 1.9 | 952 |
| 12. | Alabama | 1.8 | 733 |
| 13. | Tennessee | 1.3 | 843 |
| 14. | Maine | 1.1 | 1,044 |
| 15. | Maryland | 1.1 | 1,293 |
| 16. | Connecticut | 1.0 | 1,465 |
| 17. | New Mexico | 1.0 | 911 |
| 18. | Massachusetts | .9 | 1,356 |
| 19. | Ohio | .7 | 1,302 |
| 20. | South Carolina | .6 | 729 |
| 21. | New York | .5 | 1,633 |
| 22. | Pennsylvania | .4 | 1,238 |

* Report of J. J. Weadock, Jr., Director of Studies, to the Ohio Library Survey Commission.

† Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; August, 1947, p. 22.

‡ For fiscal year ending 1945.

TABLE III

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA *

| Source of Receipt | Percent of Total Receipts All Public Libraries | Percent of Total Receipts Penn- sylvania |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Local Funds | 87.8% | 81.0% |
| State Grants | 1.5 | .7 |
| Endowments and gifts | 4.1 | 10.0 |
| Other sources | 6.2 | 8.3 |
| Undistributed | .4 | .... |

* Public Library Statistics, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education; Bulletin 1947 No. 12, p. 10.

TABLE IV

STATE ALLOCATIONS TO COUNTY LIBRARIES *
1947

| (1) County Libraries Receiving State Aid | (2) Amount Received | (3) Per Cent of Maximum Receipt Allowable | (4) Common- wealth Percentage Contribution |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| Adams | \$2,500.00 | 100% | 75% |
| Bedford | 2,500.00 | 100 | 75 |
| Bradford | 1,850.00 | 74 | 50 |
| Butler | 2,500.00 | 100 | 50 |
| Cameron | 2,500.00 | 100 | 125 |
| Centre | 2,100.00 | 84 | 50 |
| Chester | 792.00 | 31.7 | 33 |
| Clearfield | 1,750.00 | 70 | 50 |
| Clinton | 1,950.00† | 78 | 75 |
| Columbia | 1,250.00 | 50 | 50 |
| Dauphin | 1,500.00 | 60 | 25 |
| Franklin | 0.00‡ | 0 | 50 |
| Huntingdon | 2,500.00 | 100 | 75 |
| Indiana | 500.00 | 20 | 50 |
| Lancaster | 1,375.00† | 55 | 25 |
| Lehigh | 1,250.00 | 50 | 25 |
| Lycoming | 2,250.00 | 90 | 50 |
| Mifflin | 1,125.00 | 45 | 75 |
| Monroe | 2,500.00 | 100 | 75 |
| Montgomery | 800.00† | 32 | 20 |
| Pike | 687.50‡ | 27.5 | 125 |
| Somerset | 2,500.00 | 100 | 50 |
| Sullivan | 1,388.89 | 55.6 | 125 |
| Susquehanna | 562.50 | 22.5 | 75 |
| Wayne | 600.00 | 24 | 75 |
| York | 525.00 | 21 | 25 |

* Comparative Statistics of the County Libraries of Pennsylvania, County Library Section, Pennsylvania Library Association.

† These figures were not included in the Comparative Statistics, but have been added from the questionnaire submitted to the Commission.

‡ Office of the State Librarian.

TABLE V

COUNTY APPROPRIATION TO COUNTY
LIBRARY NECESSARY FOR RECEIPT
OF MAXIMUM STATE AID FOR
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

| Class of County | Necessary County Appropriation | Common- wealth Percentage Contribution* | Commonwealth Contribution |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| III. | \$12,500.00 | 20% | \$2,500.00 |
| IV. | 10,000.00 | 25% | \$2,500.00 |
| V. | 7,575.75 | 33% | \$2,500.00 |
| VI. | 5,000.00 | 50% | \$2,500.00 |
| VII. | 3,333.33 | 75% | \$2,500.00 |
| VIII. | 2,000.00 | 125% | \$2,500.00 |

* Act of 931, P. L. 1203.

APPENDIX TABLE A
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY LIBRARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA¹
Data for 1947 unless otherwise indicated

| | Adams | Bedford | Bradford | Butler | Cameron |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Description | | | | | |
| Population | 39,435 | 40,809 | 50,615 | 87,590 | 6,852 |
| Established | 1945 | 1944 | 1941 | 1942 | 1940 |
| *Types | B | B | A | A | B |
| Adult outlets | 22 | 25 | 49 | 24 | 2 |
| Schools | 76 | 60 | 60 | 151 | 16 |
| Bookmobile mileage | 4,884 | 1,800 | 8,000 | 8,003 | ..... |
| No. volumes | | | | | |
| Owned | 11,285 | 6,000 | 9,834 | 10,304 | 11,239 |
| State loan | 2,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 2,700 | ..... |
| Circulation | | | | | |
| Adult | 14,712 | 27,664 | 29,429 | 9,064 | 31,525 |
| Juvenile | 81,599 | 109,525 | 82,254 | 127,185 | 52,283 |
| Per capita | 2.44 | 3.36 | 2.20 | 1.55 | 12.23 |
| *No staff | 3 | 1+ | 4 | 1+ | 2 |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| County | \$3,500.00 | \$3,333.33 | \$3,700.00 | \$5,000.00 | \$2,455.55 |
| State | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 1,850.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| *Miscellaneous | 4,556.93 | 1,803.69 | 1,019.83 | ..... | 12.50 |
| Total | 10,556.93 | 7,637.02 | 6,569.83 | 7,500.00 | 4,968.05 |
| Per capita | .26 | .11 | .12 | .08 | .71 |
| Expenditures | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$4,276.42 | \$2,396.71 | \$4,698.50 | \$2,800.00 | \$2,800.00 |
| Books | 2,019.41 | 1,728.45 | 2,465.97 | 1,935.34 | 1,176.03 |
| *Rent | 780.00 | ..... | 1,000.00e | 500.00 | 600.00 |
| *Building maintenance | 345.18 | 51.56 | 18.45 | 90.00e | ..... |
| Supplies and Printing | 352.89 | 140.45 | 194.20 | 56.65 | 67.83 |
| Equipment | 198.04 | 237.11 | 52.95 | 121.13 | 8.39 |
| Insurance | 134.45 | 120.58 | 33.57 | 93.12 | 315.75 |
| Miscellaneous | 583.66 | ..... | 55.00 | 153.03 | 969.29 |
| Binding | 399.41 | 226.80 | 344.98 | ..... | ..... |
| Bookmobile | | | | | |
| Operation | \$189.87 | ..... | \$264.50 | \$448.74 | ..... |
| Amortize. .... | ..... | ..... | 200.00 | 300.00 | ..... |
| Make—Year | Dodge-41 | Ford-47 | GMC-41 | Chev.-47 | ..... |
| Cap. in vol. | 1,000 | 800 | 800 | 850 | ..... |
| Replacement ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,183.75 | ..... |

APPENDIX TABLE A—(Continued)

| | Centre | Chester | Clearfield | Clinton | Columbia |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|
| Description | | | | | |
| Population | 52,608 | 135,626 | 92,094 | 34,557 | 51,413 |
| Established | 1939 | 1928 | 1940 | 1912 | 1941 |
| *Type | B | B | A | ..... | A |
| Adult outlets | 13 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Schools | 104 | 117 | 124 | ..... | 40 |
| Bookmobile mileage ..... | ..... | 4,564 | 7,252 | ..... | 4,232 |
| No. volumes | | | | | |
| Owned | 27,500 | 8,985 | 10,077 | ..... | 6,857 |
| State loan | 1,890 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ..... | 700 |
| Circulation | | | | | |
| Adult | 36,680 | 8,122 | 2,210 | ..... | 11,708 |
| Juvenile | 73,365 | 39,060 | 48,363 | ..... | 61,458 |
| Per capita | 2.09 | .35 | .55 | ..... | 1.48 |
| *No. staff | 3+ | 1+ | 1+ | ..... | 1 |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| County | \$4,200.00 | \$2,400.00 | \$3,500.00 | ..... | \$2,500.00 |
| State | 2,100.00 | 792.00 | 1,750.00 | ..... | 1,250.00 |
| *Miscellaneous | 2,950.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,788.34 | ..... | 10.00 |
| Total | 9,250.00 | 4,392.00 | 7,038.34 | ..... | 3,760.00 |
| Per capita | .17 | .03 | .08 | ..... | .07 |
| Expenditures | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$4,741.00 | \$2,325.00 | \$2,496.60 | ..... | \$2,437.00 |
| Books | 2,102.59 | 720.42 | 1,826.19 | ..... | 753.46 |
| *Rent | 1,000.00e | ..... | 660.00 | ..... | 720.00e |
| *Building maintenance | 1,211.22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120.00 |
| Supplies and Printing | 192.47 | 250.00 | 105.34 | ..... | 11.08 |
| Equipment | 56.15 | ..... | 297.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Insurance | 170.97 | 60.47 | 186.94 | ..... | 174.59 |
| Miscellaneous | 135.67 | 25.00 | 39.34 | ..... | 20.00 |
| Binding | 159.07 | 136.20 | 207.11 | ..... | ..... |
| Bookmobile | | | | | |
| Operation | \$436.43 | \$296.00 | \$242.08 | ..... | \$250.37 |
| Amortize. .... | ..... | 100.00 | 400.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Make—Year | Dodge-41 | Chev.-41 | Dodge-46 | ..... | Chev.-46 |
| Cap. in vol. | 650 | 800 | 700 | ..... | 900 |
| Replacement ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,812.81 |

APPENDIX TABLE A—(Continued)

| | Dauphin | Huntingdon | Indiana | Lancaster | Lehigh |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Description | | | | | |
| Population | 177,410 | 41,836 | 79,854 | 212,504 | 177,533 |
| Established | 1925 | 1935 | 1937 | ..... | 1945 |
| *Type | A | B | B | ..... | A |
| Adult outlets | 23 | 24 | 21 | ..... | ..... |
| Schools | 108 | 101 | 122 | ..... | ..... |
| Bookmobile mileage | 6,525 | 8,599 | 6,858 | ..... | ..... |
| No. volumes | | | | | |
| Owned | 36,315 | 23,273 | 5,534 | ..... | ..... |
| State loan | 477 | 400 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Circulation | | | | | |
| Adult | 31,009 | 28,958 | total | ..... | ..... |
| Juvenile | 172,176 | 40,813 | 126,291 | ..... | ..... |
| Per capita | 1.14 | 1.66 | 1.58 | ..... | ..... |
| *No. staff | 4 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| County | \$6,000.00 | \$3,835.00 | \$1,000.00 | ..... | \$5,000.00 |
| State | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 500.00 | ..... | 1,250.00 |
| *Miscellaneous | 1,835.08 | 2,460.82 | 590.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 9,335.08 | 8,795.82 | 2,090.00 | ..... | 6,250.00 |
| Per capita | .05 | .21 | .02 | ..... | .03 |
| Expenditures | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$6,408.50 | \$5,366.68 | \$1,080.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Books | 1,662.60 | 1,363.63 | 408.41 | ..... | ..... |
| *Rent ..... | ..... | 1,051.00e | 60.00e | ..... | ..... |
| *Bldg. maint. | 1,216.00 | 180.00e | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Supplies and Printing | 150.10 | 80.35 | 133.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Equipment ..... | ..... | 16.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Insurance | 42.34 | 54.28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 44.85 | 206.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Binding ..... | ..... | 187.53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bookmobile | | | | | |
| Operation | \$416.89 | \$304.43 | \$431.27 | ..... | ..... |
| Amortize ..... | ..... | 150.00 | 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Make—Year | Dodge-38 | Dodge-41 | Chev.-39 | ..... | ..... |
| Cap. in vol. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Replacement ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

APPENDIX TABLE A—(Continued)

| | Lycoming | Mifflin | Monroe | Pike | Somerset |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|
| Description | | | | | |
| Population | 93,633 | 42,993 | 29,802 | 7,452 | 84,957 |
| Established | 1939 | 1941 | 1914 | 1917 | 1947 |
| *Type | A | B | B | B | B |
| Adult outlets | 43 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 8 |
| Schools | 69 | 23 | 43 | ..... | 100 |
| Bookmobile mileage | 7,303 | ..... | 3,304 | ..... | 1,565 |
| No. volumes | | | | | |
| Owned | 13,885 | 8,076 | 19,000 | ..... | 4,037 |
| State loan | 1,666 | 1,900 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,063 |
| Circulation | | | | | |
| Adult | 37,999 | 15,888 | total | ..... | 713 |
| Juvenile | 53,500 | 13,229 | 15,832i | ..... | 9,571 |
| Per capita | .98 | .67 | .53 | ..... | .12 |
| *No. staff | 2+ | 2 | 3 | ..... | 2+ |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| County | \$4,500.00 | \$1,500.00 | \$4,100.00 | ..... | \$4,425.00 |
| State | 2,250.00 | 1,125.00 | 2,500.00 | ..... | 2,500.00 |
| *Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | 2,760.00 | 1,127.30 | ..... | 275.00 |
| Total | 6,750.00 | 5,385.00 | 7,727.30 | ..... | 7,200.00 |
| Per capita | .07 | .12 | .26 | ..... | .08 |
| Expenditures | | | | | |
| Salaries | \$3,559.96 | \$3,000.00 | \$4,597.65 | ..... | \$2,125.00 |
| Books | 1,714.97 | 750.00 | 2,914.41 | ..... | 1,534.47 |
| *Rent | 1,200.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | ..... | 600.00 |
| *Bldg. maint. | 166.00 | 557.00 | ..... | ..... | 157.08 |
| Supplies and Printing | 84.55 | 125.00 | 127.13 | ..... | 586.81 |
| Equipment ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 258.50 |
| Insurance | 122.30 | 75.00 | 52.40 | ..... | 149.40 |
| Miscellaneous | 34.24 | 34.00 | 95.32 | ..... | 21.57 |
| Binding ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 169.93 | ..... | 185.92 |
| Bookmobile | | | | | |
| Operation | \$331.54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$218.40 |
| Amortize | 1,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Make—Year | Dodge-39 | ..... | Chev.-41 | ..... | Dodge-47 |
| Cap. in vol. | 800 | ..... | 700 | ..... | 1,000 |
| Replacement ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,549.06 |

APPENDIX TABLE A—(Continued)

| | Sullivan | Susquehanna | Wayne | York |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Description | | | | |
| Population | 7,504 | 33,893 | 29,934 | 178,022 |
| Established | 1946 | ..... | 1938 | 1935 |
| *Type | A | A | B | C |
| Adult outlets | 17 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Schools | 17 | ..... | 28 | ..... |
| Bookmobile mileage | 2,000 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| No. volumes | | | | |
| Owned | 540 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| State loan | 2,000 | ..... | 800 | ..... |
| Circulation | | | | |
| Adult | 5,871 | total | total | ..... |
| Juvenile | 22,101 | 4,280 | 22,000 | ..... |
| Per capita | 3.72 | .13 | .76 | ..... |
| *No. staff ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Receipts | | | | |
| County | \$1,111.11 | \$750.00 | \$800.00 | \$2,285.85 |
| State | 1,388.89 | 562.50 | 600.00 | 525.00 |
| *Miscellaneous | 290.00 | 5.00 | 320.00 | ..... |
| Total | 2,790.00 | 1,317.50 | 1,720.00 | 2,810.85 |
| Per capita | .37 | .04 | .06 | .02 |
| Expenditures | | | | |
| Salaries ..... | ..... | ..... | \$780.00 | ..... |
| Books ..... | ..... | \$227.58 | 390.71 | ..... |
| *Rent ..... | ..... | ..... | 360.00 | ..... |
| *Bldg. maint ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.40 | ..... |
| Supplies and printing ..... | ..... | ..... | 23.10 | ..... |
| Equipment ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Insurance ..... | ..... | ..... | 45.20 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 74.30 | ..... |
| Binding ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bookmobile | | | | |
| Operation ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amortize ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Make—Year ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cap. in vol. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Replacement ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Explanation

1 County Library Section, P. L. A.
 Dawes Markwell, Committee Chairman
 Mimeographing courtesy of the Huntingdon County Library
 Type (of service)

A Rural adult and schools

B Rural adult and schools and central library

C Schools only

No. of staff—the plus symbol indicates part-time worker

"e" indicates estimated value

"I" indicates incomplete figures

Receipts—Miscellaneous

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Adams— | |
| Assoc. | \$2,106.50 |
| Fines | 203.41 |
| Boro | 500.00 |
| Gifts | 426.93 |
| Fees | 1.50 |
| Others | 84.56 |
| Sch. Districts | 825.00 |
| Balance | 409.03 |
| | <u>\$4,556.93</u> |
| Bedford— | |
| Fines | \$ 28.83 |
| Dividend | 1.79 |
| Bal. 1946 | 1,773.07 |
| | <u>1,803.69</u> |
| Butler— | |
| Contract requires payment of \$1,500 to two township libraries. | |
| Cameron— | |
| Interest on bonds | \$ 12.50 |
| Centre— | |
| Community Welfare gifts, rentals | 2,950.00 |
| Chester— | |
| Annual appeal to public | 1,200.00 |
| Columbia— | |
| Premium at County Fair | 10.00 |
| Dauphin— | |
| School districts | \$ 165.00 |
| American Legion Posts | 230.00 |
| County centers | 85.35 |
| Miscellaneous | 35.69 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Endowment | 1,319.01 |
| Deficit | 1,319.01 |
| | <u>806.20</u> |
| Indiana— | |
| Gift | \$ 590.00 |
| Mifflin— | |
| Community chest | \$1,900.00 |
| Lewistown boro (amortization) | 500.00 |
| Fines, etc. | 360.00 |
| | <u>2,760.00</u> |
| Monroe— | |
| Pay shelf, fines, trust fund | 1,127.30 |
| Somerset— | |
| Gift | 275.00 |
| All figures are for 8 months only | |
| Sullivan— | |
| School districts | 290.00 |
| Operated under contract by Bradford County Library | |
| Susquehanna— | |
| Gift | 5.00 |
| Wayne— | |
| Rentals | \$ 200.00 |
| Fines | 120.00 |
| | <u>320.00</u> |
| Bookmobile mileage is delivery by private car to schools. | |

Note: Lancaster, Lehigh and York county statistics cannot be accurately separated from those of the city libraries of which they are a part.

APPENDIX TABLE B
PER CENT OF POPULATION HAVING ACCESS
TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY COUNTY *

| County | Estimated Population Served | Per Cent of County Population Served |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Adams | 39,435 | 100.0% |
| Allegheny | 1,022,971 | 72.5 |
| Armstrong | 23,562 | 29.1 |
| Beaver | 98,956 | 63.1 |
| Bedford | 40,809 | 100.0 |
| Berks | 125,745 | 52.0 |
| Blair | 86,124 | 61.4 |
| Bradford | 50,615 | 100.0 |
| Bucks | 35,156 | 32.6 |
| Butler | 87,590 | 100.0 |
| Cambria | 77,010 | 36.1 |
| Cameron | 6,852 | 100.0 |
| Carbon | 10,484 | 17.0 |
| Centre | 52,608 | 100.0 |
| Chester | 135,626 | 100.0 |
| Clarion | 6,764 | 17.6 |
| Clearfield | 92,094 | 100.0 |
| Clinton | 34,557 | 100.0 |
| Columbia | 51,413 | 100.0 |
| Crawford | 31,734 | 44.3 |
| Cumberland | 25,013 | 33.4 |
| Dauphin | 177,410 | 100.0 |
| Delaware | 232,884 | 74.9 |
| Elk | 18,843 | 54.7 |
| Erie | 135,081 | 74.7 |
| Fayette | 47,973 | 23.9 |
| Forest | 1,410 | 24.3 |
| Franklin | 69,378 | 100.0 |
| Fulton | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greene | 5,738 | 12.8 |
| Huntingdon | 41,836 | 100.0 |
| Indiana | 79,854 | 100.0 |
| Jefferson | 13,157 | 24.3 |
| Juniata | 1,097 | 7.1 |
| Lackawanna | 160,295 | 53.2 |
| Lancaster | 212,504 | 100.0 |
| Lawrence | 61,602 | 63.6 |
| Lebanon | 34,032 | 46.8 |
| Lehigh | 177,533 | 100.0 |
| Luzerne | 199,282 | 45.1 |
| Lycoming | 93,633 | 100.0 |
| McKean | 29,465 | 52.0 |
| Mercer | 52,677 | 52.1 |
| Mifflin | 42,993 | 100.0 |
| Monroe | 29,802 | 100.0 |
| Montgomery | 289,247 | 100.0 |
| Montour | 7,122 | 46.0 |
| Northampton | 86,542 | 51.2 |
| Northumberland | 28,244 | 22.2 |
| Perry | 3,586 | 15.4 |
| Philadelphia | 1,931,334 | 100.0 |
| Pike | 7,452 | 100.0 |
| Potter | 6,961 | 38.3 |
| Schuylkill | 82,815 | 36.3 |
| Snyder | 4,001 | 19.8 |
| Somerset | 84,957 | 100.0 |
| Sullivan | 7,504 | 100.0 |
| Susquehanna | 33,893 | 100.0 |
| Tioga | 9,995 | 28.6 |
| Union | 5,661 | 28.0 |
| Venango | 21,582 | 33.7 |
| Warren | 21,720 | 50.8 |
| Washington | 86,723 | 41.1 |
| Wayne | 29,934 | 100.0 |
| Westmoreland | 105,695 | 34.8 |
| Wyoming | 4,125 | 24.7 |
| York | 178,022 | 100.0 |
| State Totals | 7,090,712 | 71.6 |

APPENDIX TABLE C
STATUTORY ABILITY PER CAPITA TO
FINANCE PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY
COUNTY

| County | Statutory Ability* | Statutory Ability† Per Capita |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Adams | \$63,345.00 | \$1.61 |
| Allegheny | 7,104,708.00 | 5.04 |
| Armstrong | 161,740.00 | 1.99 |
| Beaver | 374,556.00 | 2.39 |
| Bedford | 53,744.00 | 1.32 |
| Berks | 795,133.00 | 3.29 |
| Blair | 240,642.00 | 1.72 |
| Bradford | 79,419.00 | 1.57 |
| Bucks | 364,627.00 | 3.39 |
| Butler | 253,498.00 | 2.89 |
| Cambria | 478,541.00 | 2.24 |
| Cameron | 11,981.00 | 1.75 |
| Carbon | 106,615.00 | 1.73 |
| Centre | 70,112.00 | 1.33 |
| Chester | 549,516.00 | 4.05 |
| Clarion | 50,842.00 | 1.33 |
| Clearfield | 63,929.00 | .69 |
| Clinton | 47,739.00 | 1.38 |
| Columbia | 95,675.00 | 1.86 |
| Crawford | 189,901.00 | 2.65 |
| Cumberland | 192,707.00 | 2.58 |
| Dauphin | 500,948.00 | 2.83 |
| Delaware | 1,404,837.00 | 4.52 |
| Elk | 39,027.00 | 1.14 |
| Erie | 477,750.00 | 2.64 |
| Fayette | 228,621.00 | 1.14 |
| Forest | 5,830.00 | 1.01 |
| Franklin | 132,226.00 | 1.91 |
| Fulton | 7,389.00 | .69 |
| Greene | 130,390.00 | 2.92 |
| Huntingdon | 67,754.00 | 1.62 |
| Indiana | 119,473.00 | 1.50 |
| Jefferson | 75,113.00 | 1.39 |
| Juniata | 16,684.00 | 1.09 |
| Lackawanna | 584,550.00 | 1.94 |
| Lancaster | 560,027.00 | 2.64 |
| Lawrence | 249,478.00 | 2.58 |
| Lebanon | 224,718.00 | 3.10 |
| Lehigh | 589,323.00 | 3.32 |
| Luzerne | 889,625.00 | 2.02 |
| Lycoming | 160,018.00 | 1.71 |
| McKean | 173,927.00 | 3.07 |
| Mercer | 223,979.00 | 2.22 |
| Mifflin | 58,465.00 | 1.36 |
| Monroe | 82,717.00 | 2.78 |
| Montgomery | 1,903,794.00 | 6.58 |
| Montour | 17,759.00 | 1.15 |
| Northampton | 506,879.00 | 3.00 |
| Northumberland | 138,095.00 | 1.09 |
| Perry | 35,254.00 | 1.52 |
| Philadelphia | 9,552,861.00 | 4.95 |
| Pike | 38,699.00 | 5.20 |
| Potter | 17,104.00 | .94 |
| Schuylkill | 307,748.00 | 1.35 |
| Snyder | 23,274.00 | 1.15 |
| Somerset | 107,441.00 | 1.27 |
| Sullivan | 10,029.00 | 1.34 |
| Susquehanna | 58,353.00 | 1.72 |
| Tioga | 46,344.00 | 1.33 |
| Union | 31,784.00 | 1.57 |
| Venango | 293,026.00 | 4.58 |
| Warren | 103,116.00 | 2.41 |
| Washington | 502,046.00 | 2.38 |
| Wayne | 55,392.00 | 1.85 |
| Westmoreland | 578,954.00 | 1.91 |
| Wyoming | 29,763.00 | 1.78 |
| York | 381,093.00 | 2.14 |

* Pennsylvania Free Public Libraries, Extension Division, Pennsylvania State Library, May 26, 1948; 1940 Census figures applied.

* Act of 1917, P. L. 1143, as amended; and School Laws of Pennsylvania, 1945, Section 2507. Three mills on the assessed value is authorized by these acts, and this millage is applied to the assessed valuation for county purposes as tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Internal Affairs 946.
† 1940 Census figures used.

APPENDIX TABLE D

PER CAPITA STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR
LIBRARY SERVICES—SELECTED STATES—1946

Report of J. J. Weadock, Jr., Director of Studies,
to the Ohio Library Survey Commission

Alabama

\$64,000 allocated to state aid for 1945-1947 out of a total appropriation for the state agency of \$100,000; plus a conditional appropriation of \$40,000 (depending on the condition of the Treasury) all of which will be allocated to state aid. Distributed to county and city public libraries, for books and personnel, under standards set by the Public Library Service Division.

Arkansas

\$170,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 for state aid and for operation of the State Library Commission (\$120,000 for 1943-1945). Of this, \$118,560 is for establishment and continuing aid to county and regional libraries, for books and personnel, under standards set by the Library Commission for local support, personnel and service.

Connecticut

\$34,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 for establishment and annual aid in books for very small libraries.

Delaware

\$11,400 appropriated for 1943-1945 (\$10,600 in preceding biennium) for establishment and annual aid for books for small libraries.

Georgia

\$100,000 included in budget of Department of Education for 1945-1946 (same as preceding year) for state aid for rural public library service.

Illinois

\$300,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 to the State Library for a series of demonstrations of rural library service in large areas, called districts.

Louisiana

\$300,000 appropriated for 1944-1946 for parish demonstrations, under the sponsorship of the Library Commission, as well as for the regular Commission activities (\$144,820 for 1942-1944, plus a special allocation of \$70,000).

Maine

\$19,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 to the State Library for establishment and annual aid for books for small libraries.

Maryland

\$20,000 for 1946, as a first appropriation for aid to county libraries.

Massachusetts

\$39,220 appropriated for year 1945-1946 for the Division of Public Libraries. The budget provides for three regional library centers with bookmobile service, for direct aid to individual libraries, and for all other activities.

Although not earmarked state aid as such, all services are directed to the aid of the small libraries of the state.

Michigan

\$371,625 appropriated for year 1945-1946 for state aid for existing libraries and for development of new service. Detailed law divides the sum into an equalization fund for establishment, especially for county and regional libraries; an administration fund; and a general fund for grants to existing libraries. The State Board for Libraries is authorized to set standards for personnel in administering the fund. The act itself sets standards for local support, including a minimum of \$6,000 by July, 1948.

New Hampshire

Provision for two regional bookmobile services, begun in 1938 and 1940, is made in the regular budget of the State Library. Not called "state aid" but seems comparable to that of other states. In addition, \$4,000 appropriated 1945-1947 for establishment and aid for books for small libraries—a continuation of an older type of aid.

New Jersey

\$10,000 appropriated for year 1945-1946 for state aid to school libraries or to county libraries for service to schools. \$200 also appropriated for aid for books for very small public libraries.

New Mexico

\$11,000 of the appropriation for 1945-1947 for the State Library Commission "For aid for rural libraries" assigned to direct aid, contingent on increased local appropriations.

New York

\$73,000 appropriated for year 1945-1946 for annual aid to registered libraries which meet standards set by the Regents.

North Carolina

\$350,000 for 1945-1947 (\$250,000 for 1943-1945) for state and for "promoting, aiding, and equalizing public library service." The short act empowers the State Library Commission to plan allocation and set requirements.

Ohio

\$100,000 appropriated for state aid for biennium 1945-1947. The State Library Board, which allocates funds under a very general law, has emphasized grants to one strong library in each county to enable it to extend service to rural areas, with complete service on a county or regional basis as a goal. Small direct grants have been made to other libraries whose standards justify them. (In 1939 an enabling act empowering the State Library to accept and administer state and federal aid, directed the State Library Board to use the fund "to increase, improve, stimulate and equalize library service to the people of the whole state.")

Pennsylvania

\$79,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 for State aid for encouragement of county libraries. Allocations to individual counties by the State Department of Public Instruction, which includes the State Library, vary (inversely as to the population) from 20 per cent to 125 per cent of the amount appropriated by the county but not more than \$2,500.

Rhode Island

\$14,000 appropriated for year 1945-1946 or to the State

Library annual aid for small libraries for books and salaries.

South Carolina

\$10,815 of an appropriation of \$20,000 for the State Library Board for the year 1945-1946 is set aside for state aid for large unit libraries.

Tennessee

\$75,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 "To be matched by funds made available through other sources on a fifty-fifty basis."

Vermont

\$66,000 appropriated for 1945-1947 for four regional library centers and bookmobile services (begun in 1937 with a separate fund of \$25,000 for the biennium) and for the other activities of the State Library Commission. Not called "state aid," for it has become an integral and major part of the state agency's service—but it seems comparable.

Virginia

\$100,000 for 1944-1946 for state aid for state-wide public library development, particularly in rural areas, with emphasis on county and regional libraries, under standards set up by the State Library Board.

Washington

\$283,000 appropriated for the first time for 1945-1947, as a "public libraries fund," in short act which leaves administrative policies to the State Library Commission.

APPENDIX TABLE E

RANK CORRELATION SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF PER CAPITA UTILIZATION OF BOOKS TO PER CAPITA LIBRARY EXPENDITURES FOR THE STATES * 1945-1946

| State | Rank in Per Capita Utilization† | Rank in Per Capita Expenditures† |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alabama | 20.5 | 10.0 |
| Arizona | 7.5 | 12.0 |
| Arkansas | 12.0 | 7.0 |
| California | 25.0 | 47.0 |
| Colorado | 44.5 | 28.0 |
| Connecticut | 36.0 | 46.0 |
| Delaware | 16.0 | 40.0 |
| District of Columbia | 13.0 | 49.0 |
| Florida | 7.5 | 3.5 |
| Georgia | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| Idaho | 10.0 | 16.0 |
| Illinois | 16.0 | 30.5 |
| Indiana | 25.0 | 39.0 |
| Iowa | 28.0 | 27.0 |
| Kansas | 36.0 | 20.0 |
| Kentucky | 39.5 | 7.0 |
| Louisiana | 10.0 | 14.0 |
| Maine | 47.0 | 32.0 |
| Maryland | 16.0 | 30.5 |
| Massachusetts | 44.5 | 48.0 |
| Michigan | 36.0 | 44.0 |
| Minnesota | 20.5 | 33.5 |
| Mississippi | 28.0 | 1.0 |
| Missouri | 28.0 | 21.0 |
| Montana | 41.0 | 23.5 |
| Nebraska | 42.0 | 22.0 |
| Nevada | 49.0 | 23.5 |
| New Hampshire | 46.0 | 36.0 |
| New Jersey | 36.0 | 37.5 |
| New Mexico | 43.0 | 5.0 |
| New York | 36.0 | 41.0 |

| | | |
|----------------|------|------|
| North Carolina | 5.5 | 19.0 |
| North Dakota | 30.5 | 7.0 |
| Ohio | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| Oklahoma | 14.0 | 10.0 |
| Oregon | 22.5 | 42.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 3.5 | 18.0 |
| Rhode Island | 30.5 | 37.5 |
| South Carolina | 1.0 | 10.0 |
| South Dakota | 39.5 | 25.0 |
| Tennessee | 3.5 | 17.0 |
| Texas | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Utah | 5.5 | 26.0 |
| Vermont | 48.0 | 29.0 |
| Virginia | 25.0 | 13.0 |
| Washington | 19.0 | 43.0 |
| West Virginia | 32.0 | 2.0 |
| Wisconsin | 18.0 | 35.0 |
| Wyoming | 33.0 | 33.5 |

* Equal Chance Supplement, American Library Association; Chicago, 1947.

† Ranking from low to high.

APPENDIX TABLE F

PER CAPITA RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY STATES—1945 *

| State | Total Receipts | Per Capita Receipts |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Alabama | \$338,786.00 | \$.12 |
| Arizona | 47,525.00 | .10 |
| Arkansas | 192,478.00 | .10 |
| California | 6,764,573.00 | .98 |
| Colorado | 511,873.00 | .46 |
| Connecticut | 1,657,540.00 | .97 |
| Delaware | 132,678.00 | .50 |
| Florida | 428,367.00 | .23 |
| Georgia | 669,556.00 | .21 |
| Idaho | 141,245.00 | .27 |
| Illinois | 4,430,252.00 | .56 |
| Indiana | 2,117,872.00 | .62 |
| Iowa | 1,181,743.00 | .47 |
| Kansas | 552,585.00 | .31 |
| Kentucky | 502,248.00 | .18 |
| Louisiana | 525,004.00 | .22 |
| Maine | 380,937.00 | .45 |
| Maryland | 899,055.00 | .49 |
| Massachusetts | 4,966,329.00 | 1.15 |
| Michigan | 4,130,997.00 | .79 |
| Minnesota | 1,494,115.00 | .54 |
| Mississippi | 126,255.00 | .06 |
| Missouri | 1,295,252.00 | .34 |
| Montana | 228,648.00 | .41 |
| Nebraska | 473,460.00 | .36 |
| Nevada | 54,328.00 | .49 |
| New Hampshire | 406,456.00 | .83 |
| New Jersey | 2,898,140.00 | .70 |
| New Mexico | 59,505.00 | .11 |
| New York | 7,781,342.00 | .58 |
| North Carolina | 709,523.00 | .20 |
| North Dakota | 84,828.00 | .13 |
| Ohio | 6,705,665.00 | .97 |
| Oklahoma | 324,839.00 | .14 |
| Oregon | 702,079.00 | .64 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,175,217.00 | .32 |
| Rhode Island | 402,188.00 | .56 |
| South Carolina | 224,410.00 | .12 |
| South Dakota | 190,643.00 | .30 |
| Tennessee | 397,352.00 | .14 |
| Texas | 910,413.00 | .14 |
| Utah | 221,478.00 | .40 |
| Vermont | 208,554.00 | .58 |
| Virginia | 464,764.00 | .17 |
| Washington | 1,501,479.00 | .86 |
| West Virginia | 176,408.00 | .09 |
| Wisconsin | 2,174,486.00 | .69 |
| Wyoming | 130,335.00 | .52 |

* Public Library Statistics, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education; Bulletin 1947 No. 12, p. 10.

ALCOHOLISM

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DECEMBER, 1948

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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Honorable BAKER ROYER, Vice Chairman
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 20, Session of 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the problems of alcoholism in Pennsylvania.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the survey of alcoholism in Pennsylvania.

On behalf of the Commission the co-operation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
December 1948

CONTENTS

Summary of Findings.

Summary of Recommendations.

Section I. Introduction.

Section II. The Characteristics of Alcoholics and Extent of Alcoholism.

Section III. Public Attitudes and the Rehabilitation of the Alcoholic.

Section IV. Short Treatment.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. It appears to be the consensus of informed medical opinion that alcoholism is "a sickness characterized by emotional and social maladjustment and by compulsive dependence upon alcohol."¹ (See Section II)

II. As a matter of long-term trend, alcoholism in the United States has decreased from 1,248 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population in 1910 to 857 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population in 1945. However, as a matter of short-term trend, there has been an apparent increase in alcoholism. In 1940, for example, 757 persons per 100,000 adult population suffered from alcoholism; in 1945, this number had risen to 857. (See Section II).

III. Whereas alcoholism increased in the nation as a whole between 1930 and 1945 by roughly 28%, alcoholism in Pennsylvania decreased 7.8% between 1930 and 1944. It is estimated that at present, Pennsylvania has approximately 58,000 alcoholics. (See Section II).

IV. The evidence indicates that alcoholism is predominantly an urban problem. For example, the relative frequency of alcoholism in cities with populations of 100,000 and over, is twice the relative frequency in rural areas. (See Section II).

V. It is the consensus of medical opinion that at the present time, alcoholism is not curable. However, medical opinion is generally agreed that many alcoholics can be rehabilitated by means of the so-called "short treatment," which requires approximately one week of hospitalization. As regards rehabilitation rates, Dr. C. Nelson Davis, formerly Physician-in-Charge of the C. Dudley Saul Clinic in Philadelphia, which received an appropriation of \$50,000 from the Commonwealth in 1947, reports that 37.5% of the patients treated at the clinic were still "dry" three months after discharge. (See Section IV).

VI. Currently, the cost of the "short treatment" (five days) at the Saul Clinic is approximately \$75.00 per patient. On the basis of this cost per patient figure, the total annual cost of subjecting Pennsylvania's alcoholics to the short treatment would be approximately \$4,350,000. (See Section II).

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I. The biennial appropriation of \$50,000 to be continued to some qualified clinic in the Philadelphia area, and provision to be made for an appropriation of like amount for the Pittsburgh area. (See Section II).

II. These funds to be made available on the condition that some fraction thereof shall be devoted to research in alcoholism.

III. It be made mandatory upon the Department of Health, and an appropriation be provided therefor, to de-

velop such report forms as will eventually produce reliable statistics indicating the effectiveness of any rehabilitation programs carried forward by State-aided clinics for alcoholics, State hospitals and State-aided hospitals receiving alcoholics.

IV. Though at this time it is deemed inexpedient to require all medical and nursing schools to provide instruction in the care and treatment of alcoholics, they should be encouraged to offer such instruction.

V. All public and private general hospitals to be encouraged to admit alcoholics.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

House Resolution No. 20. agreed to May 13, 1947, directs the Joint State Government Commission to

1. Study problems relating to the physiological, psychological, psychiatric, economic, and social effects of alcoholism;
2. Survey methods of treatment and rehabilitation of persons so addicted;
3. Gather and compile pertinent data, including clinical experience of existing public and private organizations;
4. Investigate adequacy of existing clinical facilities;
5. Recommend methods for the dissemination of information regarding the nature of alcoholism.

In accordance with the above mandate, the Subcommittee on Alcoholism of the Joint State Government Commission took the following steps:

1. Surveyed the available literature on the subject;
2. On February 25, 1948, held a hearing in Harrisburg at which lay and professional groups were afforded an opportunity to present such facts and views as in their judgment bear pertinently upon the problem under review;
3. On August 10, 1948, visited the C. Dudley Saul Clinic, St. Luke's and Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia. This institution received an appropriation of \$50,000 from the Commonwealth in 1947.

The pertinent facts constituting the problem of alcoholism which are of legislative interest are detailed in the subsequent sections.

Section II

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOLICS AND EXTENT OF ALCOHOLISM

Some authorities differentiate between "excessive drinkers" and "alcoholics." The essential difference between the two seems to be as follows:

In the judgment of the community, the "excessive drinker" imbibes too much for his own good. The "alcoholic" admits he drinks too much, but he cannot stop drinking unless subjected to treatment.

In the phraseology of one observer, the alcoholic drinks because he cannot stop drinking, although he may "hate liquor, hate drinking, hate the taste, hate the results, and hate himself for succumbing."²

A rehabilitated alcoholic (Case S. M.) before the Medical Society of Delaware on October 15, 1947, described his drinking habits as follows:³

"I started drinking in 1916 and drank for thirty years. The first ten years, I would say, was sociable drinking, the second ten was getting a little serious, and the last ten my life became unbearable because of alcohol. I went to several sanatoriums. I think the difference is \$50.00 a week between sanatoriums and sanitariums, and I came home to no avail.

"To show you what a pattern an alcoholic can get in, I will give you an example of my daily routine from the store. The store closed at 5:30. I would leave the store twenty minutes after five, walk up Sixth and King Streets or Seventh and King and by a fifth of whiskey, walk down to Seventh and Shipley, walk in a bar—the bartender knew I would be coming at that time—I would have three double shots in a hurry and be right on time at 5:30 to meet my neighbor with whom I drove home.

"Then when I got home I didn't go in the house. I went in the garage to collect the eggs and count the eggs or something, and I would have three or four more, and then I would go up in the house and if my wife was upstairs I would have three or four more drinks downstairs, or vice versa."

In the main, this report is concerned with the alcoholic—the person for whom the first drink signifies the beginning of a spree which inevitably ends in utter collapse.

"Alcoholics come from all strata of the population insofar as family, background, wealth, and education are concerned."⁴ However, the available evidence would seem to indicate that rates of alcoholism are different for various ethnic groups. "Poles, Irish, and so-called White Americans have high rates; Italian and Greeks have low rates; while among Jews alcoholism is rare. As assimilation to American culture patterns increases, the alcoholism rate (of all ethnic groups) tends to approach the average American rate."⁵

Most alcoholics are between the ages of thirty and fifty-five. Approximately 85% of the known alcoholics are male.⁶ As far as the information goes, it would appear that the rate of alcoholism among adult males is approximately six times the rate among adult females.⁷

At this time it is hazardous to attempt to measure the extent of alcoholism. Until very recently, members of the community have regarded alcoholism either as something to be ashamed of or something to be condemned. Neither attitude is productive of reliable statistics.

However, the available data such as it is, suggests that as a matter of long-term trend, alcoholism in the United States has decreased from 1,248 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population in 1910 to 857 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population in 1945. It should be noted, however, that as a matter of short-term trend, there has been an apparent increase in alcoholism. In 1940, for example, 757 persons per 100,000 adult population suffered from alcoholism; in 1945, this number had risen to 857.⁸

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it may be noted, in 1930 had an estimated 896 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population. By 1944 this number had decreased to 826 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population. For the United States as a whole, there were 671 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population in 1930 and 857 alcoholics per 100,000 adult population in 1945.⁹

The above comparison shows that whereas the rate of alcoholism has increased approximately 28% in the United

States as a whole over the period 1930 to 1945, the rate of alcoholism in Pennsylvania over the period 1930 to 1944 has decreased 7.8%.⁹

Assuming that the Pennsylvania rate of alcoholism has remained fairly constant since 1944, it may be expected that the Commonwealth today has approximately 58,000 alcoholics.

As regards the geographic distribution of alcoholism, it appears reasonably well established that the incidence of alcoholism is greater in cities than in rural areas. For example, the relative frequency of alcoholism in cities with populations of 100,000 and over, is twice the relative frequency in rural areas.¹⁰

Section III

PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND THE REHABILITATION OF THE ALCOHOLIC

Traditionally the attitude of the public toward the alcoholic has been one of contempt. Those who dealt with him either in the capacity of physician or prison official considered the alcoholic hopeless. The attitude of prison officials constantly harassed by unruly guests in "Drunk Row" is succinctly summarized by the warden of a large city prison who gave the prison physician the following advice: "They are hopeless. They are no good. They are moral cowards. They are weaklings. Kid, the only thing we can do is lock the door and throw the key away."¹¹

Functionaries of mental hospitals regarded the alcoholic as "an atrocious and arrogant, pugnacious and irritating, difficult patient."¹² Many psychiatrists concurred in the view of a leader of their profession who summarized his experiences with alcoholics by saying, "We can't do anything with them."¹³

Needless to say, this highly negativistic attitude did not facilitate the rehabilitation of alcoholics, nor did it tend to reduce the cost of alcoholism, which, prior to World War II, was estimated at one billion dollars for the nation as a whole.¹⁴

Toward the end of the thirties it became apparent to groups of citizens that punishment and exhortations had failed to reduce the dimensions of the problem of alcoholism. Between 1938 and 1946 various organizations were formed for the purpose of tackling the problem on different levels. Taking the nation as a whole, between 1938 and 1944 were established, the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol (1938), the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies (1943), the Yale Plan Clinics (1944), and the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism (1944). Alcoholics Anonymous, founded in 1934, began to develop into a national organization in 1938.

These organizations have different objectives and functions. The Research Council on Problems of Alcohol is a national organization which seeks through research and education to bring about a reduction in alcoholism. It provides funds for the establishment of research centers in medical school hospitals where competent scientists may utilize the resources of medicine, public health, physiology, nutrition, psychiatry and psychology in the study of the problem, and makes available to organizations, educators, and other adult groups, condensations of technical and scientific reports for study and discussion. The National Committee for Education on Alcoholism is primarily interested in reorienting public think-

ing with respect to the problem of the alcoholic. It is a basic concept of the Committee that alcoholism is a disease, and that the problem of the alcoholic cannot be attacked effectively unless and until the public at large looks upon him as a sick person. Scientific research on the relation of alcohol to the welfare of man, has been carried on by the Section of Alcohol Studies of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology, Yale University. These findings have been made available to various groups and interested persons through the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies. The Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies has served as a pattern for local educational programs throughout the country. The Yale Plan Clinics—established at Hartford and New Haven in 1944 by the Yale Section of Alcohol Studies—for the diagnosis and guidance of inebriates, have become a pattern for enlightened treatment of the alcoholic which is being followed in various parts of the country under private, civic or State auspices. Alcoholics Anonymous consists of groups of laymen who have had first-hand experience with alcoholism. These groups attempt to rehabilitate the alcoholic by means of group therapy.

In addition to the activities of organized groups, the growth of public and scientific interest in alcoholism is reflected in the fact that in the twelve states listed below, and in the District of Columbia, legislative action has been taken on the problem¹⁵:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Alabama (1945) | Legislation—Commission on Education with respect to Alcoholism created Purpose—Education and Research Appropriation—\$5,000 annually |
| Connecticut (1945) (1947 amended) | Legislation—Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism established Purpose—Treatment and Diagnostic facilities Appropriation—\$200,000 to \$250,000 annually (9% of all fees for permits received by Liquor Control Commission) |
| Louisiana (1948) | Legislation—Research Commission created (Exact title not specified) Purpose—Collect data on need for hospitalization and rehabilitation Appropriation—\$10,000 annually (Tax receipts from beer) |
| Massachusetts (1947) | Legislation—Commission on Alcoholism created Purpose—Make continuous study of treatment and related problems and report annually to legislature Appropriation—\$10,000 annually (All members unpaid except Secretary) |
| Mississippi (1948) | Legislation—Makes provision within State Building Commission Purpose—Provide suitable accommodations at State Hospitals Appropriation—Not specified |
| Nebraska (1947) | Legislation—Makes provision within State Hospitals Purpose—Study of care and treatment; admission to State Hospitals Appropriation—Not specified |
| New Hampshire (1947) | Legislation—Board for Treatment of Inebriates created Purpose—Study, education, and establishment of facilities for diagnosis and rehabilitation. Report biennially to Governor and legislature Appropriation—\$30,000 biennially |
| New Jersey (1945) | Legislation—Committee for Rehabilitation of Alcoholics and Promotion of Temperance. (Bill to establish Bureau on Alcoholism in Department of Health, provide facilities for medical treatment, research, etc. under consideration in 1948 session) Purpose—Survey facilities and make recommendations for rehabilitation Appropriation—\$25,000 annually in 1945 and 1946 (Unexpended balance of \$28,000 on hand) |
| Oregon (1943) | Legislation—Rehabilitation Clinic to be established by Educational Advisory Committee Purpose—Establish and maintain rehabilitation agency and treatment center Appropriation—Not to exceed \$115,000 for 1947-1949 (Monies collected and received by Liquor Control Commission) |

Utah

Legislation—Board to Investigate Causes of Alcoholism established
Purpose—Investigate causes of alcoholism; provide education, and treatment of alcoholics
Appropriation—\$50,000 annually

Virginia (1948)

Legislation—Division of Alcohol Studies and Rehabilitation created in Department of Health
Purpose—Study problem of alcoholism, promote preventive and educational programs, and establish hospital and clinic facilities
Appropriation—\$100,000 annually

Wisconsin (1947)

Legislation—State Board of Alcohol Studies established in Department of Welfare
Purpose—Study and treatment; assist counties in establishing facilities for treatment
Appropriation—\$50,000 (1947), \$100,000 (1948)

District of Columbia

Legislation—Alcoholic Clinic established officially (in operation prior to passage of law)
Purpose—Establish program for medical, psychiatric and other scientific treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics
Appropriation—\$100,000 (Est.) (Funds derived from 10% increase of annual liquor license fees)

¹ Sheldon D. Bacon, "Alcoholism: A Major Social Problem," Reprint from Public Welfare, July 1946 (American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois), p. 2.

² Sheldon D. Bacon, "Alcoholism: Nature of the Problem," Federal Probation, January-March 1947, p. 3.

³ Quoted by C. Nelson Davis, M.D., in "An Approach to the Problem of Alcoholism," Reprint from Delaware State Medical Journal, May 1948.

⁴ Sheldon D. Bacon, "Alcoholism: Its Extent, Therapy, and Prevention," Federal Probation, April-June 1947, p. 25.

⁵ Ibid., p. 25.

⁶ Ibid., p. 24.

⁷ E. M. Jellinek, "Recent Trends in Alcoholism and in Alcohol Consumption," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, June 1947, p. 20, 22.

⁸ Jellinek, op. cit., p. 20, 41.

⁹ Ibid., p. 26, 41.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 23.

¹¹ C. Nelson Davis, M.D., "An Approach to the Problem of Alcoholism," address delivered before the Medical Society of Delaware, October 15, 1947, reprinted in Delaware State Medical Journal, May 1948.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Benson Y. Landis, "Some Economic Aspects of nebrity," Alcohol, Science, and Society (New Haven: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 1945), p. 213.

¹⁵ "Report of Committee to Study Progress Made in Research and Treatment of Alcoholism," September 1948.

Clinical and hospital facilities and research programs are now or soon will be in operation under state auspices in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Educational programs and related activities are in operation in all of the states above listed.

It should be noted that in Pennsylvania the problem of alcoholism was recognized by the organization of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Education on Alcoholism (1945) which is affiliated with the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism. With some modifications designed to take care of peculiar local problems, the Pennsylvania Committee pursues the policies of the National Committee.

In addition, a clinic for alcoholics was established in Philadelphia in 1946. This clinic—which received from the Commonwealth an appropriation of \$50,000 for the biennium 1947-1949—known as the C. Dudley Saul Clinic, St. Luke's and Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia, does research in alcoholism and attempts to facilitate the rehabilitation of alcoholics by means of the so-called "short treatment," which is described in the next section.

Section IV

SHORT TREATMENT

The application of the "short treatment," so-called because it takes place within a span of one week, was devel-

oped at the Saul Clinic by Dr. C. Nelson Davis, and Dr. Thomas K. Rathmell. It should be noted, however, that the application of the "short treatment" is not confined to the Saul Clinic. It is also used at the Knickerbocker Hospital in New York City.

At the Saul Clinic the "short treatment" takes five days and is currently available to alcoholics at a cost of approximately \$75.00 per person. The "short treatment" does not "cure" the alcoholic, but represents one step in his rehabilitation process. The alcoholic who is subjected to the "short treatment" is "sobered up" by the use of the most modern methods known to contemporary medical science, and thoroughly diagnosed for organic and mental ailments and social maladjustments. Briefly, the treatment involves the complete elimination of alcohol, injection intravenously of glucose and vitamin solutions, and the administration of oxygen by mask for twenty minutes every hour for six hours. Whenever possible, the use of sleeping potions is avoided. In addition, the patient is encouraged to participate in educational conferences for five days.

Broadly speaking, the alcoholics passing through the Saul Clinic, or for that matter any clinic, may be divided into two groups. Some alcoholics suffer from organic or mental ailments. Other alcoholics, in the light of contemporary knowledge of medicine and psychiatry, are "normal" except for the alleged fact that they are "sensitive" to alcohol in the sense that the consumption of even so minute a quantity of alcohol as may be contained in the ordinary dose of cough medicine, is certain to lead to a "binge" and collapse. Alcoholics belonging to the first group are referred to appropriate medical practitioners or psychiatrists. Alcoholics who belong in the second group are frankly told that they must avoid the first drink. Whenever possible, the families of all alcoholics are contacted with a view of explaining to them the problems of alcoholics and securing their understanding and co-operation. Successful and sustained rehabilitation of the alcoholic depends in large measure upon the co-operation of his family.

In view of the fact that the Saul Clinic has been in operation but a short time, adequate statistics showing the effectiveness of the treatment are not yet available. However, Dr. C. Nelson Davis reported to the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society that of the patients admitted to the Saul Clinic during the month of June 1946, 60% were found to be dry one month after discharge, and 45% were still dry three months after discharge. He further reported that of the patients admitted during the month of July 1946, 60% were found to be dry one month after discharge, and 37.5% were still dry three months after discharge.¹⁶

To some, the above percentages may seem somewhat discouraging. When passing judgment, however, it is well to remember that this record appears to be better than that of the few general hospitals which admit alcoholics. In addition, it should be pointed out that there is good reason to believe that the record will be improved as scientific research succeeds in discovering the nature of alcoholism.

¹⁶ C. Nelson Davis, M.D., "Experience in Short-Term Hospitalization of the Alcoholic," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol June 1947, p. 59, 60.

REPORT OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENATIONS ON
THE PENNSYLVANIA TAX SYSTEM

BY THE

TAX STUDY COMMITTEE UNDER AUTHORITY
OF ACT OF ASSEMBLY

APPROVED JULY 9, 1947—(P. L. 1468)

FEBRUARY 1, 1949

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Joint State Government Commission transmits herewith a report of the findings and recommendations of the Tax Study Committee on the Pennsylvania Tax System, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 562, Session of 1947, Section 4, which requires that the Commission shall report the results of the investigation to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before February 1, 1949.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February 1, 1949

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Joint State Government Commission:

In accordance with Act No. 562, Session of 1947, Section 4, the Tax Study Committee transmits herewith a report of its findings and recommendations on the Pennsylvania Tax System for submission to his Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ORUS J. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

Tax Study Committee
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
December, 1948

PART I

Commonwealth Business Taxes, "Emergency" Taxes and Emergency Tax Rates, and the County Personal Property Tax.

I. PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CORPORATE TAX STRUCTURE

A. With a view of eliminating excessive administrative discretion in the application of the tax laws, unnecessary compliance costs and unjustifiable double taxation, the Committee recommends the abolition of the following taxes levied for general fund purposes at the indicated rates:

| Tax Bases | Rates | Receipts Fiscal Year Ending 5-31-48 |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Capital stock | 5 mills | \$28.6 millions |
| Corporate franchise | 5 mills | 10.3 millions |
| Corporate loans | 4 mills | 2.0 millions |
| Corporate net income | 4 % | 58.4 ¹ millions |
| Total | | \$99.3 millions |

B. In order to compensate for the general fund revenue loss occasioned by the abolition of the above listed taxes, the Committee recommends the introduction of an alternative base corporate tax at the following rates:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Corporate net income | 6 % |
| Employed Capital | 3 mills |
| Minimum fee | \$25. |

The taxable corporation would be liable in any one year to whichever of these levies produces the highest yield.

It is estimated that at the prevailing corporate income level the alternative base corporate tax, if applied in Pennsylvania at the rates recommended above, will produce the same yield as the taxes, abolition of which is recommended under A, above.

C. The Committee recommends that (1) corporations file only one annual report which shall contain all needed information with respect to the taxes imposed under B hereof, and (2) the statutes providing for the filing of reports with the Secretary of the Commonwealth with respect to corporate capitalization be amended to make it necessary for corporations to file such reports only when the capitalization of the corporation has changed.

¹ Corporate net income tax receipts for May, 1948, were substantially smaller than receipts for June, 1948. For prior years, the reverse was true. Therefore, total receipts for fiscal 1948 are not strictly comparable to total receipts for previous fiscal years.

¹ Amount to be distributed among the counties: \$17,000,000. County net gain: \$7,000,000.

II. PROPOSALS REGARDING "EMERGENCY" OR "TEMPORARY" TAXES

The Committee recommends that the soft drinks tax be abolished and that other taxes and tax rates now classified as "emergency" or "temporary" be retained as a part of the general tax structure.

III. PROPOSED NEW TAXES

A. Investment Income Tax

At the present time securities owned by Pennsylvanians which are issued by a corporation subject to capital stock, corporate franchise and corporate loans taxes are exempt from the county personal property tax which is levied at the rate of four mills upon the capital value of these securities. The capital value of the securities thus taxed by a county is added to the assessed valuation of the taxable real property for the purpose of establishing the county's constitutional debt limit. In 1947, the total yield of the county personal property tax amounted to approximately \$10,400.00.

If the Committee's recommendation for the abolition of corporate loans, corporate franchise, and capital stock taxes is approved by statutory enactment, it may become at least desirable, if not necessary, to amend the county personal property tax law. Failure to amend that law would result in the taxation at the rate of four mills of all securities held by Pennsylvania residents which are now tax-exempt, with the exception of Federal and Pennsylvania bonds.

To meet the situation the Committee suggests either:

1. Permit the taxation of securities now tax-exempt by virtue of the fact that the issuing corporation is subject to capital stock, corporate franchise and corporate loans taxes, but reduce the rate of the county personal property tax from four to two mills, or
2. Abolish the county personal property tax and, in lieu of this levy, impose a Commonwealth tax upon all investment income of Pennsylvania residents, except income derived from Federal, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania municipal securities, at the rate of 4%.

It is estimated that at 1948 income levels, the tax on investment income, exclusive of income derived from Federal, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania municipal securities, would produce approximately \$24,600,000 annually.

The Committee recommends:

1. That a Commonwealth investment income tax be substituted for the county personal property tax because:

- a. During periods of relatively low economic activity capital base taxes, such as the county personal property tax, are unduly burdensome upon all taxpayers but even more so on taxpayers of limited means.
- b. The county personal property tax as administered on the county level is both avoided and evaded.

2. Distribution of the yield from this tax be as follows:

- a. Distribute to each county an amount equal to its average annual collections from the county personal property tax for the period 1943-1947, this distribution would absorb about \$10,000,000 of the estimated annual yield of \$24,600,000.
- b. Distribute an additional \$7,000,000 of this revenue among the counties on the basis of the ratio investment income tax collections within a given county to total investment income tax collections.
- c. Assign the remainder, approximately \$7,600,000, to the Commonwealth for general fund purposes.

The reduction in the borrowing capacity of the counties resulting from the abolition of the county personal property tax presents no insurmountable problem.

B. Tax on Unincorporated Business and Professional Activity:

At present, no Commonwealth taxes are imposed upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity.

The Committee recognizes (for further details see Part II of the Committee's report) that Article IX of the Con-

stitution of Pennsylvania makes it apparently impossible for the Commonwealth to levy a constitutional tax upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity which would permit the deduction of reasonable salary and wage allowances for proprietors, partners and self-employed professionals, therefore the Committee recommends that a tax at the rate of 1½% be imposed for General Fund purposes upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity. The yield of this tax is estimated at \$24,165,000 annually at 1948 income levels.

Effect of Committee Recommendations Upon General Fund Revenues.

The Committee recommends:

Effect on Annual
Commonwealth Revenues
Gain Loss

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| I. The abolition of the present capital stock, corporate franchise, corporate loans and corporate net income taxes, and the substitution therefor of an alternative base corporate tax at the following rates: | | |
| A. Corporate net income 6% | | |
| B. Employed capital — 3 mills | None | None |
| C. Minimum fee—\$25 | | |
| II. The elimination of "emergency tax," "temporary tax," "emergency tax rate" and "temporary tax rate" classifications by the abolition of certain taxes and the retention of others as parts of the general tax structure. | | |
| A. Emergency taxes to be abolished: | | |
| 1. Soft drinks | | \$13,353,000 |
| 2. Corporate net income (treated under 1, above). | | |
| B. Emergency taxes to be retained: | | |
| 1. Cigaret tax | None | None |
| 2. Liquor tax | None | None |
| C. Emergency tax rates to be retained: | | |
| 1. Additional 6 mills gross receipts | None | None |
| 2. Temporary additional malt beverage rates | None | None |
| III. The imposition of the following new taxes: | | |
| A. Investment income 4% (Commonwealth share) | \$7,600,000 ¹ | |
| B. Unincorporated business and professional activity at 1½% | 24,165,000 | |
| | <u>\$31,765,000</u> | <u>\$13,353,000</u> |
| Net Commonwealth gain | | <u>\$18,412,000</u> |

PART II

STATE-LOCAL FISCAL RELATIONS

I. Modification and Clarification of the Powers of Selected Municipal Corporations to Levy Taxes

To assure adequate revenues for the political subdivisions under conditions that will "safeguard and enhance the industrial position of the Commonwealth," the Committee recommends the following changes in existing tax statutes.

A. That Act No. 481, Session of 1947, be amended to authorize local taxation, restricted to residents, at only one level of government—cities, towns, first class townships and boroughs—permissive taxes to be restricted to the following levies:

1. Wage and salary taxes.
2. Per capita taxes.
3. Taxes upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity, provided the General Assembly of 1949 does not elect to impose such a tax at the state level.

The Committee suggests that the General Assembly specify the maximum rates at which the taxes enumerated above may be imposed by cities, towns, first class townships and boroughs.

B. That school districts be restricted by means of general statutes to the imposition of real estate and per capita taxes.

The above recommendation implies that the General Assembly of 1949 not reenact P. L. 733 and P. L. 745, Session of 1947, which authorize the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively, to levy personal property taxes at the maximum rate of four mills and mercantile license taxes at the rate of ½ mill wholesale and 1 mill retail. It further implies that the General Assembly of 1949 not reenact P. L. 728, Session of 1947, which authorize the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively, to levy personal property taxes at the maximum rate of four mills and mercantile license taxes at the rate of ½ mill wholesale and 1 mill retail. It further implies that the General Assembly of 1949 not reenact P. L. 728, Session of 1947, which authorizes the school district of Pittsburgh to levy a per capita tax at the maximum rate of \$5 for "the fiscal year beginning January first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight."

II. The Financing of State-Mandated Local Functions

The Committee recommends that Commonwealth-mandated increases in local governmental costs be financed by means of a broad-based, Commonwealth-imposed tax, properly allocated among the political subdivisions.

At present Article IX of the Constitution of Pennsylvania makes it impossible for the Commonwealth to levy personal income taxes which provide for personal exemptions and graduated rates. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly take appropriate amendment to Article IX of the Constitution under advisement.

The Committee recommends:

A. The imposition of a retail sales and use tax upon the sale at retail of tangible personal property, except food sold for off-premise consumption and such com-

modities as are now subject to Commonwealth excise taxes, at a rate not to exceed 2%.

B. That 75% of the proceeds of this tax be distributed among the school districts in such manner as to assure the financing of Commonwealth-mandated school costs at local tax rates not to exceed 6 mills upon the valuation of locally taxable property; the remaining 25% to be distributed on a population basis among all political subdivisions other than school districts and counties.

It is the purpose of the recommended sales tax to facilitate the financing of Commonwealth-mandated local governmental costs and to compensate for the loss, actual and potential, to political subdivisions occasioned by the limitations upon now existing local taxing powers recommended by the Tax Study Committee and outlined under I, above.

REPORT OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
ON THE PENNSYLVANIA TAX SYSTEM BY THE
TAX STUDY COMMITTEE

Under Authority of Act of Assembly Approved
July 9, 1947 (P. L. 1468)

PART I

FEBRUARY, 1949

ACT OF ASSEMBLY CREATING TAX STUDY COM-
MITTEE AND DIRECTING ITS INVESTIGATION
OF PENNSYLVANIA TAX STRUCTURE

Authorizing the Joint State Government Commission to make a thorough study of the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other states and countries in order to ascertain ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis; providing for the appointment of a tax study committee; authorizing the employment of necessary assistants; prescribing the powers and duties of the committee; and making an appropriation.

Whereas, the existing tax structure of the Commonwealth has been developed on a piecemeal basis with the result that it lacks a scientific and equitable basis.

Whereas, it is frequently represented that our present tax structure unduly burdens industrial enterprise, with the result that new industrial enterprises are deterred from locating in the Commonwealth, and existing industrial enterprises are in an unfavorable competitive position, and

Whereas, increasing demands for government service result in the necessity of raising additional revenue to pay the cost thereof which must not be levied so as to destroy the industrial position of the Commonwealth.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. A committee to be known as the Tax Study Committee is hereby authorized under the Joint State Government Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, ex officio, who shall be chairman thereof, and six other members, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, two by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to study the laws of this Commonwealth and of other states and countries relating to taxation; to investigate systems and methods of taxation in order to provide ways and means of financing the Common-

wealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis and to safeguard and enhance the industrial position of the Commonwealth. The members of the Committee shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed for their living and traveling expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 2. The Committee is hereby authorized to sit at Harrisburg, or elsewhere, within the Commonwealth and to employ a secretary and counsel and such other assistants as may be necessary.

Section 3. Vacancies occurring in the membership shall be filled by appointment by the authority who appointed the members whose place is vacated.

Section 4. The Tax Study Committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the Joint State Government Commission, and the Commission on or before February one, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine shall report the results of its investigation to the Governor and the General Assembly, together with such proposed legislative measures as it deems advisable to carry its recommendations into effect.

Section 5. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the Commission for the purpose of paying the expenses of the members of said Tax Study Committee and the salaries and traveling expenses of its employes for the preparation, editing, printing and distribution of the report of the Commission and any other expenses necessary to be paid on warrants of the Auditor General in favor of the chairman of the Commission, on presentation of his requisition for the same, for the work of the Commission in connection with said tax study.

Approved—The 9th day of July, A. D. 1947, in the sum of \$50,000. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue.

JAMES H. DUFF.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 562.

C. M. MORRISON

Secretary of the Commonwealth

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Joint State Government Commission transmits herewith Part I of a report of the findings and recommendations of the Tax Study Committee on the Pennsylvania Tax System, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 562, Session of 1947, Section 4, which requires that the Commission shall file the report of the Tax Study Committee with the Governor and the General Assembly on or before February 1, 1949.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February 1, 1949

TAX STUDY COMMITTEE

Orus J. Matthews, Chairman
James A. Geltz, Vice Chairman

Appointees of the Governor:

Frank Wilbur Main
Philip Sterling, Esquire

Appointees of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate:

James A. Geltz
Lloyd H. Wood

Appointees of the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Lambert Cadwalader
Warner M. Depuy

Member by Statute:

Orus J. Matthews

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Joint State Government Commission:

In accordance with Act No 562, Session of 1947, Section 4, the Tax Study Committee transmits herewith Part I of a report of its findings and recommendations on the Pennsylvania Tax System for submission to His Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Because of the complexity of the subject matter assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly, it has been decided to present the Committee's report in two parts.

Part 1 reviews Commonwealth business taxes, the county personal property tax which is related to existing corporate taxes, "emergency" taxes and emergency tax rates. Part II, to be submitted subsequently, will survey the area of state-local fiscal relations.

ORUS J. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

Tax Study Committee
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
December, 1948

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Section III. State-Collected Tax on Investment Income

Section IV. Tax on Unincorporated Business and Professional Activity

Section V. "Emergency" and "Temporary" Taxes

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PRECEPTS, FACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

When the General Assembly of 1947 created the Tax Study Committee, it directed the group to recommend to the General Assembly of 1949 "ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis and to safeguard and enhance the industrial position of the Commonwealth."

The legislative mandate has set the course for the Committee's factual explorations and deliberations.

On the one hand, the Committee had no difficulty when attempting to give specific content to the legislative mandate that matters fiscal be placed on "a more scientific basis." The sum and substance of scientific endeavor is the attainment of certitude. Translated into tax language, this means the enactment of tax statutes which facilitate the determination of tax liability with a minimum of discretion on the part of taxpayers and tax gatherers.

On the other hand, the legislative directive that the Committee recommend "ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions on a more equitable basis" presented the members of the Committee with some interpretive difficulties. In a period of rapid economic change such as the present, concepts of equity do not pass unchallenged. Nevertheless, men must somehow manage to agree upon some few basic concepts of equity. In the absence of such agreement, tax systems degenerate into a conglomeration of unrelated levies.

The Committee's recommendations and suggestions are based upon two simple precepts.

First, a worthy public general-purpose expenditure should be financed by means of broad based general taxes. Second, the tax base or bases should be selected to facilitate determination of the tax liability with a minimum of administrative discretion.

Unless the second precept is inseparably joined to the first, tax administrators are apt to usurp the legislative prerogative.

It is the judgment of the members of the Tax Study Committee that the recommendations outlined below will go a long way toward the attainment of the legislative objectives as interpreted by the Tax Study Committee.

I. PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CORPORATE TAX STRUCTURE

A. With a view of eliminating excessive administrative discretion in the application of the tax laws, unnecessary compliance costs and unjustifiable double taxation, the Committee recommends the abolition of the following taxes levied for general fund purposes at the indicated rates:

| Tax Bases | Rates | Receipts Fiscal Year Ending 5/31/48 |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Capital stock | 5 mills | \$28.6 millions |
| Corporate franchise | 5 mills | 10.3 |
| Corporate loans | 4 mills | 2.0 |
| Corporate net income .. | 4 % | 58.4* |
| TOTAL | | \$99.3 millions |

B. In order to compensate for the general fund revenue loss occasioned by the abolition of the above listed taxes, the Committee recommends the introduction of an alternative base corporate tax at the following rates:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Corporate net income | 6 % |
| Employed capital | 3 mills |
| Minimum fee | \$25. |

The taxable corporation would be liable in any one year to whichever of these levies produces the highest yield.

It is estimated that at the prevailing corporate income level the alternative base corporate tax, if applied in Pennsylvania at the rates recommended above, will produce the same yield as the taxes, abolition of which is recommended under A, above.

C. The Committee recommends that (1) corporations file only one annual report which shall contain all needed information with respect to the taxes imposed under B hereof, and (2) the statutes providing for the filing of reports with the Secretary of the Commonwealth with respect to corporate capitalization be amended to make it necessary for corporations to file such reports only when the capitalization of the corporation has changed.

II. PROPOSALS REGARDING "EMERGENCY" OR "TEMPORARY" TAXES

The Committee recommends that the soft drink tax be abolished and that other taxes and tax rates now classified as "emergency" or "temporary" be retained as a part of the general tax structure.

III. PROPOSED NEW TAXES

A. Investment Income Tax

At the present time, securities owned by Pennsylvanians which are issued by a corporation subject to capital stock, corporate franchise and corporate loans taxes are exempt from the county personal property tax which is levied at the rate of four mills upon the capital value of these securities. The capital value of the securities thus taxed by a county is added to the assessed valuation of the taxable real property for the purpose of establishing the county's constitutional debt limit. In 1947, the total yield of the

county personal property tax amounted to approximately \$10,400,000.

If the Committee's recommendation for the abolition of corporate loans, corporate franchise and capital stock taxes is approved by statutory enactment, it may become at least desirable, if not necessary, to amend the county personal property tax law. Failure to amend that law would result in the taxation at the rate of four mills of all securities held by Pennsylvania residents which are now tax-exempt, with the exception of Federal and Pennsylvania bonds.

To meet the situation the Committee suggests either:

1. Permit the taxation of securities now tax-exempt by virtue of the fact that the issuing corporation is subject to capital stock, corporate franchise and corporate loans taxes, but reduce the rate of the county personal property tax from four to two mills, or
2. Abolish the county personal property tax and, in lieu of this levy, impose a Commonwealth tax upon all investment income of Pennsylvania residents, except income derived from Federal, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania municipal securities, at the rate of 4%.

It is estimated that at 1948 income levels, the tax on investment income, exclusive of income derived from Federal, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania municipal securities, would produce approximately \$24,600,000 annually.

The Committee recommends:

1. That a Commonwealth investment income tax be substituted for the county personal property tax because:
 - a. During periods of relatively low economic activity capital base taxes, such as the county personal property tax, are unduly burdensome upon all taxpayers but even more so on taxpayers of limited means.
 - b. The county personal property tax as administered on the county level is both avoided and evaded.
2. Distribution of the yield from this tax be as follows:
 - a. Distribute to each county an amount equal to its average annual collections from the county personal property tax for the period 1943-47;² this distribution would absorb about \$10,000,000 of the estimated annual yield of \$24,600,000.
 - b. Distribute an additional \$7,000,000 of this revenue among the counties on the basis of the ratio investment income tax collections within a given county to total investment income tax collections.
 - c. Assign the remainder, approximately \$7,600,000 to the Commonwealth for general fund purposes.

The reduction in the borrowing capacity of the counties resulting from the abolition of the county personal property tax presents no insurmountable problem.

B. Tax on Unincorporated Business and Professional Activity

At present, no Commonwealth taxes are imposed upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity.

The Committee recognizes (for further details see Part II of the Committee's report) that Article IX of the

Constitution of Pennsylvania makes it apparently impossible for the Commonwealth to levy a constitutional tax upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity which would permit the deduction of reasonable salary and wage allowances for proprietors, partners and self-employed professionals, therefore the Committee recommends that a tax at the rate of 1½% be imposed for General Fund purposes upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity. The yield of this tax is estimated at \$24,165,000 annually at 1948 income levels.

Summary of Part I—General Fund Revenues

The Committee recommends:

| I. The abolition of the present capital stock, corporate franchise, corporate loans and corporate net income taxes, and the substitution therefore of an alternative base corporate tax at the following rates: | Effect on Annual Commonwealth Revenues | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| | Gain | Loss |
| A. Corporate net income—6% | | |
| B. Employed capital—3 mills | None | None |
| C. Minimum fee—\$25 | | |
| II. The elimination of "emergency tax," "temporary tax," "emergency tax rate" and "temporary tax rate" classifications by the abolition of certain taxes and the retention of others as parts of the general tax structure. | | |
| A. Emergency taxes to be abolished: | | |
| 1. Soft drinks | | \$13,353,000 |
| 2. Corporate net income (treated under I, above) | | |
| B. Emergency taxes to be retained: | | |
| 1. Cigaret tax | None | None |
| 2. Liquor tax | None | None |
| C. Emergency tax rates to be retained: | | |
| 1. Additional 6 mills gross receipts | None | None |
| 2. Temporary additional malt beverage rates | None | None |
| III. The imposition of the following new taxes: | | |
| A. Investment income at 4% (Commonwealth share) | \$7,600,000 ^a | |
| B. Unincorporated business and professional activity at 1½% | 24,165,000 | |
| | <u>\$31,765,000</u> | <u>\$13,353,000</u> |
| NET COMMONWEALTH GAIN | | <u>\$18,412,000</u> |

Section I

THE COMMONWEALTH TAX SYSTEM CHANGES IN THE COMMONWEALTH TAX STRUCTURE SINCE 1942

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1948, total Commonwealth general fund tax revenues yielded approximately \$241 million. This was an increase of about \$64 million (36 per cent) over the fiscal year 1947, and an increase of about \$54 million over the fiscal year 1942. In addition to

general fund tax revenues, the Commonwealth also received for general fund purposes, nontax revenues from other sources such as licenses and fees, fines and penalties and institutional and liquor store earnings (totalling nearly \$54 million in fiscal 1948). Revenue from institutions, licenses, fees, etc., and the earnings of the liquor stores are not generally considered as "taxes," although high earnings from the liquor stores constitute the equivalent of an additional liquor tax. General fund revenues from various sources³ for the fiscal year 1948 are shown in Table 1.⁴

Although the Commonwealth's total tax collections have increased substantially during recent years, some of the increase has come without the imposition of new taxes or increases in the rates of old taxes. The total general fund tax revenues increase for fiscal 1948 over fiscal 1947 was \$13 million by the soft drink tax; approximately \$30 million by the doubling of cigarette and malt beverage tax rates; about \$2 million by elimination of the carry-forward and carry-back provisions in the corporate net income tax and the remainder of the increase (approximately \$19 million) from the overall expansion in money income in the national economy.

Taxes on selected products (cigarettes, malt beverages, liquor and soft drinks) occupied a more important position in the general fund tax system in fiscal 1948 than in fiscal 1942. The corporate net income tax now accounts for about one-fourth of total general fund tax revenues.⁵ However, the relative importance of the corporate net income tax yield diminished during fiscal 1948, as compared with fiscal 1947, primarily because of the addition of the soft drinks tax, and the increased rates upon cigarettes and malt beverages.

RELATIONSHIP OF STATE TAX RECEIPTS TO INCOME RECEIVED BY RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

While the Commonwealth's total tax collection in fiscal 1948 were substantially above those of fiscal 1942, they represented a smaller percentage of 1947 (calendar year) income received by residents of Pennsylvania than was the case in fiscal 1942 (based on calendar 1941 income). State tax collections as a percentage of such income by fiscal years, 1941-1948, for Pennsylvania and neighboring states are shown in Table 4.

The data presented in Table 4 indicate that in neighboring states, as well as in Pennsylvania, state tax revenue as a percentage of income of residents has decreased since 1941. The decrease in Pennsylvania was proportionately greater, however, than in any of the neighboring states.

Comparisons of state tax collections as percentage of income of residents are not particularly revealing. Three levels of government—federal, state and local—collect taxes from the typical taxpayer. While it is reasonable to assume that taxpayers with identical taxable incomes will be treated in the same manner for federal tax purposes, regardless of the state in which they reside, the same assumption cannot be made with respect to tax treatment at the state and local level. Local taxes paid by taxpayers with given incomes, or given taxable assets, may vary considerably from state to state. A relatively high ratio of state tax collections to income of residents may indicate that (1) the state government is performing some functions that are performed in other states by

local units, and/or (2) state and local services to citizens are more extensive in the high ratio state. Hence, state and local tax collections as related to income of residents provide more accurate comparisons of tax treatments in the various states than do state tax collections related to income of residents. Table 5 shows the relationships between state and local tax collections and income of residents in Pennsylvania and neighboring states.

COMPARISON OF TAX STRUCTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

Table 6 shows the major sources of tax receipts in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. As has been pointed out, Pennsylvania relies heavily upon taxation of selected products and services and the taxation of business with more than 90 per cent of tax revenues (including motor fuels, but excluding social security revenues) coming from these sources. New York employs personal income tax which accounts for about one-fifth of its revenues. New Jersey does not levy a corporation net income tax, but does impose a corporate franchise tax; New Jersey also collects real property taxes at the state level. Ohio employs a general sales tax which occupies a more important relative position in its tax structure than does the corporation net income tax in Pennsylvania. Maryland has an individual income tax, a general sales tax and a real property tax. West Virginia receives more than half of its state revenue from taxing general sales and occupations.

Table 7 shows state-level tax collections per capita for all states, Pennsylvania and states bordering on Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania state taxes per capita are about 25 per cent lower than the nation's average, and lower than any neighboring state with the exception of New Jersey.

The appraisal of Pennsylvania's tax structure should not rest wholly on data relating to taxes as a proportion of income or per capita tax payments. The impact of a state's tax system on economic activity must also be judged by such criteria as cost of administration, the costs of taxpayer compliance, the uniformity of application among taxpayers similarly situated, the consequences of taxpayer uncertainty resulting from excessive administrative discretion, the impact of state taxes on patterns of production and consumption, and finally, but by no means least important, the adequacy of the state's revenue sources to meet citizen needs for governmental services. The modifications in the Commonwealth's tax structure which are here recommended take cognizance of these criteria.

Section II

CORPORATE TAXES

In the Pennsylvania tax system, taxation of corporate activity is an important source of the Commonwealth's revenue, producing 42 per cent of general fund (tax and nontax) revenues.

A. THE PRESENT CORPORATE TAX STRUCTURE

The characteristics of Pennsylvania's corporate tax system have been detailed elsewhere.⁶ The principal features can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Certain specified types of enterprise whose characteristics do not lend themselves to general tax treatment are taxed under special statute. Im-

portant in this category are blanks and trust companies, subject to the tax on shares but exempt from the corporation net income, capital stock or franchise taxes. Foreign insurance companies are taxed on premiums but are exempt from corporation net income and capital stock assessments. Domestic stock insurance companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at a lower rate on premiums but pay the capital stock and net income tax. Domestic stock life insurance companies pay only the capital stock and the net income tax.

- (2) Railroad and other utility corporations are included within the scope of general corporate taxes in Pennsylvania. Unlike other corporations, however, utilities (electric power and light, telephone and telegraph, etc.) are exempt from local property taxes and liable for an in lieu gross receipts tax. Railroads are subject to a similar gross receipts tax which is in lieu of local property taxes except on terminal property in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
- (3) With no important exceptions other than those described above, all corporations are liable for both a capital stock tax (franchise tax on foreign corporations) and a net income tax.
- (4) In addition, all domestic corporations pay a bonus on the amount of capital stock issued from foreign corporations pay a bonus on the amount of capital employed in Pennsylvania.
- (5) Domestic corporations or foreign corporations with fiscal offices located in Pennsylvania are liable for the corporate loans tax on behalf of Pennsylvania residents.

1. The Corporate Net Income Tax

The corporate net income tax is roughly equivalent in revenue importance to all other taxes paid by corporations. The estimated distribution of tax payments by types of corporate business activities is shown in Table 8. It will be observed that manufacturing corporations in Pennsylvania produce about two-thirds of corporate net income tax receipts. Retail merchandising corporations produce the second largest amount of corporate net income yield.

Since its introduction in Pennsylvania in 1935, the corporate net income tax has been closely geared to Federal concepts of corporate income. At the present time there are, however, three important exceptions to this general rule:

- (1) The Federal government recognizes gains and losses on intangible and tangible property, while Pennsylvania recognizes gains and losses on intangible property, and on tangible property if located within the Commonwealth.
- (2) The Federal government permits corporations a two year carry-back and a two year carry-forward of net operating losses. This carry-back and carry-forward provision was eliminated from the Pennsylvania tax effective as of 1946.
- (3) Income for Federal tax purposes excludes 85% of inter-corporate dividends. Since 1936 Pennsylvania has excluded all dividends from taxation.

The corporation net income tax is an essential and de-

sirable part of the Pennsylvania tax structure. However, the statutory allocation procedure employed in computing the fraction of the base taxable in Pennsylvania tends to discourage the development of merchandising and selling activities in the Commonwealth.

2. Capital Stock and Franchise Tax

The capital stock tax paid by domestic corporations produced 23 per cent of total corporate tax payments to the general fund in Pennsylvania in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1948. The franchise tax on foreign corporations produced 8 per cent of fiscal 1948 corporation tax payments.

Table 8 shows the distribution (estimated on the basis of a sample of 1,028 corporations) of capital stock and franchise tax payments by types of corporate business activities in Pennsylvania in 1947. On the basis of this sample it appears that manufacturing corporations paid about 57 per cent of the capital stock taxes.

Table 9 shows results of a sample survey of the same 1,028 domestic and foreign corporations filing corporation net income and capital stock or franchise tax returns in Pennsylvania for 1947. Column 5 shows the ratio of capital stock or franchise tax payments to net income tax payments by types of corporate business activity. It is apparent that railroad capital stock tax liabilities are greater in relation to net income tax liabilities than for any other types of business enterprise.

Under Pennsylvania statutes the capital stock and franchise tax liability is determined by applying a millage rate (current rate 5 mills) to ". . . actual value in cash." Actual value in cash is determined by taxing officers in the Department of Revenue on the basis of: (1) value indicated or measured by net earnings or by the profit; (2) value indicated or measured by dividends paid; (3) the actual value indicated or measured by the intrinsic value of assets including good will, franchises and privileges after consideration of the amount of indebtedness; (4) average price of capital stock sold during the taxable year. None of these bases of value can be computed without arbitrary assumptions. The taxpayer's judgment may differ from the judgment of the assessing officer with the result that final tax liabilities are very often settled only after protracted negotiation frequently ending in litigation.

Since the settlement of these tax liabilities is dependent on the judgment of taxing officers and taxpayers with respect to "values," non-uniform treatment of corporations similarly situated is likely to result. A more uniform and more prompt determination of tax liability cannot be assured within the framework of the existing capital stock and franchise tax statutes. Negotiation and delay will continue to characterize Pennsylvania's capital stock and franchise tax settlements so long as these statutes remain in force. This increases the Commonwealth's cost of administration and the expense which the taxpayers must assume in order to secure final tax settlement. In addition, uncertainty as to the amount of the tax liability may impede production and investment planning.

The Pennsylvania capital stock tax fails to satisfy many widely recognized requisites of a "good" tax.

3. The Allocation of Interstate Corporate Activity

For the purposes of the net income tax and the franchise tax Pennsylvania's share of interstate corporate activity is determined by use of the "Massachusetts" formula. This formula assigns equal weight to three fractions: the value of tangible property in Pennsylvania divided by the value of all tangible property; wages and salaries paid in Pennsylvania divided by total wages and salaries; and gross receipts assigned to Pennsylvania divided by all gross receipts.

The present Pennsylvania law allows corporations to exclude from the numerator of the gross receipts fraction "those sales negotiated or effected in behalf of the corporation by agents or agencies chiefly situated at, connected with, or sent out from, premises for the transaction of business maintained by the taxpayer outside of the Commonwealth." (P. L. 208, 1935; amended by Act No. 91, 1945.) This determination of gross receipts in accordance with the consummation of sales permits a corporation, most of whose manufacturing activities are conducted in Pennsylvania, to establish an out-of-state sales office, thereby reducing its gross receipts fraction and reducing its Pennsylvania corporate tax liability.

A sample survey of allocation fractions of corporate taxpayers doing business in Pennsylvania reveals that a large number of corporations have gross receipts fractions substantially below the wages and property fractions. This suggests that some corporations engaged in interstate activity have been able, through the operation of present allocation procedures, to reduce the volume of corporate activity attributable to Pennsylvania. Perhaps more important than the loss in Commonwealth revenue, the present definition of sales allocable to Pennsylvania offers positive encouragement to taxpayers to establish sales offices in other states, thus depriving Pennsylvania of economic activity which might otherwise be carried on within the state. The Committee recommends that this encouragement to locate sales offices outside the state be terminated, and that, together with the recommended revision in the method of taxing corporations, a revision be made in the method of computing the gross receipts fraction employed in the allocation of interstate business activity.

B. AN ALTERNATIVE BASE CORPORATE TAX

The taxation of corporate net income should continue to constitute the most important base for determining corporation tax liability in Pennsylvania. This is in keeping with Pennsylvania's successful past practice and also with the successful experience of the Federal government and a large number of states. Corporate net income can be ascertained with a minimum of controversy between the taxpayer and the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania can and should continue to utilize, as far as possible, net income as determined for Federal purposes. This procedure minimizes taxpayer's cost of compliance and greatly simplifies the administrative work of the Department of Revenue since it increases the usefulness of information exchanged with the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

However, where corporate taxation is an important part of the Commonwealth's revenue structure, and

where that taxation depends heavily on net income, the Commonwealth will experience sharp fluctuations in revenue in accordance with changes in the level of national income and employment. A limit may be set to these fluctuations by the addition of a tax base alternative to net income. A convenient base for this purpose is "employed capital," defined as total capital less short term liabilities. A low millage rate should be applied to this base and the taxpayer required to pay the higher amount.

A third alternative should be utilized for purposes of assuring that every corporation contributes a minimum amount to offset the Commonwealth's administrative costs consequent upon the exercise of the privilege of doing business within the state. Twenty-five dollars would seem to be a reasonable minimum payment.

An alternative base corporate tax in Pennsylvania modeled along the lines suggested would require corporations to pay in any one year, whichever of the following levies produces the highest yield:

- (1) a statutory percentage of net income;
- (2) a millage rate imposed upon "employed capital";
- (3) a flat sum of \$25.

Table 10 shows estimates of total yield and the estimated distribution of tax payments by types of business activity resulting from the application of an alternative base franchise tax in Pennsylvania.

These estimates have been computed on the basis of the following assumptions, definitions and rates:

(1) Taxable Corporations—All corporations, joint stock associations and limited partnerships which are now subject to the capital stock and franchise tax in Pennsylvania.

(2) Net Income (taxable at the rate of 6%) (a) as reported to or as ascertained by the federal government, minus all dividends received and excluding gains or losses on the sale of tangible assets; the gains or losses of tangible assets located in Pennsylvania to be added to income as allocated in accordance with the procedure outlined under (4), below. The net income determined in the indicated manner shall be the taxable income of the corporation unless the following computation yields a larger sum: (b) Add to the net income as computed under (a), above, the compensation paid to elected and appointed officers, and to stockholders individually owning in excess of 5% of the corporation's issued stock, deduct from the sum so obtained \$15,000, and multiply the difference by .30; allocate the product on the basis of the procedure outlined under (4), below.

(3) Employed Capital—All assets other than investment in stock of other corporations, minus liabilities which are payable on demand or within one year from the date incurred.

(4) Allocation of Net Income and Employed Capital—Net income and employed capital to be allocated by a three-factor formula which assigns equal weight to each of the following factors:

- a. The value of tangible property located in Pennsylvania divided by the value of all tangible property.
- b. Wages and salaries paid in Pennsylvania divided by total wages and salaries paid.
- c. Gross receipts assignable to Pennsylvania divided by total gross receipts.

The property and wage factors are to be determined in accordance with present Pennsylvania procedure.

The gross receipt factor is to be calculated on the basis of the origin of the services performed or the goods shipped. Receipts from sales of tangible property are to be assigned to Pennsylvania if the property was located within the Commonwealth at the time of sale or if it was not located in the Commonwealth at the time of sale nor at any permanent place of business maintained by the taxpayer outside the state.

Table 10 shows the distribution of the tax liability of corporations engaged in different types of activities if the Committee's plan had been in effect in 1947.

The alternative base corporate tax has marked advantages when compared with Pennsylvania's existing corporation tax structure.

The Tax Study Committee is confident that the change from present methods of taxing corporations to the alternative base method proposed here could be accomplished with a minimum of inconvenience and expense to the taxpayer and to the Commonwealth.

Section III

STATE-COLLECTED TAX ON INVESTMENT INCOME

Pennsylvania residents are currently subject to a county tax of four mills on the market value of certain classes of intangible personal property.

Shares of stock in banks, domestic corporations and foreign corporations which are liable to the capital stock, franchise or shares tax and public loans issued by this Commonwealth, its political subdivisions and the United States are exempt from the county personal property tax.

It has long been recognized that the county taxation of personal property in Pennsylvania is subject to many administrative difficulties. During the years in which the state levied a tax on personal property, the counties frequently employed state assessments rolls. Since the repeal of the state tax, counties have not had recourse to this administrative assistance. Collections of the county personal property tax have varied widely from year to year.⁷ In one case a county has doubled its personal property tax collections within a single year, and, in a few other cases, the yield was cut in half within a year. Ratios of collections to levies show extreme variation among the counties and within the same county over a period of years.⁸

Apart from difficulties of collection, the county personal property tax in Pennsylvania is not uniformly assessed or employed among the several counties.⁹ A comparison of levies in 1947 in Pennsylvania counties generally similar in economic structure and income distribution reveal some marked discrepancies. For example, per capita levies in York County were \$.79, while in Montgomery County they were \$.417. Similarly, Crawford County levies were \$1.03 per capita while Schuylkill County levies were \$.22 per capita.

Not all of the fluctuation in revenue may be attributed to inconsistent administration. The securities of a foreign corporation may be removed from the county tax rolls if that corporation decides to register in Pennsylvania and become subject to Pennsylvania corporate taxes. Or some wealthy individuals may transfer their residence, suddenly depriving the county of a substantial portion of its tax

collections from this source. In short, even if well administered, the personal property tax is an unstable source of county revenue.

In addition, its economic impact is not always satisfactory. A tax on the market value of securities is only indirectly related to the yield from securities. In periods of economic recession the security-holder may receive no dividends, yet still be subject to taxation. Furthermore, a four-mill tax on market value as a comparatively heavy tax burden. For example, the holder of a security of \$100 market value, paying \$4 a year in dividends, would be liable for an annual tax of 40 cents, which is 10 per cent of its yield.

There has been a growing tendency for state legislatures to eliminate the ad valorem assessment of intangible and tangible personal property. Many state and local governments have abandoned ad valorem taxation of intangibles because of the difficulties of assessment and collection, and because state taxation of intangible property on an income basis produces a more equitable distribution of tax burden.

For these reasons, the Committee recommends that (1) the county personal property tax be repealed and that a Commonwealth tax on investment income be substituted therefore; (2) the base of the tax consist of all net rents, royalties and dividends received by Pennsylvania residents and all interest received by Pennsylvania residents with the exception of interest from federal, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania municipal securities; and (3) the tax on investment income be imposed at the rate of 4 per cent. Such a tax would produce estimated revenues of \$24,600,000 annually at 1948 levels of investment income.

The Committee recommends that the proceeds of the investment income tax be distributed as follows:

A. Distribute to each county an amount equal to its average annual collections from the county personal property tax for the period 1943-47¹⁰ which would absorb \$10,000,000 of the estimated annual revenue of \$24,600,000.

B. Distribute an additional \$7,000,000 of this revenue among the counties on the basis of the ratio investment income tax collections within a given county to total investment income tax collections.

C. Assign the remainder of this revenue, approximately \$7,600,000, to the Commonwealth for general fund purposes.

The repeal of the county personal property tax and the substitution of a state-collected tax on investment income would bring about the following improvements in the state-local tax structure in Pennsylvania:

1. Administrative efficiency in the assessment and collection of taxes on personal property would be improved. One collection agency—the Department of Revenue—would be substituted for the collection mechanisms now employed in Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Through an exchange of information with the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue could audit tax returns and determine tax liabilities with a minimum of administrative expense.

2. Intangible taxation in Pennsylvania would be

broadened to include all types of investment income from all sources.

3. The taxation of intangible property would be placed on an income rather than a capital base.

The committee is cognizant of the fact that the removal of personal property from county assessment rolls would reduce the borrowing capacity of Pennsylvania counties. Maximum county indebtedness is now limited to 10 per cent of assessed valuations for county tax purposes. Specifically, for all counties except Philadelphia, no indebtedness in excess of 2 per cent may be incurred without the consent of the electors and total indebtedness may not exceed 7 per cent of assessed valuations unless the increased indebtedness is incurred to purchase or construct waterworks, subways, underground railways, or street railways or the appurtenances thereof.¹¹

Examination of the records of the Department of Internal Affairs reveals that, on a 7 per cent basis, the total debt limit of all counties except Philadelphia was \$551 million in 1947. With a total county debt of \$92 million, there was an unused borrowing capacity of \$459 million. The removal of personal property from the assessment rolls would reduce the unused borrowing capacity to \$328 million.¹²

The reduction in county borrowing capacity occasioned by the removal of personal property from assessment rolls could be rectified by the realistic assessment of real property.

Available evidence suggests that the average ratio of assessed value to market value of Pennsylvania real property does not exceed 50 per cent. Realistic assessment of real property would produce an aggregate unused borrowing capacity of \$721 million after the removal of personal property from county assessment rolls.

The debt limit of Philadelphia, on a 10 per cent basis, was \$341 million in 1947. With a net debt of \$321 million, there was an unused borrowing capacity of \$20 million. The removal of personal property from the assessment rolls, which would reduce the debt limit \$71 million, would eliminate the borrowing capacity. However, realistic assessment of real property (assuming that the present ratio of assessed value to market value is .60) would produce an unused borrowing capacity of \$129 million after the removal of personal property from the assessment rolls.

In addition, the effect on borrowing capacity of removing intangibles from assessment rolls could be offset by constitutional amendment and enabling statute to raise the limit of permitted county borrowing from a maximum of 10 per cent to some higher ratio of assessed values.

Section IV

TAX ON UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

To secure a more uniform application of Commonwealth taxes to all types of business enterprise, the Committee recommends the enactment of a levy on the net income of unincorporated business and professional activity at the rate of one and one-half per cent. The Committee feels that this type of economic activity should make some contribution to the Commonwealth general fund, although

at a lower rate than corporate activity. The advantages of the corporate form, particularly those inherent in the limited liability of stockholders, would appear to justify a higher rate of tax than in the case of unincorporated business and professional activity.

The Committee estimates that, at a one and one-half per cent rate, this tax would yield approximately \$24,165,000 annually at 1948 levels of income. It is recommended that the revenue from this levy be assigned to the general fund of the Commonwealth.

To simplify the administration of this tax the income of unincorporated enterprises and of professionals should be defined in accordance with the concepts employed in the determination of corporate net income. The income derived from interstate operations should be allocated to Pennsylvania in the same manner as the allocation of interstate corporate income.

Section V

"EMERGENCY" OR "TEMPORARY" TAXES

It is anomalous to continue to describe as "emergency" or "temporary" those Commonwealth taxes which now account for 44 per cent of general fund revenues. Because these taxes have been continued as "emergency" measures, they have contributed an element of instability to the tax system. In general, the Committee is opposed to the singling out of any commodity for tax purposes. However, the Committee recommends the continuation of emergency rates and emergency taxes, other than the soft drink tax because: (1) they have come to be an integral and accepted part of the tax system and (2) a substantial group of citizens does not regard these commodities as necessities and therefore approves their taxation as luxuries.

With the exception of the soft drinks tax, "emergency" and "temporary" taxes and tax rates should be made a permanent part of the Commonwealth's tax structure. This will relieve the General Assembly of the necessity for reenactment of a major part of the Commonwealth's tax system at successive sessions of the Legislature.

* Corporate net income tax receipts for May, 1948, were substantially smaller than receipts for June, 1948. For prior years, the reverse was true. Therefore, total receipts for fiscal 1948 are not strictly comparable to total receipts for previous fiscal years.

² See Table 14.

³ Amount to be distributed among the counties: \$17,000,000. County net gain: \$7,000,000.

⁴ By Constitutional amendment, the revenue from the liquid fuels tax must be devoted to highway purposes. See Pennsylvania Constitution, Article IX, Section 18.

⁵ For changes in revenue sources since 1942 see Tables 2 and 3.

⁶ See Table 1.

⁷ For details of coverage, rates, exemptions, and administration see Joint State Government Commission's First Report on the Tax and Financial Problems of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January, 1941; Leighton P. Stradley & I. H. Krekstein, Corporate Taxation and Procedure in Pennsylvania, Chicago, 1940; James J. Mahon, Jr., State Taxation of Corporations in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1948; A Compilation of the Law Regarding the State Taxation, Revenue and Fiscal Affairs, Bulletin No. 28 (Revised), Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau, 1945; S. Leo Ruslander and Frank Wilbur Main, Pennsylvania Corporation Taxes, New York, 1933.

⁸ See Table 11.

⁹ See Table 12.

¹⁰ See Table 13.

¹¹ See Table 14.

¹² The 7 per cent limit except for the purchase or construction of certain public works has been sustained by the court in Borough of Summit Hill vs. Com., Dauphin County, No. 488, 1941, Commonwealth docket.

¹³ Also see Table 15.

TABLE 1

PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL FUND REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1948*

| | Thousands of dollars | Percent ¹ |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| General Taxes: | | |
| Bonus | \$1,815 | .62 |
| Capital Stock, Domestic | 28,586 | 9.70 |
| Capital Stock, Foreign | 10,325 | 3.50 |
| Tax on Shares ¹ | 3,439 | 1.17 |
| Loan Tax | 2,021 | .68 |
| Gross Receipts ² | 5,034 | 1.71 |
| Insurance Premiums | 10,450 | 3.55 |
| Malt Beverages ³ | 25,104 | 8.52 |
| Miscellaneous ⁴ | 1,058 | .36 |
| Total General Taxes | \$87,832 | 29.81 |
| Inheritance Taxes | 22,900 | 7.77 |
| Emergency Taxes: | | |
| Cigarettes | \$37,348 | 12.67 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------|
| Soft Drink ⁵ | 13,353 | 4.53 |
| Corporate Net Income ⁶ | 58,424 | 19.83 |
| Gross Receipts ⁷ | 3,636 | 1.23 |
| Liquor | 17,509 | 5.94 |
| Other Emergency ⁷ | 24 | .01 |
| Total Emergency Taxes | \$130,294 | 44.21 |
| License and Fees | 5,074 | 1.72 |
| Fines and Penalties | 633 | .21 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 2,239 | .76 |
| Institutional Revenue | 8,223 | 2.79 |
| Liquor Store Profits | 37,500 | 12.73 |
| Total General Fund Revenue .. | \$294,695 | 100.00 |

* Source: Pennsylvania Budget Bureau.

¹ Includes tax on stock building and loan associations.² Private bankers, boxing and wrestling, motor transportation and 8 mills on transportation, power and transmission.³ According to statute (Act No. 101, 1947) the present tax rates (biennium 1947-1949) on malt beverages are temporary and double the ordinary rates.⁴ Includes tax on net income of savings fund societies, stock transfer tax, tax on writs, wills and deeds, mercantile license, penalties and interest on general taxes and miscellaneous general taxes.⁵ Includes penalties and interest.⁶ Six mill temporary tax on gross receipts of transportation, power and transmission companies.⁷ Includes state personal property, documentary stamp tax, loans tax, tax on bank shares.

TABLE 2

Pennsylvania General Fund Revenues, Fiscal Years 1942, 1945-1948*

| | 1942 | Fiscal Year Ending May 31 | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| | | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| General Taxes: | | | | | |
| Bonus | 695 | 446 | 704 | 1,895 | 1,815 |
| Capital Stock, Domestic | 23,603 | 23,695 | 22,584 | 22,355 | 28,586 |
| Capital Stock, Foreign | 11,049 | 9,844 | 9,143 | 8,836 | 10,325 |
| Taxes on Shares ¹ | 3,900 | 2,410 | 3,170 | 4,734 | 3,439 |
| Loans Tax | 5,059 | 4,938 | 2,691 | 2,058 | 2,021 |
| Gross Receipts ² | 3,888 | 3,028 | 4,302 | 4,211 | 5,034 |
| Insurance Premiums | 8,424 | 8,362 | 9,296 | 9,450 | 10,450 |
| Malt Beverages ³ | 8,615 | 10,374 | 11,361 | 11,834 | 25,104 |
| Mercantile | 3,872 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ⁴ | 1,655 | 1,769 | 1,492 | 1,226 | 1,058 |
| Total General Taxes | 70,760 | 64,866 | 64,743 | 66,599 | 87,832 |
| Inheritance Taxes | 13,307 | 18,362 | 19,613 | 19,167 | 22,900 |
| Emergency Taxes: | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | 13,727 | 12,322 | 16,882 | 20,988 | 37,348 |
| Gasoline | 16,668 | 11,073 | 1,204 | 4 | ..... |
| Soft Drinks ⁵ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,353 |
| State Personal Property | 9,960 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Corporate Net Income ⁶ | 39,919 | 63,180 | 42,940 | 50,662 | 58,424 |
| Gross Receipts ⁷ | 5,675 | 4,332 | 2,977 | 3,015 | 3,636 |
| Liquor | 10,511 | 13,576 | 14,464 | 16,511 | 17,509 |
| Other Emergency ⁷ | 6,101 | 1,537 | 242 | 99 | 24 |
| Total Emergency Taxes | 102,561 | 106,020 | 78,709 | 91,279 | 130,294 |
| Licenses and Fees | 3,858 | 4,682 | 4,715 | 5,268 | 5,074 |
| Fines and Penalties | 479 | 303 | 359 | 542 | 633 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 2,325 | 2,139 | 2,578 | 4,182 | 2,239 |
| Institutional Revenue | 6,597 | 6,484 | 6,838 | 8,922 | 8,223 |
| Liquor Store Profits | 18,000 | 20,500 | 23,000 | 36,000 | 37,500 |
| Total General Fund Revenue | 217,887 | 223,356 | 200,555 | 231,959 | 294,695 |

* Source: Pennsylvania Budget Bureau.

¹ Includes tax on stock building and loan associations.² Private bankers, boxing and wrestling, motor transportation and 8 mills on transportation, power and transmission.³ According to statute (Act No. 101, 1947) the present tax rates (biennium 1947-1949) on malt beverages are temporary and double the ordinary rates.⁴ Includes tax on net income of savings fund societies, stock transfer tax, tax on writs, wills and deeds, mercantile license, penalties and interest on general taxes and miscellaneous general taxes.⁵ Includes penalties and interest.⁶ Six mill temporary tax on gross receipts of transportation, power and transmission companies.⁷ Includes state personal property, documentary stamp tax, loans tax, tax on bank shares.

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL FUND REVENUES
FISCAL YEARS 1942, 1945-1948* AS PERCENTAGES OF
GENERAL FUND REVENUE

| Type of Tax | Fiscal Year Ending May 31 | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1942 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| General Taxes: | | | | | |
| Bonus | .32 | .20 | .35 | .82 | .62 |
| Capital Stock, | | | | | |
| Domestic | 10.83 | 10.61 | 11.26 | 9.64 | 9.7 |
| Capital Stock, | | | | | |
| Foreign | 5.07 | 4.41 | 4.56 | 3.81 | 3.50 |
| Tax on Shares ¹ .. | 1.79 | 1.08 | 1.58 | 2.04 | 1.17 |
| Loans Tax | 2.32 | 2.21 | 1.34 | .89 | .68 |
| Gross Receipts ² .. | 1.79 | 1.35 | 2.15 | 1.82 | 1.71 |
| Insurance | | | | | |
| Premiums | 3.87 | 3.74 | 4.64 | 4.07 | 3.55 |
| Malt Beverages ³ .. | 3.95 | 4.64 | 5.66 | 5.10 | 8.52 |
| Mercantile | 1.78 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Miscellaneous ¹ ... | .76 | .79 | .74 | .53 | .36 |
| Total General | | | | | |
| Taxes | 32.48 | 29.03 | 32.28 | 28.72 | 29.81 |
| Inheritance Taxes .. | 6.11 | 8.22 | 9.78 | 8,26 | 7.77 |
| Emergency Taxes: | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | 6.30 | 5.52 | 8.42 | 9.05 | 12.67 |
| Gasoline | 7.65 | 4.96 | .60 | ** | .... |
| Soft Drinks ² ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4.53 |
| State Personal | | | | | |
| Property | 4.57 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Corporate Net | | | | | |
| Income ² | 18.32 | 28.29 | 21.41 | 21.84 | 19.83 |
| Gross Receipts ⁶ .. | 2.60 | 1.94 | 1.48 | 1.30 | 1.23 |
| Liquor | 4.82 | 6.08 | 7.21 | 7.12 | 5.94 |
| Other Emergency ¹ | 2.80 | .69 | .12 | .04 | .01 |
| Total Emergency .. | 47.06 | 47.48 | 39.24 | 39.35 | 44.21 |
| Licenses & Fees .. | 1.77 | 2.10 | 2.35 | 2.27 | 1.72 |
| Fines and Penalties | .22 | .13 | .18 | .23 | .21 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Revenue | 1.07 | .96 | 1.29 | 1.80 | .76 |
| Institutional | | | | | |
| Revenue | 3.03 | 2.90 | 3.41 | 3.85 | 2.79 |
| Liquor Store Profits | 8.26 | 9.18 | 11.47 | 15.52 | 12.73 |
| Total General | | | | | |
| Fund Revenue .. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

* Source: Pennsylvania Budget Bureau.

Less than .01 per cent.

¹ Includes tax on stock building and loan associations.

² Private bankers, boxing and wrestling, motor transportation and 8 mills on transportation, power and transmission.

³ According to statute (Act No. 101, 1947) the present tax rates (biennium 1947-1949) on malt beverages are temporary and double the ordinary rate.

⁴ Includes tax on net income of savings fund societies, stock transfer tax, tax on writs, wills and deeds, mercantile license, penalties and interest on general taxes and miscellaneous general taxes.

⁵ Includes penalties and interest.

^e Six mill temporary rate on gross receipts of transportation, power and transmission companies.

⁷ Includes state personal property, documentary stamp tax, loans tax, tax on bank shares.

TABLE 4

| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Pennsylvania | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| New York | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| New Jersey | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Ohio | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Maryland | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 ¹ |
| West Virginia | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 |

* Revenues are for fiscal years, Income Payments for previous calendar year. Fiscal years end June 30 of given year for Maryland, New Jersey and West Virginia. Fiscal year ends May 31 in Pennsylvania and March 31 in New York. Ohio fiscal year ends December 31 of previous year.

¹ Maryland levied general Sales Tax effective July 1, 1947. Maryland's total tax yield rose 49% over 1947.

Source: Income: Survey of Current Business, August 1948. Revenue: State Finances—U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 5

| State and Local Tax Revenues as Percentages of Total Income of Pennsylvanians and Residents of Neighboring States, 1941-1946* | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Pennsylvania | 9.5 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| New York | 12.2 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| New Jersey | 11.6 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Ohio | 9.9 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Maryland | 8.8 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| West Virginia | 10.6 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 |

* State revenues for the fiscal years, local revenues and income payments for previous calendar years. Fiscal years end June 30 of given year for Maryland, New Jersey and West Virginia. Fiscal year ends May 31 in Pennsylvania and March 31 in New York. Ohio fiscal year ends December 31 of previous year.

Source: Income: Survey of Current: Business, August, 1948. State Revenue: State Finances—U. S. Bureau of Census. Local Revenue: National Industrial Conference Board.

TABLE 6

Major Sources of State Tax Revenue as Percentages of Total Tax Revenue
in Pennsylvania and Neighboring States, 1941, 1944 and 1948

[illegible]

TABLE 6) Continued)

| Type of Tax | Ohio | | | Maryland | | | West Virginia | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 1941 | 1944 | 1948 | 1941 | 1944 | 1948 | 1941 | 1944 | 1948 |
| General Sales or Gross Receipts | 28.2 | 28.7 | 35.9 | .0 | .0 | 22.9 | 51.1 | 63.5 | 59.0 |
| Selected Commodities and Services | 21.8 | 26.2 | 21.2 | 22.4 | 27.7 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 11.1 |
| Motor Vehicle Fuels | 25.6 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 26.6 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 21.5 | 14.5 | 16.1 |
| Licenses and Privileges | 20.0 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 18.7 | 17.7 | 12.4 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 11.8 |
| Individual Income | .0 | .0 | .0 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 3.4 | .2 | .0 |
| Corporation Net Income | .0 | .0 | .0 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 3.9 | .0 | .0 | .0 |
| Property | 3.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 12.9 | 8.3 | 3.4 | .5 | .3 | .2 |
| Deaths and Gifts | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 | .8 | 1.1 |
| Miscellaneous | .0 | .0 | .0 | .6 | .6 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .7 |
| All Tax Revenue | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: State Finances—U. S. Bureau of Census.

TABLE 7

State Tax Collections, Selected States, Total Amounts and Per Capita, 1948

| Name of State | Total Tax Collections Excluding Unemployment Compensation Tax (in millions) | Population July 1, 1947 (estimated) | Total Tax Collections Per Capita |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| All states | \$6,807 | 142,553,000 | \$47.75 |
| Pennsylvania | 375 | 10,512,000 | 35.67 |
| New York | 703 | 14,165,000 | 49.63 |
| New Jersey | 159 | 4,627,000 | 34.36 |
| Ohio | 348 | 7,675,000 | 45.34 |
| West Virginia | 91 | 1,882,000 | 48.35 |
| Maryland | 103 | 2,139,000 | 48.15 |

Source: Columns (1) and (2) U. S. Bureau of the Census, State Tax Collections in 1948 (State Finances: 1948, No. 4), Washington, D. C., August, 1948. Column (3) computed.

TABLE 8

Pennsylvania Corporate Tax Liabilities by Types of Business Activity, as Per Cent of Total Collections, 1947

| Type of Business Activity | Income Tax | Capital Stock or Franchise Tax | Income Tax Plus Capital Stock or Franchise Tax |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (1) Mining | 4.40% | 6.96% | 5.30% |
| (2) Manufacturing | 66.27 | 56.75 | 62.89 |
| (3) Public Utilities (excluding railroads) .. | 1.44 | 2.93 | 1.97 |
| (4) Wholesale Trade | 6.05 | 5.54 | 5.87 |
| (5) Retail Trade | 11.84 | 9.90 | 11.16 |
| (6) Service | 4.19 | 3.25 | 3.86 |
| (7) Finance | 1.09 | 2.04 | 1.42 |
| (8) Real Estate | .99 | 1.61 | 1.21 |
| (9) Construction | 1.76 | 1.44 | 1.65 |
| (10) Agriculture | .08 | .08 | .09 |
| (11) Miscellaneous | .19 | .10 | .15 |
| (12) Railroads | 1.70 | 9.40 | 4.43 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Based on a study of 1,028 corporation tax returns filed with the Department of Revenue.

Note: The sample of 1,028 corporation tax returns, which provides the basis for the estimates, was selected from the files of the Department of Revenue. The processing techniques applied by the Department to various categories of returns affected somewhat their availability for sampling. It was therefore necessary to divide the tax returns with respect to their position in the taxing process. The returns at different stages of processing were not strictly homogeneous with respect to income size and in some cases were not completely available for sampling. About 3 per cent of the returns in all but one group were selected at random as far as the filing system of the Department of Revenue permitted.

Because of the small number of companies involved the sampling technique was not applied to railroads. The 139 companies represent all railroads and affiliated companies operating in Pennsylvania.

The nature of the filing system of the Department of Revenue made it impossible to test the sample by statistical methods. However the result of alternative computations tends to establish the reliability of the yield estimates.

TABLE 9

Pennsylvania Corporate Tax Liabilities by Types of Business Activity, 1947

(Based on Sample of 1,028 Corporations)

| Type of Business Activity | Number of Corporations | Income Tax Liability | Capital Stock or Franchise Tax Liability | Ratio of Capital Stock or Franchise Tax to Income Tax |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Mining | 39 | \$70,206 | \$60,740 | .87 |
| 2. Manufacturing | 303 | 1,056,840 | 495,744 | .47 |
| 3. Public Utility (excluding railroads) .. | 40 | 22,938 | 25,605 | 1.12 |
| 4. Wholesale | 76 | 96,463 | 48,378 | .50 |
| 5. Retail | 143 | 188,719 | 86,497 | .46 |
| 6. Service | 97 | 66,858 | 28,382 | .42 |
| 7. Finance | 51 | 17,435 | 17,830 | 1.02 |
| 8. Real estate | 97 | 15,902 | 14,052 | .88 |
| 9. Construction | 27 | 23,141 | 12,613 | .45 |
| 10. Agriculture | 8 | 1,356 | 698 | .51 |
| 11. Miscellaneous | 8 | 3,022 | 846 | .28 |
| 12. Railroads | 139 | 1,214,910 | 3,671,627 | 3.02 |

Source: Tax returns filed with Department of Revenue. See Note, Table 8.

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 10
Estimated Yield of Alternative Base Corporate Tax, 1947

| Type of Business Activity | Total No. of Corps. in Sample | Taxable on Income at Rate of .06 | | Taxable on Employed Capital at Rate of .003 | | Taxable at Minimum Amount of \$25 | | Total Amount of Tax | Per Cent of Total Tax |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | No. of Corps. | Amount of Tax | No. of Corps. | Amount of Tax | No. of Corps. | Amount of Tax | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. Mining | 39 | 18 | \$85,117 | 10 | \$39,338 | 11 | \$275 | \$124,730 | 4.94 |
| 2. Manufacturing | 303 | 197 | 1,462,520 | 69 | 87,465 | 37 | 925 | 1,550,910 | 61.37 |
| 3. Public Utilities (excluding railroads) ... | 40 | 17 | 33,576 | 12 | 12,624 | 11 | 275 | 46,475 | 1.84 |
| 4. Wholesale Trade | 76 | 54 | 143,781 | 13 | 2,784 | 9 | 225 | 146,790 | 5.81 |
| 5. Retail Trade | 143 | 99 | 282,449 | 24 | 4,174 | 20 | 500 | 287,123 | 11.36 |
| 6. Service | 97 | 57 | 98,167 | 22 | 7,088 | 18 | 450 | 105,705 | 4.18 |
| 7. Finance | 51 | 26 | 24,891 | 11 | 4,046 | 14 | 350 | 29,287 | 1.16 |
| 8. Real Estate | 97 | 28 | 20,035 | 39 | 12,536 | 30 | 750 | 33,321 | 1.32 |
| 9. Construction | 27 | 18 | 41,294 | 4 | 3,846 | 5 | 125 | 45,265 | 1.79 |
| 10. Agriculture | 8 | 5 | 2,029 | 2 | 63 | 1 | 25 | 2,117 | .08 |
| 11. Miscellaneous | 8 | 1 | 4,533 | .. | .... | 7 | 175 | 4,708 | .19 |
| 12. Railroads | 139 | 23 | 910,372 | 89 | 5,826,735 | 27 | 675 | 6,737,782 | 5.96 |
| Total Corporations | 1028 | | | | | | | | |
| Per Cent of Total ... | | | 87.89 | | 12.04 | | .16 | | 100.00 |

Source: Computed from tax returns filed with the Department of Revenue.
See Note, Table 8.

TABLE 11
Personal Property Tax Collections, Selected Counties, 1938-1947
(In thousands of dollars)

| Counties | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Allegheny | \$2,292.7 | \$2,301.7 | \$2,308.3 | \$1,910.4 | \$1,694.7 | \$1,559.4 | \$1,624.8 | \$1,707.0 | \$2,007.7 | \$1,932.1 |
| Berks | 256.5 | 245.8 | 239.2 | 227.4 | 207.6 | 191.9 | 188.5 | 188.6 | 212.3 | 208.9 |
| Clarion | 31.3 | 30.2 | 28.6 | 25.3 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 27.3 | 24.6 |
| Dauphin | 167.7 | 168.8 | 160.4 | 158.1 | 138.8 | 140.7 | 151.2 | 182.5 | 119.2 | 130.3 |
| Lackawanna | 263.3 | 207.5 | 184.1 | 150.3 | 129.5 | 131.3 | 121.4 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 136.0 |
| Luzerne | 287.0 | 89.9 | 262.9 | 259.0 | 170.5 | 141.1 | 143.5 | 142.8 | 160.5 | 148.5 |
| Montgomery | 1,272.7 | 947.9 | 1,161.2 | 1,095.3 | 884.0 | 905.3 | 1,065.2 | 1,082.7 | 1,322.1 | 1,341.2 |
| Northumberland ... | 56.0 | 56.4 | 53.6 | 48.5 | 43.4 | 41.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 37.8 | 42.4 |
| Philadelphia | 3,704.9 | 3,374.1 | 3,276.3 | 2,950.5 | 2,604.5 | 2,396.7 | 2,524.3 | 2,651.9 | 3,036.7 | 2,868.7 |
| Snyder | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Susquehanna | 30.5 | 15.2 | 18.7 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 9.2 |
| Venango | 227.3 | 229.0 | 226.9 | 194.4 | 146.2 | 137.5 | 178.2 | 195.1 | 238.7 | 210.7 |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

TABLE 12
Ratio of Personal Property Tax Collections to Personal Property Tax Levies, Selected Counties, 1938-1947

| Counties | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | Average Ratio |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Allegheny | 93% | 88% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 94% | 95% | 94% | 95% | 94% |
| Berks | 91 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 98 | 98 | 94 |
| Clarion | 103 | 108 | 95 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 94 | 95 | 99 | 94 | 98 |
| Dauphin | 95 | 94 | 96 | 101 | 98 | 107 | 114 | 150 | 99 | 114 | 107 |
| Lackawanna ... | 98 | 77 | 70 | 75 | 65 | 94 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 88 |
| Luzerne | 100 | " | 122 | 132 | 102 | 94 | 97 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 104 |
| Montgomery ... | 131 | 89 | 104 | 104 | 94 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 100 | 99 | 101 |
| Northumberland | 92 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 96 | 91 | 108 | 96 |
| Philadelphia ... | 103 | 93 | 102 | 100 | 94 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Snyder | 83 | 89 | 91 | 97 | 100 | 90 | 90 | 78 | 131 | 93 | 94 |
| Susquehanna .. | 167 | 74 | 103 | 91 | 94 | 100 | 95 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 101 |
| Venango | 94 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 96 |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.
" Not available.

TABLE 13
County Personal Property Tax Levies
Per Capita, 1947

| Counties | Dollars Per Capita | Counties | Dollars Per Capita |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Adams | \$.34 | Juniata | \$.17 |
| Allegheny | 1.31 | Lackawanna | .60 |
| Armstrong | .21 | Lancaster | .75 |
| Beaver | .24 | Lawrence | .50 |
| Bedford | .20 | Lebanon | .47 |
| Berks | .87 | Lehigh | .88 |
| Blair | .30 | Luzerne | .35 |
| Bradford | .56 | Lycoming | .63 |
| Bucks | 1.16 | McKean | 1.71 |
| Butler | .89 | Mercer | .64 |
| Cambria | .21 | Mifflin | .26 |
| Cameron | .70 | Monroe | 1.04 |
| Carbon | . ^a | Montgomery | 4.17 |
| Centre | .47 | Montour | .31 |

| | | | |
|------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Chester | 1.95 | Northampton | .85 |
| Clarion | .68 | Northumberland .. | .33 |
| Clearfield | .29 | Perry | .19 |
| Clinton | .46 | Philadelphia | 1.34 |
| Columbia | .25 | Pike | 1.21 |
| Crawford | 1.03 | Potter | .18 |
| Cumberland | .54 | Schuylkill | .22 |
| Dauphin | .58 | Snyder | .08 |
| Delaware | 1.73 | Somerset | .27 |
| Elks | .38 | Sullivan | .12 |
| Erie | .56 | Susquehanna | .29 |
| Fayette | .23 | Tioga | .38 |
| Forest | .18 | Union | .40 |
| Franklin | .59 | Venango | 3.41 |
| Fulton | .02 | Warren | 1.28 |
| Greene | .30 | Washington | .42 |
| Huntingdon | .27 | Wayne | .40 |
| Indiana | .05 | Westmoreland | .56 |
| Jefferson | .34 | Wyoming | .35 |
| | | York | .79 |

^a Not available.
Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

TABLE 14
County Personal Property Tax Collections
1943-1947
(In thousands of dollars)

| Counties | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | Average |
|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Adams | \$19.6 | \$15.5 | \$14.8 | \$14.3 | \$15.7 | \$16.0 |
| Allegheny | 1,559.4 | 1,624.8 | 1,707.0 | 2,007.7 | 1,931.1 | 1,766.0 |
| Armstrong | 18.7 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 16.2 | 17.7 |
| Beaver | 37.1 | 41.3 | 43.0 | 46.1 | 38.9 | 41.3 |
| Bedford | 10.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 8.8 |
| Berks | 191.9 | 188.5 | 188.6 | 212.3 | 208.9 | 198.0 |
| Blair | 44.0 | 44.8 | 42.7 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 45.4 |
| Bradford | 24.8 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 29.8 | 28.8 | 27.1 |
| Bucks | 130.1 | 129.2 | 132.2 | 162.7 | 158.3 | 142.5 |
| Butler | 65.9 | 67.1 | 73.8 | 85.8 | 81.9 | 74.9 |
| Cambria | 44.6 | 42.3 | 47.0 | 51.4 | 44.2 | 45.9 |
| Cameron | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Carbon | 17.5 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 17.9 | ¹ | 16.8 |
| Centre | 21.6 | 19.9 | 22.7 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 22.5 |
| Chester | 213.0 | 233.8 | 255.6 | 287.2 | 274.1 | 252.7 |
| Clarion | 18.7 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 27.3 | 24.6 | 22.5 |
| Clearfield | 22.9 | 25.1 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 21.1 | 23.0 |
| Clinton | 13.6 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.0 |
| Columbia | 15.6 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 14.4 |
| Crawford | 61.9 | 71.4 | 76.6 | 89.8 | 79.9 | 75.9 |
| Cumberland | 44.9 | 41.6 | 45.6 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 43.6 |
| Dauphin | 140.7 | 151.2 | 182.5 | 119.2 | 130.3 | 144.8 |
| Delaware | 493.7 | 537.3 | 538.9 | 655.1 | 685.2 | 582.0 |
| Elk | 13.8 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 14.4 | 14.8 |
| Erie | 128.0 | 117.4 | 128.5 | 139.5 | 126.0 | 127.9 |
| Fayette | 35.6 | 33.3 | 31.6 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 36.9 |
| Forest | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.3 |
| Franklin | ¹ | 42.0 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 42.5 | 40.4 |
| Fulton | 1.4 | .7 | .6 | .4 | .5 | .7 |
| Greene | 14.3 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.0 |
| Huntingdon | 11.4 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| Indiana | 12.1 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 |
| Jefferson | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 19.1 | 16.8 | 16.3 |
| Juniata | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Lackawanna | 131.3 | 121.4 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 136.0 | 135.1 |
| Lancaster | 196.6 | 180.2 | 171.4 | 180.4 | 170.7 | 179.9 |
| Lawrence | 53.1 | 47.6 | 49.3 | 51.2 | 46.7 | 49.6 |
| Lebanon | 43.4 | 41.6 | \$38.8 | \$39.4 | \$40.3 | \$40.7 |
| Lehigh | 157.7 | 154.4 | 157.4 | 173.3 | 168.4 | 162.2 |
| Luzerne | 141.1 | 143.5 | 142.8 | 160.5 | 148.5 | 147.3 |
| Lycoming | 59.5 | 60.0 | 57.2 | 64.9 | 61.3 | 60.6 |
| McKean | 68.1 | 79.5 | 85.0 | 102.9 | 93.9 | 85.9 |
| Mercer | 56.4 | 59.8 | 68.2 | 86.9 | 66.2 | 67.5 |
| Mifflin | ¹ | | ¹ | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.2 |
| Monroe | 32.0 | 31.9 | 30.1 | 41.1 | 32.7 | 33.6 |

TABLE 14 (Continued)

| Counties | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | Average |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Montgomery | 905.3 | 1,065.2 | 1,082.7 | 1,322.1 | 1,341.2 | 1,143.3 |
| Montour | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Northampton | 127.2 | 133.4 | 137.8 | 155.0 | 154.5 | 141.6 |
| Northumberland | 41.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 37.8 | 42.4 | 40.0 |
| Perry | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Philadelphia | 2,396.7 | 2,524.3 | 2,651.9 | 3,036.7 | 2,868.7 | 2,695.7 |
| Pike | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Potter | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Schuylkill | 55.2 | 52.2 | 48.4 | 49.6 | 45.7 | 50.2 |
| Snyder | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Somerset | 19.1 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 18.2 |
| Sullivan | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Susquehanna | 11.4 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 9.2 | 10.4 |
| Tioga | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Union | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Venango | 137.5 | 178.2 | 195.1 | 238.7 | 210.7 | 192.0 |
| Warren | 39.7 | 43.7 | 44.9 | 54.4 | 49.4 | 46.4 |
| Washington | 78.7 | 83.7 | 84.8 | 93.1 | 83.4 | 84.7 |
| Wayne | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| Westmoreland | 116.0 | 115.8 | 118.6 | 157.4 | 190.3 | 139.6 |
| Wyoming | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| York | 135.4 | 129.7 | 145.3 | 152.7 | 155.2 | 143.6 |
| Total | \$8,508.0 | \$8,984.7 | \$9,352.0 | \$10,733.7 | \$10,368.1 | \$9,607.3 |

Source: County Financial Report—Department of Internal Affairs.

1 Not available.

TABLE 15

Effect of Removal of Personal Property from Assessment Rolls
on Borrowing Capacity of Counties, 1947
(In thousands of dollars)

| Counties (1) | Borrowing Capacity (7 Per Cent Basis) (2) | Loss in Borrowing Capacity by Removal of Intangibles (7 Per Cent Basis) (3) | Borrowing Capacity After Removal of Intangibles (7 Per Cent Basis) (4) | Borrowing Capacity After Removal of Intangibles (10 Per Cent Basis) (5) |
|------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Adams | \$1,516.2 | \$257.4 | \$1,258.8 | \$1,790.7 |
| Allegheny | 98,158.8 | 33,970.9 | 64,187.9 | 121,049.9 |
| Armstrong | 3,928.9 | 293.7 | 3,635.2 | 5,138.3 |
| Beaver | 7,157.0 | 721.0 | 6,436.0 | 9,870.6 |
| Bedford | 1,153.7 | 131.6 | 1,022.1 | 1,499.3 |
| Berks | 14,803.6 | 3,718.8 | 11,084.8 | 17,528.7 |
| Blair | 5,957.6 | 780.1 | 5,177.5 | 7,277.1 |
| Bradford | 1,814.7 | 482.4 | 1,332.3 | 1,903.3 |
| Bucks | 8,663.5 | 2,451.6 | 6,211.9 | 5,355.7 |
| Butler | 5,626.1 | 1,398.8 | 4,227.3 | 6,172.5 |
| Cambria | 9,256.1 | 840.9 | 8,415.5 | 11,651.1 |
| Cameron | 277.3 | 87.7 | 189.6 | 270.8 |
| Carbon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Centre | 1,744.7 | 428.8 | 1,315.9 | 1,836.4 |
| Chester | 12,790.0 | 4,867.8 | 7,922.2 | 4,414.6 |
| Clarion | 1,186.6 | 458.2 | 728.4 | 1,040.6 |
| Clearfield | 1,472.3 | 433.6 | 1,038.7 | 1,483.9 |
| Clinton | 1,060.5 | 283.6 | 776.9 | 1,135.6 |
| Columbia | 2,208.7 | 223.8 | 1,984.9 | 2,847.3 |
| Crawford | 4,414.4 | 1,399.3 | 3,015.1 | 4,345.9 |
| Cumberland | 4,284.9 | 746.3 | 3,538.6 | 5,188.3 |
| Dauphin | 10,435.0 | 2,004.4 | 8,430.6 | 12,614.7 |
| Delaware | 31,225.4 | 11,911.0 | 19,314.4 | 28,716.1 |
| Elk | 855.9 | 239.3 | 616.6 | 897.1 |
| Erie | 10,641.5 | 1,984.2 | 8,657.3 | 12,609.8 |
| Fayette | 5,766.4 | 760.7 | 5,005.7 | 6,953.3 |
| Forest | 118.9 | 16.0 | 102.9 | 153.2 |
| Franklin | 3,183.1 | 747.3 | 2,435.8 | 2,412.4 |
| Fulton | 168.2 | 4.9 | 163.3 | 233.6 |
| Greene | 3,059.9 | 240.2 | 2,819.7 | 4,028.2 |
| Huntingdon | 1,561.5 | 194.1 | 1,367.4 | 1,957.1 |
| Indiana | 1,829.8 | 64.0 | 1,765.8 | 2,958.7 |
| Jefferson | 1,540.6 | 300.8 | 1,239.8 | 1,856.2 |
| Juniata | 383.5 | 46.7 | 336.8 | 481.1 |
| Lackawanna | 12,782.8 | 2,709.8 | 10,073.0 | 14,757.2 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lancaster | 13,077.8 | 2,854.6 | 10,223.2 | 14,667.4 |
| Lawrence | 5,736.4 | 853.7 | 4,882.7 | 7,000.4 |
| Lebanon | 5,211.5 | 688.9 | 4,522.6 | 6,496.0 |
| Lehigh | 12,088.4 | 2,979.6 | 9,108.8 | 13,739.2 |
| Luzerne | 19,197.3 | 2,574.6 | 16,622.7 | 24,281.1 |
| Lycoming | 3,602.8 | 1,087.2 | 2,515.6 | 3,669.9 |
| McKean | 4,124.5 | 1,666.7 | 2,457.8 | 3,414.8 |
| Mercer | 4,447.1 | 1,186.2 | 3,260.9 | 4,961.0 |
| Mifflin | 1,430.1 | 192.4 | 1,237.7 | 1,748.1 |
| Monroe | 1,824.3 | 526.5 | 1,297.8 | 1,875.6 |
| Montgomery | 45,976.8 | 23,453.4 | 22,523.4 | 31,977.8 |
| Montour | 374.5 | 78.7 | 295.8 | 435.6 |
| Northampton | 8,870.8 | 2,651.7 | 6,219.1 | 10,202.5 |
| Northumberland | 2,934.4 | 689.2 | 2,245.2 | 3,319.0 |
| Perry | 828.7 | 71.9 | 756.8 | 1,081.2 |
| Pike | 907.9 | 152.4 | 755.5 | 1,079.9 |
| Potter | 404.7 | 53.2 | 351.5 | 502.1 |
| Schuylkill | 7,294.3 | 825.5 | 6,468.8 | 9,167.8 |
| Snyder | 518.0 | 26.6 | 491.4 | 719.4 |
| Somerset | 2,111.6 | 378.6 | 1,733.0 | 2,679.5 |
| Sullivan | 234.2 | 15.8 | 218.4 | 313.4 |
| Susquehanna | 1,025.6 | 164.0 | 861.6 | 1,373.9 |
| Tioga | 1,104.3 | 220.3 | 884.0 | 1,265.1 |
| Union | 742.6 | 136.6 | 606.0 | 865.8 |
| Venango | 6,164.7 | 3,759.4 | 2,405.3 | 3,527.5 |
| Warren | 2,656.2 | 881.0 | 1,775.2 | 2,541.9 |
| Washington | 10,212.8 | 1,555.9 | 8,656.9 | 12,998.7 |
| Wayne | 1,304.9 | 197.1 | 1,107.8 | 1,582.5 |
| Westmoreland | 14,175.9 | 3,042.7 | 11,133.2 | 15,809.9 |
| Wyoming | 718.1 | 94.3 | 623.8 | 878.9 |
| York | 8,468.6 | 2,716.0 | 5,752.6 | 8,478.9 |
| Total | \$458,798.2 | \$130,974.4 | \$327,823.8 | \$495,084.1 |

¹ Not available.

Source: Computed from data reported to the Department of Internal Affairs.

REPORT OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA TAX SYSTEM BY THE TAX STUDY COMMITTEE

Under Authority of Act of Assembly, Approved
July 9, 1947 (P. L. 1468)

PART II

FEBRUARY, 1949

ACT OF ASSEMBLY CREATING TAX STUDY COM- MITTEE AND DIRECTING ITS INVESTIGATION OF PENNSYLVANIA TAX STRUCTURE

Authorizing the Joint State Government Commission to make a thorough study of the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other states and countries in order to ascertain ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis; providing for the appointment of a tax study committee; authorizing the employment of necessary assistants; prescribing the powers and duties of the committee; and making an appropriation.

Whereas, the existing tax structure of the Commonwealth has been developed on a piecemeal basis with the result that it lacks a scientific and equitable basis.

Whereas, it is frequently represented that our present tax structure unduly burdens industrial enterprise, with the result that new industrial enterprises are deterred from locating in the Commonwealth, and existing industrial enterprises are in an unfavorable competitive position, and

Whereas, increasing demands for government service result in the necessity of raising additional revenue to pay the cost thereof which must not be levied so as to destroy the industrial position of the Commonwealth.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. A committee to be known as the Tax Study

Committee is hereby authorized under the Joint State Government Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, ex officio, who shall be chairman thereof, and six other members, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, two by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to study the laws of this Commonwealth and of other states and countries relating to taxation; to investigate systems and methods of taxation in order to provide ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis and to safeguard and enhance the industrial position of the Commonwealth. The members of the Committee shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed for their living and traveling expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 2. The Committee is hereby authorized to sit at Harrisburg, or elsewhere, within the Commonwealth and to employ a secretary and counsel and such other assistants as may be necessary.

Section 3. Vacancies occurring in the membership shall be filled by appointment by the authority who appointed the members whose place is vacated.

Section 4. The Tax Study Committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the Joint State Government Commission and the Commission on or before February one, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine shall report the results of its investigation to the Governor and the General Assembly, together with such proposed legislative measures as it deems advisable to carry its recommendations into effect.

Section 5. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, is

hereby appropriated to the Commission for the purpose of paying the expenses of the members of said Tax Study Committee and the salaries and traveling expenses of its employees for the preparation, editing, printing and distribution of the report of the Commission and any other expenses necessary to be paid on warrants of the Auditor General in favor of the chairman of the Commission, on presentation of his requisition for the same, for the work of the Commission in connection with said tax study.

Approved—The 9th day of July, A. D. 1947, in the sum of \$50,000. I withhold my approval from the commander of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue.

JAMES H. DUFF.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of Act of the General Assembly No. 562.

C. M. Morrison,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Joint State Government Commission transmits herewith Part II of a report of the findings and recommendations of the Tax Study Committee, on the Pennsylvania Tax System, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 562, Session of 1947, Section 4, which requires that the Commission shall file the report of the Tax Study Committee with the Governor and the General Assembly on or before February 1, 1949.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February, 1949

TAX STUDY COMMITTEE

Orus J. Matthews, Chairman
James A. Geltz, Vice Chairman

Appointees of the Governor

Frank Wilbur Main
Philip Sterling, Esquire

Appointees of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate:

James A. Geltz
Lloyd H. Wood

Appointees of the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Lambert Cadwalader
Warner M. Depuy

Member by Statute:

Orus J. Matthews

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Joint State Government Commission:

In accordance with Act No. 562, Session of 1947, Section 4, the Tax Study Committee transmits herewith Part II of a report of its findings and recommendations on the

Pennsylvania Tax System for submission to His Excellency, the Honorable James H. Duff, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Part I, previously submitted, reviewed state business taxes, the county personal property tax, which is related to existing corporate taxes, and "emergency" taxes and emergency tax rates. Part II, which completes the report of the Tax Study Committee's findings and recommendations, surveys the area of state-local fiscal relations.

ORUS J. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

Tax Study Committee
Harrisburg Pennsylvania
December 1948

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PRECEPTS, FACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The General Assembly of 1947 directed the Tax Study Committee to recommend to the General Assembly of 1949 "ways and means of financing the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon a more scientific and equitable basis and to safeguard and enhance the industrial position of the Commonwealth."

Part I of the Committee's report presents tax measures calculated to assure the financing of the Commonwealth in conformity with the legislative mandate. Part II deals with the financing of the Commonwealth's political subdivisions, exclusive of local highway financing because Act No. 12-A, Session of 1947, amending the Act of May 29, 1945, assigned the subject to another committee.

The Tax Study Committee's recommendations relating to the financing of the political subdivisions are based upon the following broad precepts, facts and considerations:

1. If the industrial position of the Commonwealth is to be safeguarded and enhanced, local taxing powers must be so defined as to give reasonable assurance that effectiveness of productive processes will not be impaired thereby.

2. Continued reliance upon real property taxation as the principal source of local revenue is no longer practical and equitable; increasing resistance to the taxation of real property has developed in large measure by virtue of the inadequate and inequitable assessment practices. Even should these practices be completely corrected, real property, as an object of local taxation will not, within sound economic limitations, produce adequate revenues necessary to meet the present minimum needs of local government.

Faced with the need for additional local revenues, and cognizant of the fact that the taxation of real estate has reached the limit, the General Assembly of 1947 passed Act No. 481. However, it is the judgment of the Committee that this act violates the principle outlined in 1, above.

To assure adequate revenues for the political subdivisions under conditions that will safeguard and enhance the industrial position of the Commonwealth, the Committee recommends the following modifications in the prevailing fiscal relations between the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions.

I. MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF THE POWERS OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES TO LEVY TAXES

The Committee recommends:

- A. That all school districts be restricted, by means of general statutes, to the imposition of real estate and per capita taxes. This will entail that the General Assembly of 1949 not reenact P. L. 733 and P. L. 745, Session of 1947, which authorize the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively, to levy personal property taxes at the maximum rate of four mills and mercantile license taxes at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill wholesale and 1 mill retail. It will entail also that the General Assembly of 1949 not reenact P. L. 728, Session of 1947, which authorizes the school district of Pittsburgh to levy a per capita tax at the maximum rate of \$5 for "the fiscal year beginning January first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight."
- B. That Act No. 481, Session of 1947, be amended to allow permissive taxation, restricted to residents, at only one level of local government—cities, towns, first class townships and boroughs—permissive taxes to be restricted to the following:
 1. Wage and salary taxes
 2. Per capita taxes
 3. Taxes upon the income derived from unincorporated business and professional activity, provided the General Assembly of 1949 does not elect to tax such income at the state level.
- C. The Committee suggests that the General Assembly specify the maximum rates at which the taxes enumerated under B, above, may be imposed.

II. THE FINANCING OF STATE-MANDATED LOCAL FUNCTIONS

The Committee recommends that Commonwealth-mandated increases in local governmental costs be financed by

means of a broad-based, Commonwealth-imposed tax, properly allocated among the political subdivisions.

At present, Article IX of the Constitution of Pennsylvania makes it impossible for the Commonwealth to levy personal income taxes which provide for personal exemptions and graduated rates.

The Committee recommends that the General Assembly take under advisement appropriate amendment to Article IX.

The Committee recommends the imposition of a retail sales and use tax, upon tangible personal property, except food sold for off-premise consumption and commodities now subject to Commonwealth excise taxes, at a rate not to exceed 2%. It is the purpose of this proposed tax to facilitate the financing of Commonwealth-mandated local governmental costs and to compensate for the loss, actual and potential, to political subdivisions occasioned by the limitations recommended by the Committee and outlined under I, above.¹

The Committee further recommends that 75% of the proceeds of this tax be distributed among the school districts in such manner as to assure the financing of Commonwealth-mandated school costs at local tax rates not to exceed 6 mills upon the valuation of locally taxable real estate; the remaining 25% to be distributed on a population basis among all political subdivisions other than school districts and counties.

Section I

PERMISSIVE LOCAL TAXATION

Under Authority of Act No. 481 (P. L. 1145, June 25, 1947)

Since the end of World War II, the major fiscal problem confronting state and local governments throughout the country has been the inadequacy of local government revenue to meet the increasing demand for services at increased costs. Most state governments have been able to enjoy more or less automatic increases in tax revenue resulting from higher levels of economic activity. This has not been true of local governments because of their heavy dependence, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, upon real property taxes.

There are several reasons why the real property tax in Pennsylvania has become an increasingly unsatisfactory and inadequate source of local revenue.

(1) There has been a wide variation of assessment practices resulting in inequitable assessment of many classes of property.

(2) There is considerable evidence to indicate that assessed valuations have tended to lag behind market values.

(3) There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of tax exempt real property.

Faced with the need for additional local revenues, and cognizant of the fact that the taxation of real property has reached the limit, the General Assembly of 1947 enacted legislation authorizing permissive local taxation.

Act No. 481 (P. L. 1145, June 25, 1947) authorizes certain political subdivisions of the state to levy taxes on any and all subjects not taxed by the Commonwealth. The political subdivisions included within the scope of the act are the 2nd, 2nd A and 3rd class cities, boroughs, towns, first class townships and school districts of the

2nd, 3rd and 4th class. All counties and second class townships are outside the scope of the act, as are the City of Philadelphia and the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Supplemental local taxing powers were authorized for Philadelphia under legislation passed in 1932 and for the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by legislation in 1947.

Of the state's 5,173 political subdivisions, 3,588 were granted additional taxing authority. Act 481 prohibits the levy of taxes on gross receipts from utility service companies subject to regulation by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission and provides that the total amount of additional taxes levied cannot exceed the maximum permissible yield on real estate subject to taxation within the jurisdiction.

Table I shows the political subdivisions authorized to levy taxes under Act No. 481 and the number of such subdivisions which have adopted new levies as of December 1, 1948. In the short period since the enactment of Act No. 481, about 20 per cent of the political subdivisions authorized to impose such new taxes have done so. Third class cities have used the taxing powers most extensively; about 16 per cent of the boroughs and somewhat less than 20 per cent of the school districts have adopted such new taxes as of this date.

Table 2 shows the type of permissive taxes which have been enacted as of December 1, 1948, classified according to political subdivisions. Per capita taxes have had widespread adoption; severance taxes on coal and other natural resources and amusement or admissions taxes are being utilized extensively. Examination of the taxes so levied as reported to the Department of Internal Affairs reveals that most political subdivisions have levied one additional tax, although about one-fifth of those reporting have imposed two taxes and one school district has imposed six new taxes. A wide range of tax rates is established by the levies; no "typical" rate seems to predominate.

It is hazardous to estimate the revenue importance of the levies imposed under authorization of Act No. 481. Few of the political subdivisions have filed yield estimates with the Department of Internal Affairs, and in any event operating experience has been too limited in most instances to permit accurate determination of probable revenues. However, external evidence suggests that yields have been adequate to hold down the level of real estate taxes in many political subdivisions.

A review of the operations of Act No. 481 reveals a number of unfortunate consequences. The first of these is the problem resulting from the overlapping territorial boundaries. Act No. 481 gives tax preference to the political subdivisions of the taxpayer's residence by providing that the taxpayer can deduct from similar tax liabilities imposed elsewhere, the taxes paid to the political subdivision wherein he resides. Under a recent decision (Lackawanna County Common Pleas No. 11, September Term, 1948) coterminous municipalities and school districts may levy the same tax. These provisions have complicated employer compliance by requiring the employer to withhold and return to a number of jurisdictions the taxes due on wage and salary disbursements. Disputes between local governments over priority to the right to tax and overlapping of tax jurisdictions have met with some public disapproval. There is ample justification for

the enactment of amendments which at least will limit permissive taxation to one level of government.

The variety and complexity of some of the taxes which have been enacted has provoked just criticism of Act No. 481. A few political subdivisions have imposed an employer's tax at rates ranging from \$3 to \$15 for each employee. Several units have imposed stamp taxes on real estate conveyances and deeds, generally at a 1 per cent rate. Another political subdivision has levied a tax of 7c per ton on the loading of ashes and cinders. Severance taxes have been levied at rates ranging from 1c to 10c per ton of coal.

The local revenue structure of Pennsylvania has been complicated by new taxes. Local political subdivisions have created many new collection mechanisms, some of doubtful efficiency. Taxpayer cost of compliance with local taxing laws has increased and taxpayers face considerable uncertainty as to the type and rate of tax which may be imposed at any time by local governments.

When evaluating the experience under Act No. 481, it should be noted that, thus far, the taxes levied pursuant to the authority of this act have been imposed under conditions of exceedingly high employment and income levels. Even now levies have been enacted which place certain business enterprises at economic disadvantage. Without restrictive amendments, the situation may be expected to become more serious. Under less favorable economic conditions, the present authority of permissive taxation may well be used to establish "protected" economic areas which restrict the free flow of goods within the Commonwealth.

Act No. 481 should be amended to eliminate the objectionable consequences of its operation, and to prohibit the levying of taxes which may impair the productive processes of the Commonwealth. The principle of permissive local taxation should be retained in Pennsylvania, but its application limited to specified taxes at specified maximum rates. Permissive taxation should be made available to only one level of government, namely cities, towns, boroughs and first class townships. The authority of these municipalities to tax non-residents employed within their jurisdiction should be removed. These amendments would eliminate the imposition of taxes on the same taxable by more than one political subdivision, simplify the tax structures, and reduce taxpayer uncertainties.

The Tax Study Committee recommends that cities, towns, boroughs and first class townships should be given authority to levy at specified maximum rates taxes on wages and salaries, per capita taxes and taxes on the net income of unincorporated business and professional activity, the latter, however, only in the event that the Commonwealth does not impose a state tax on this base. This, together with the enactment of a Commonwealth tax on investment income, as recommended in Part I, would broaden the Pennsylvania tax base to include all types of income: corporate and investment income, taxable at the state level; wages and salary income, taxable at the local level; unincorporated business and professional income, taxable at either the state or local level.

The proposed amendments to Act No. 481 should make a substantial contribution to the adequate and rational financing of local governments in Pennsylvania.

The Committee recommends that all school districts be restricted, by means of general statutes, to the imposition

of real estate and per capita taxes. This may be accomplished by limiting the use of permissive taxes to cities, towns, boroughs and first class townships, and by not reenacting P. L. 733 and P. L. 745, Session of 1947, which authorize the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to levy personal property taxes at the maximum rate of 4 mills and mercantile taxes at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill wholesale and 1 mill retail. It will also be necessary that the General Assembly not reenact P. L. 728, Session of 1947, which authorizes the school district of Pittsburgh to levy a per capita tax at the maximum rate of \$5 for "the fiscal year beginning January first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight."

Section II

FINANCING OF STATE-MANDATED LOCAL FUNCTIONS

The use of permissive taxing authority under Act No. 481 by almost 20 per cent of Pennsylvania school districts is a rough measure of the revenue needs faced by these districts. The Commonwealth can assist school districts, through grants-in-aid, with revenues derived from Commonwealth imposed taxes.

At the present time Article IX of the Constitution prohibits the levy of personal income taxes with exemptions and graduated rates. This is a limitation of the state's taxing powers, and may be removed by appropriate amendment.

The Committee recommends the imposition of a retail sales and use tax on tangible personal property, except food sold for off-premise consumption, and commodities now subject to Commonwealth excise taxes, at a rate not to exceed two per cent. The taxation of retail sales at the rate of two per cent would make available to the Commonwealth additional revenue of approximately \$90 million annually, at 1948 levels of economic activity.

The additional revenue produced by a sales tax at a rate of 2 per cent would permit the Commonwealth to facilitate the financing of state-mandated local school costs, and compensate for the loss to political subdivisions, actual and potential, resulting from the proposed amendments to Act No. 481. The Committee recommends that 75 per cent of the yield from the sales tax, which, at rate of 2

per cent, would amount to an estimated \$67.5 million, be distributed among school districts in such a manner as to assure the financing of Commonwealth-mandated schools costs at school district tax rates not to exceed 6 mills on the assessed valuation of locally taxable real estate. The remaining 25 per cent of the yield from the sales tax at a 2 per cent rate—estimated at \$22.5 million at 1948 levels of economic activity—should be distributed on the basis of population among all political subdivisions other than school districts and counties. This will provide estimated additional revenue of \$2.14 per capita for all cities, boroughs, towns and townships.

The adoption of the Tax Study Committee's recommended revisions in the pattern of state-local finance in Pennsylvania will greatly simplify tax administration for the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions.

¹ The imposition of a retail sales and use tax would establish in Pennsylvania a broad base tax which might be used to finance other contingencies, such as the soldiers' bonus.

² For present wage and salary tax rates and per capita tax rates see Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 1

Pennsylvania Political Subdivisions Authorized to Levy Taxes Under Act No. 481 and Number Imposing Permissive Taxes, December 1, 1948

| Type of Political Subdivision | Number in State | Number Imposing Permissive Taxes |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Cities Class 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cities, Class 2A | 1 | 1 |
| Cities, Class 3 | 46 | 34 |
| Boroughs | 934 | 148 |
| Township, Class I | 61 | 16 |
| Town | 1 | 1 |
| School Districts | 2,544 | 477 |
| Total | 3,588 | 678 |
| Political Subdivisions excluded from Act No. 481.. | 1,585 | |
| Total Pennsylvania Political subdivisions | 5,173 | |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

TABLE 2

Pennsylvania Permissive Taxes Classified by Political Subdivision and Type of Levy, December 1, 1948

| Type of Political Subdivision | Total Political Subdivisions Levying New Taxes | Per Capita | Severance Resources | Amusements | Wages & Salaries | Mechanical Devices | Mercantile License | Deed Transfer | Occupation | Other ⁷ |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Cities, Class 2 ¹ | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cities, Class 2A ² | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cities, Class 3 ³ | 34 | 3 | .. | 23 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Boroughs ⁴ | 148 | 30 | 15 | 67 | 30 | 47 | 5 | 3 | .. | 9 |
| Townships Class 1 ⁵ | 16 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Town ⁶ | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| School Districts | 477 | 190 | 146 | 59 | 100 | 19 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| Total | 678 | 225 | 167 | 154 | 137 | 73 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 28 |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

¹ Pittsburgh.

² Scranton.

³ Forty-six cities with population less than 135,000.

⁴ Nine hundred and thirty-four political subdivisions.

⁵ Population more than 300 persons per square mile.

⁶ Bloomsburg.

⁷ Includes personal property tax, sign and billboard tax, trailer tax, manufacturer's tax, employer's tax and miscellaneous taxes.

TABLE 3

Rates of Wage and Salary Taxes Imposed Under Authority of Act
No. 481, as of December 1, 1948

| Type of Political Subdivision | Total Number of Political Subdivisions Levying Wage and Salary Taxes | Rates at Which Wage and Salary Taxes Are Levied | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------|------|------|-----|--|
| | | .20% | .33% | .50% | .70% | 1% | |
| | | .25% | .35% | .65% | .75% | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | |
| Cities, 2A Class | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Cities, 3rd Class | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Boroughs | 30 | 3 | 5 | 5 | .. | 17 | |
| Townships, 1st Class | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| School Districts, 2nd Class | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| School Districts, 3rd Class | 22 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 4 | |
| School Districts, 4th Class | 76 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 46 | |
| Total | 137 | 7 | 13 | 31 | 14 | 72 | |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

TABLE 4

Rates of Per Capita Taxes Imposed Under Authority of
Act No. 481, as of December 1, 1948

| Type of Political Subdivision | Total Number of Political Subdivisions Levying Wage Taxes | Per Capita Tax Rates | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|------|-----|------|
| | | \$1.00 | \$2.50 | \$4.00 | \$7.00 | \$10.00 | \$1 | | |
| | | \$1.50 | \$3.00 | \$5.00 | \$7.50 | \$12.00 | Male | \$2 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | Number of Political Subdivisions Levying Taxes at Rates Indicated Above | | | | | | (10) |
| | | | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| Cities, 3rd Class | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Boroughs | 30 | 4 | 8 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Townships, 1st Class | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| School Districts, 2nd Class | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| School Districts, 3rd Class | 36 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| School Districts, 4th Class | 154 | 18 | 29 | 78 | 9 | 19 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total | 225 | 25 | 51 | 112 | 11 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA SURVEY HEARINGS

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to Act No. 380, 1939, P. L. 1084, Section 2 (e), the Joint State Government Commission undertook to gather information concerning such legislative acts pertaining to the functions of the City and County of Philadelphia as it deemed might be useful to the General Assembly.

Public hearings were held in the City of Philadelphia on July 19 and December 15, 1948, to afford citizens an opportunity to present their views, facts and proposals, looking toward the improvement of the administrative machinery to the extent that the same may be dealt with by law.

At its meeting on February 1, 1949, the Joint State Government Commission took the following action:

"That this Commission transmit to the Legislature

its record relating to Philadelphia, and that having transmitted the record to the Legislature, inquiries upon the part of the Commission concerning Philadelphia cease and terminate unless the Legislature requests future action."

Pursuant to the foregoing action, there is transmitted herewith said record, consisting of:

1. Transcript of hearing July 19, 1948.
2. Transcript of hearing December 15, 1948.
3. Pamphlet entitled "Philadelphia's Management," Committee of 15, 1948.
4. "A Plan to Complete the Consolidation of the City and County of Philadelphia" submitted by the Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pa.
5. Pamphlet: "How to Modernize Philadelphia's Government."
6. Letter of Mr. Thomas Evans dated December 3, 1948, enclosing pamphlet entitled "Demand for Action," September, 1948.
7. Statement submitted by Richardson Dilworth.
8. Statement submitted by Negro Citizens' Legal Committee.

9. Letter dated January 20, 1949, from Walter P. Miller, Jr., Chairman, Committee of 70, (two enclosures).
10. Letter dated January 25, 1949, from William Barclay Lex, Chairman, Subcommittee on Elections, Committee of 70.
11. Letter dated January 28, 1949, from Mr. Thomas P. McHenry, County Commissioner of Philadelphia County.
12. Joint State Government Commission "Summary of Philadelphia City-County Government Survey" dated February 1, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
PHILADELPHIA SURVEY

Hearing Held July 19, 1948
Hotel Warwick, Philadelphia

ATTENDANCE

Executive Committee, Joint State Government Commission.

Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman.

Hon. Hiram G. Andrews.

Hon. Charles H. Brunner, Jr.

Hon. John H. Dent.

Hon. Baker Royer.

Hon. John M. Walker.

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director, Joint State Government Commission.

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics.

Persons Appearing:

Mr. Herman Schwartz, Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Morton Witkins, Chairman of Philadelphia County Commissioners.

Mr. Arthur Kauffman, President, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. H. Jerome Jaspan, Member of Pennsylvania Senate.

Mr. James Allen Montgomery, Jr., President, Bureau of Municipal Research.

Mr. Arthur Binns, Chairman, Committee of Fifteen.

Dr. Charlton F. Chute, Executive Director, Philadelphia Committee, Pennsylvania Economy League.

Mr. Robert J. Patterson, Bureau of Municipal Research.

Mr. Harry K. Butcher, Executive Director, Committee of 70.

Mr. Richardson Dilworth.

Mr. James A. Finnegan, Chairman, Philadelphia Democratic City Committee.

Mr. Joseph S. Clark, Americans for Democratic Action.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

First, I would like to introduce the members of the Executive Committee of the Joint State Government Commission. The Joint State Government Commission is a legislative fact-finding agency of the Pennsylvania legislature. We are here going to make a survey and appraisal of the acts under which the City and County of Philadelphia function. The Commission is aware that this isn't a new problem; it dates back to the Consolidation Act of 1854, was dealt with in the Constitution of 1874 and the City Charter Act of 1919, as amended.

Our present problem is to determine whether any changes are needed in the basic laws, and before scheduling the first scheduled witness, I would like to call on Mr. Herman Schwartz, Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

Senator Heyburn, I might say that I am instructed by Frank Truscott, City Solicitor, to appear on behalf of our department. The mayor has asked us to offer to the Commission our full cooperation, and we will be very happy to do any research, to make any study or inquire with any group that this commission may desire. We would like to be helpful, and we will be very glad to do anything to help.

MR. MORTON WITKIN:

Gentlemen, on behalf of the county commissioners, and as Chairman of that body, I would request that the commissioners be furnished with a transcript of the testimony that is taken at our meetings from time to time. We also offer to you any possible cooperation that we may be able to give to this commission.

That transcript, if given to us, would prevent us from the necessity of being constantly present at these meetings. If, after your testimony is complete, we have anything to say, we will at that time request an opportunity so to do; if not, we will so inform you.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

The first scheduled witness is Mr. Arthur Kauffman.

MR. DAVIS:

Will you give your name, business address, state your organization or groups represented, and then we may proceed?

MR. KAUFFMAN:

Arthur C. Kauffman, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. My business address is 9th and Chestnut Streets.

Senator Heyburn, distinguished members of this commission, ladies and gentlemen:

PRESENTATION BY ARTHUR C. KAUFFMAN

President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce before the State Government Commission at Warwick Hotel, July 19, 1948.

For the purpose of simplification and the saving of your time five outstanding civic organizations have joined hands and asked us to represent them today in presenting to you a governmental reorganization program that we unanimously believe will enable Philadelphia to operate more efficiently and more economically. These five organizations, representing a cross section of business, civic and professional people, neighborhood groups and individuals, and having a background of many years in study and research for better government, have cooperated in formulating this program. I am glad to have this opportunity to present to the Commission the heads of these organizations and their key staff members, who will be delighted to answer any questions that you may have later on in the proceedings.

These gentlemen are (and I wish they would stand as I call their names:)

Bureau of Municipal Research

James Allen Montgomery, Jr., President.

Robert J. Patterson (staff).

Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia

Clement V. Conole, General Manager.

Leonarl A. Drake, Economist.

Paul A. Howe, Assistant Manager, Civic Development Bureau.

Wilfred Jordan, Manager, Civic Development Bureau.

Citizens Council on City Planning

Allen Mitchel, President.

Walter M. Phillips, Former President.

S. B. Zisman, Executive Director (staff).

Committee of Seventy

Walter P. Miller, Jr., Chairman.

Sidney B. Dexter, Treasurer.

Harry K. Butcher, Executive Director (staff).

Philadelphia Committee of Pennsylvania Economy League

Alexander Biddle, Chairman.

Dr. Charles F. Chute, Executive Director (staff).

I should like to make clear to the Commission that these groups are composed of public spirited citizens who are unselfishly devoting their time, energies and money in the sole interest of making a contribution toward a better Philadelphia—they have no selfish ax to grind and, as a matter of fact, for a great many years these citizens and and business groups in Philadelphia have been working on and have been able to effect a number of improvements in the government of the city and county. During this period, thorough studies have been made of a great many additional measures which are necessary and desirable for this city, and especially for this reason we are all gratified that the Joint State Government Commission is conducting hearings on the legislation that is necessary to bring about these further solutions of Philadelphia's problems. In order that we may assist the Commission in gaining a proper perspective on the tremendous number of measures which might be proposed, we have spent some time in coordinating the relative needs for improvements. In our presentation today we are purposely concentrating on certain recommendations which we consider basic revisions that are essential to the governmental structure of our city.

We are well aware that there are a great many remedial measures which should be enacted by the State Legislature for the welfare of Philadelphia's government, and we are cognizant of the fact that at this time there is a special group, known as the Committee of Fifteen, which is making operational analyses of every city and county department.

We feel sure that as a result of these studies a great many recommendations for enactment of legislation to correct deficiencies in government will result. We are confident that the Committee of Fifteen will make a valuable contribution, and we are pleased that all of the groups for which I have the honor of speaking, are represented on, and are cooperating wholeheartedly with, the Committee of Fifteen in its work. Philadelphia is united as never before in a determined movement to remove the obstacles in the path of civic betterment—and because of this rejoices in the purpose of and ultimate assistance toward

achieving these objectives that we know we shall receive from the Joint State Government Commission.

May we say at this time that there are other important measures which would aid in the development of business and commerce in this city which we would like to bring to your attention at a later date. However, because of the limitation of time, and to facilitate matters for you and for us, today we wish to focus the entire attention of your commission on these four basic recommendations which we believe to be of paramount importance:

1. CITY-COUNTY CONSOLIDATION

We feel it is illogical, inefficient and fundamentally unsound to have two governments within the same geographical limits. We, therefore, recommend abolition of the County of Philadelphia as a political unit, and the transfer of the offices and functions to the City of Philadelphia, with provision for the tightening of central appropriating authority. We recognize that this would require an amendment to the constitution, and although we know that this cannot be immediately forthcoming, we feel it is imperative that the wheels be set in motion in the next legislature and pushed vigorously to conclusion. This action will permit the city of Philadelphia to effect such merger of functions as seem necessary under a central head. We are under the impression that you gentlemen are reasonably familiar with the matter, so we will not dwell on it at this time, but we will be glad to answer your questions later.

2. HOME RULE

It has long been apparent that some revisions are necessary to our city charter, and doubtlessly others will become obvious through studies now under way. For example, there is little doubt in anyone's mind that more stringent financial control is required in Philadelphia to avoid the recurrence of questionable practices which have been disclosed in recent months. We feel definitely that Philadelphia should be permitted to draft, adopt, amend, and revise its charter, subject to those limitations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which must necessarily be imposed.

We understand, of course, that it would be necessary to have certain restrictions relating to: (1) registration of voters and conduct of elections, (2) public schools, (3) subjects of taxation, (4) condemnation of property, (5) filing and collection of tax claims and sale of property for delinquent taxes, (6) limitations on the incurring of debt, and (7) public health. We strongly urge that an enabling act, under the provisions of Section 1 of Article XV of the State Constitution, should be enacted in the next Legislature to provide such home rule.

3. DEBT STABILIZATION

We have observed for many years a wide fluctuation in the debt limit of the City of Philadelphia. This wide variation is due to the fact that our present debt limit for a fiscal year is based upon 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property for that one year. It is our experience that the personal property assessments vary widely from year to year, and that in years when a substantial borrowing capacity is necessary to provide improvement within the city the real estate assessment is low. In the 1947 Legislature, a proposed

constitutional amendment known as Joint Resolution No. 2 was passed.

This resolution provides for stabilization of the city's debt limit at 12½ per cent of the average annual assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last 10 years. This would tend to maintain the debt limit on an even keel and provide borrowing capacity in a year when assessed valuations are low. It should be noted that under this new formula the unstable personal property assessment is eliminated as a base. We urge the second passage of this proposed constitutional amendment at the next legislature, so that it can go before the voters.

4. CONSOLIDATION OF FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRATION COMMISSION AND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

We have a most unorthodox and antiquated procedure in Philadelphia for the administration and conduct of our elections through the existence of both a Registration Commission and a County Board of Elections. As a result, there is a lack of integration of records and considerable difficulty in the enforcement of election laws through this double administration. These two functions should be combined. This would mean a more orderly conduct of the elections and a considerable reduction in cost. As a matter of fact Philadelphia has today the highest cost per registered elector of any major city of the United States. We can submit figures on this which we are sure you will find highly informative and proof positive of our contention that these groups be merged.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, we again direct your attention to the fact that there has been no endeavor to include in these recommendations a number of worthwhile supplementary measures which have been suggested to us and which have come to our own minds during the course of our research on this subject. Again we point out to you that we have purposely eliminated them so that we could concentrate on the governmental reorganization program just outlined.

We believe these proposals to be the fundamental cornerstone of the entire modernization of governmental procedure that is so obviously necessary in Philadelphia, and that these four must be accomplished first!

We further feel that because time is of the essence in bringing about this remedial legislation and so as not to confuse the issue or to delay the accomplishment of these four fundamental measures, the five civic organizations represented here today would appreciate an invitation to appear before you again to present our thoughts on these additional subjects which, while important, are secondary to these four great objectives just outlined.

The fact that these groups have joined together in one voice is unprecedented in the annals of Philadelphia civic life and serves to emphasize to your worthy Commission both the sincerity and the importance of our program.

We have covered it briefly with the hope that some of the things we have touched on were provocative enough to warrant questions on your part which we shall endeavor to answer.

In conclusion, it appears to me that what we have been trying to do in Philadelphia is to operate a Rolls-Royce motor on a Ford chassis. What I mean is that the motor symbolizes the tremendous driving force that presently

exists among the thinking people of this community in the direction of a modern, economical and efficient city government. To date, Philadelphia's archaic governmental structure has retarded this dynamic driving power and prevented us from rolling forward toward our objectives. We thank you in advance for any assistance you can give us to replace this creaking and worn-out municipal chassis with an adequate framework for America's third largest city.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Before questions on the part of the Commission, Senator Jaspán, member of the Senate from the City of Philadelphia, has asked for time to present a short statement. Senator Jaspán.

SENATOR JASPÁN:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House, I have this much to say as to the purposes of the meeting as set by the Joint State Government Commission. Ladies and gentlemen, I am very much concerned about the present plight of the City of Philadelphia.

I am very much concerned about the present plight of the City of Philadelphia. My people are very much disturbed at the volcano that is erupting and at the situation that is now assuming earthquake proportions. It is difficult to believe that the City of Philadelphia, the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of freedom, and more recently, the meeting place for all conventions, is unable to manage itself, cannot put its own house in order, and the State has been compelled to take over prosecutions, initiate investigations, and eventually may have to direct and manage the affairs of the City.

Normally, we should view our City with pride, awe and reverence. Instead it is the laughing stock of the entire world and held up to ridicule and contempt.

It was by sheer accident that the Committee of 15, appointed to find ways and means of balancing the budget, discovered corruption and fraud in City departments. For your information they have only scratched the surface. However, the members of the Committee of 15 have done an excellent job, making all sorts of sacrifices, giving of their time efforts to accomplish the purposes for which the Committee was appointed. However incredible it may seem, members of Council, also members of the Committee have reluctantly gone along with the majority of the Commission notwithstanding political pressure.

Much before the present frauds and corruption were brought to light, charges of mismanagement, inefficiency and waste were hurled against the City fathers by various civic groups, especially by the Committee of 70. This Committee also worked feverishly and attempted to bring about much needed reforms in our City government, and on many occasions verged on success, excepting they did not reckon with the tactics of the unscrupulous political leadership that has marked our City Government. Such matters as City-County Consolidation, Revision of the City Charter, Revision of Registration and Elections Laws, Elimination of Waste in government, elimination of overlapping departments and duplication of work and the discharging of political drones were sponsored by the Committee of 70, but unfortunately their efforts were

blocked by the leaders of the political dynasty. Such reforms they feared would break up their control.

Frequently, the political leaders in control would go thru the motions of adopting many needed reforms, but it only amounted to lip service. When the chips were down, every effort was made to block legislation that was conducive to the best interests of the people. I have specifically in mind the case of the City-County Consolidation. Already passed by two legislatures, was presented to the electorate for a vote. The City of Philadelphia, in order to appease the reform element voted for it, but very cleverly directed the rest of the State to vote against it, and the much needed reform was defeated. I term such conduct political chicanery and expediency, but rather distasteful to our people.

Another important bill that was deliberately pushed aside by the political bosses is the Home Rule Bill designed to implement the 1922 amendment to the State Constitution, authorizing Cities to frame their own charters and adopt their own government. Believe it or not, the legislatures since 1922 have failed to heed the mandate the will of the people. Notwithstanding, a charter Commission, headed by Mr. Evans did yeoman work in framing a new charter for Philadelphia, but again the parasite went to work and destroyed it.

I dare say that if the City-County Consolidation and the Home Rule measures as advanced and sponsored by our Civic groups were law to-day, there would be no need for our being here to-day.

Frequently, election reforms as sponsored by civic groups, notably the Committee of 70 were attempted, but they suffered a similar fate. If anything, laws were introduced and passed weakening the existing laws. You can very well blame the political leaders. I might add, that political bills by the score have been passed by the legislature, but nary a reform bill during my term in the Senate. Invariably, public welfare has been subordinated to political expediency.

We, as legislators, are responsible in a large measure for the appalling situation. Time and again, when faced with the opportunity of voting much needed reforms for Philadelphia, we chose to play politics, accepting the will of the political leaders rather than that of the people. Very often, we would go into caucus ready to favor good and beneficial legislation, but before long, the political big-wigs or their emissaries would appear on the scene, give the boys a political pep-talk, cry for political loyalty at the expense of the public, and sure enough, these matters would be voted down. Defiance of political leadership in this regard meant political suicide for the honest legislator. The public-be-damned attitude was the order of the day with few exceptions.

Are we now to sit by again, ignoring the wishes of the people, pretending to help them when in fact we are waxing political. I hope not. I hope your appearance will not border on white-washing. I am confident that you will do an honest job. I now come to you in the interest of good government, appeal to you to discard your political togas, and act solely in the interest of public welfare. Sincerity, candor, initiative, intelligence and courage is required, and you possess those qualities. I, for my part, will do all I can.

The civic groups throughout Philadelphia seek our aid

in order to accomplish their purposes. It then follows how can it best be accomplished. I therefore make the following suggestions and recommendations for your consideration.

1. I strongly recommend the appointment of a sub-committee consisting of Philadelphia legislators and others not members of the legislature to thoroughly study our problems, report back to the Commission with its recommendations. These problems are peculiarly within the knowledge of all civic-minded Philadelphians, and therefore they are better qualified to study them. Your committee as now constituted has no Philadelphian. The Commission itself has very few. In addition to some Philadelphia legislators, may I suggest the appointment of Mr. Binns, Mr. Arthur Kaufman, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Earl Harrison and Dr. Robert Johnson. The gentlemen mentioned are very acquainted with our problems, are outstanding intelligent and courageous and will make decisions based on the facts without any regard for politics. The Act of 1943 authorizes the appointment of a sub-committee.

2. I strongly recommend that you summon the State and City leaders and obtain their views on such needed reforms as City-County Consolidation, Revision of City Charter, election and registration laws, and any other subject affecting Philadelphia. Men such as Harvey Taylor, Col. Phillip Matthews, William Meade and James Finnegan should be called. The public ought to know where they stand. They want no repetition of the City-County Consolidation fiasco. They are sick and tired of idle promises and lip services.

3. More important, and as a substitute for my first recommendation, in order to save time labor and to give Philadelphia much needed relief, I urge that you use your kind offices to induce the immediate calling of a special session to take up the reforms suggested. At the special session, the City-County Consolidation amendment could be passed, and can be passed the second time at the regular session in 1949, presented to the electorate at any subsequent election, and with honest efforts can become law within a year. Otherwise it will take approximately three years for it to become a reality.

(b) At the same session (special), a charter or home Rule Bill should be passed so as to immediately give the City of Philadelphia the right to frame its own charter and adopt its own government. Unfortunately, as indicated above the legislature since 1922 have ignored the will of the people in this regard.

(c) Election and registration laws can be amended to secure fair and honest elections. Elections must be held in public buildings under protection of the police and free from political interference. All county and city employees should be forced to stay away from the polls, excepting to exercise their right of franchise. The right to Vote is a precious one, and the most valuable enjoyed by our citizenry, but too often has been interfered with by unscrupulous job-holders whose very jobs depend on his success at the polls. Thus, in order to insure success for themselves, people are very often clubbed and stampeded into voting against their own judgment. This is a very dangerous practice and strikes at the very roots of our democracy, and unfortunately has too often been countenanced and practiced with impunity.

(d) At the special session, a law should be passed re-

quiring all county and city employees to be put under Civil Service, and prohibit them from participating actively in politics. It is my thought to adopt a merit system, and promotions and appointments to public office should be made on the basis of training, experience and ability. Politics as pre-requisite to appointment and promotions should definitely be done away with.

(e) At the special session, new work standards should be set up for officials and employees with emphasis on training, ability and experience. Unfortunately, about 75 percent of the City and County employees are unfit by both training and experience for the jobs they now have. This in a large measure accounts for the inefficiency, waste and extravagance attending the city and county government.

There are other matters of equal importance to take up at the special session, but time is now too short to discuss them.

Immediate action is required. The time element is most important. We cannot go on winking our eyes at the disclosures of fraud and corruption prevalent today in our City government. We dare not permit waste, extravagance, inefficiency, and mismanagement to go on for another day. Our Mayor has done little about expecting to take pictures and act as host to visitors.

These matters do not admit of any delay. They are too important, and further when made the subject of a special session, the searchlight will be focused on these few but all important questions, and attention directed on our public officials as well. It will not be so easy to kick and buffet about these subjects as contrasted with a regular session when thousands of bills are introduced and many important ones lost either deliberately or unwittingly in the rush and bustle.

Gentlemen, need I repeat; a major operation is required in Philadelphia.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

What the Joint State Government Commission is most concerned with is getting at the facts with respect to a legislative program. We aren't here to conduct a criminal investigation or any wrong-doing in the City of Philadelphia. That is a matter of the Grand Jury. What we are here for is to get the questions and answers for a suggested legislative program.

From my experience in the Senate, many times when bills came up questions were asked and many times there haven't been answers available to members of the General Assembly. One of the questions asked on many occasions is whether city-county consolidation would save money for the taxpayers and would bring about more efficient government. I would like to call on one of Mr. Kauffman's staff of experts to give testimony regarding that. Mr. Montgomery or Mr. Walter Phillips.

MR. MONTGOMERY:

I am a resident of Philadelphia and President of the Bureau of Municipal Research. I don't know whether I qualify as an expert in one sense of the term. I am a practicing lawyer in Philadelphia, but I have been exposed to the subject for a number of years and have given it study. You can approach the subject in a number of different ways.

I have seen estimates of city-county consolidation that save up to as much as five millions of dollars. I am not

going to give figures. City-county consolidation seems to do two or three things. In the first place, we have what is really a double government for Philadelphia. We have a county government and a city government in one territorial area.

SENATOR WALKER:

Do you mind if we interrupt? Would you first explain why your recommendation is to eliminate the county government and take the city when the county is made up of constitutional offices?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

We are recommending that, sir, because in one sense Philadelphia since 1854 hasn't been run by the county government in the sense that the most important functions since 1854—

SENATOR WALKER:

Is that a legislative deficiency or administrative deficiency?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

It is in part a legislative deficiency but, since 1874, largely a constitutional deficiency.

SENATOR WALKER:

Where would there be a legislative deficiency in that the county hasn't been running the county?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

Perhaps I didn't understand your question, sir. I was stating that since 1854, which was the time of our City Consolidation Act, the greatest powers of the city and county had been largely vested in our city government. For example, the powers of taxation have been placed in City Council rather than in the County Commissioners. The more important functions of the city and county—operation of our highways, the police system, public health, public welfare, etc.—have been handled by the city departments; but, at the same time, we have these county departments, many of them performing functions which, to some extent are duplicated by city departments, some of them existing in the twilight zone where the law as to who does this and who has the responsibility for what is in a state of utter confusion.

MR. ANDREWS:

Which departments are duplicated?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

I could cite examples, sir. For instance, in Philadelphia we have a detective force under the Police Bureau; we have another detective force under the District Attorney.

SENATOR WALKER:

You aren't suggesting an elimination of either one of those detective forces, are you? You have those in lots of counties where you don't have a complete coverage of the geographic location, like you have in Philadelphia. In Allegheny we have a city detective force and the D.A. has his own county detective.

MR. MONTGOMERY:

I am not sure, sir, that Pittsburgh is entirely the same, because Pittsburgh is more like the U. S.—it is a federation of municipalities, whereas Philadelphia—

I think the best way to perform it, sir, without going into detailed legislative changes at the moment, is to say that we have these two governments. They are within the same boundaries; there are overlapping functions, and instances of these can be given to you. There is some question as to the extent to which financial responsibility is lodged in either the county or city departments. City Council has the job of raising money. There is some question whether the county departments have the power to raise money for purposes for which City Council, which is the body directly elected by the people for raising tax, may have no say in the expenditure. This dual system involves questions as to whether there should be centralized purchasing. It apparently is best to have a merit system for both city and county. We have had countless cases in the courts which leave it very often in doubt as to which of these two groups, county or city, has the ultimate legal responsibility and power in certain cases.

Now, directing myself to original questions, what money can you save, if any? I say you can save money in one of two ways. You can save money if a consolidation amendment is adopted, and the legislature is free to revise the set-up—abolish certain offices you may think necessary or consolidate others, and to that extent save money because you have one system instead of two. And then we believe, sir, that you will save money in an indirect way if you have one government in the city and county of Philadelphia instead of two; it will have one boss and with it all the good things that come when you do have one boss instead of many. I don't think I have to elaborate that point; it is almost self-evident.

Now, how much money can be saved would depend largely on a more detailed survey, in which facts and figures could be given you, and would depend largely on how much the legislature would believe should be done in the way of actual revision, or if you give Philadelphia home rule, how much Philadelphia itself thinks should be done in the way of revision—consolidation, shifting of bureaus, centralization of responsibilities. But the important point is that as matters now stand you yourselves have your hands tied by the Constitution, so that you cannot take a good many steps which would permit us or you to accomplish those objectives.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you very much.

SENATOR WALKER:

I would like to ask, somebody, somewhere, has made a study, referring to Mr. Kauffman's major address, with regard to the consolidation of departments, boards, bureaus and commissions in the City and County of Philadelphia so that they would save all this money. Is somebody prepared to give us a list of how much it would save if done, and what would be consolidated? How would you limit the county offices, which are constitutional offices, in favor of the city, which are not? It seems to me a lot easier the other way.

MR. MONTGOMERY:

Perhaps I didn't make my point clear. Since 1854 we have had a hodgepodge here. The city government has largely been the effective authority. I suppose the most effective matter is the question: Who has the right to levy taxes and raise money? Since 1854 that has been

in the City Council. Since 1854 we have had a mayor with power over most of the functions in the city. We have had county commissioners, who, I believe, unlike some of the other counties, have no right to levy taxes, no right to raise money, but they do have certain functions. We have other departments which are called county departments because the officers are named as county officers in the Constitution, such as the sheriff, the coroner, the city comptroller, who is called the county comptroller, the register of wills, the city treasurer, called the county treasurer.

SENATOR WALKER:

What would you do with the Register of Wills? If you consolidate the two and eliminate the county entirely, would you have a Register of Wills?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

I would, sir.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would he be a City Register?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

If you are asking me personally, I would have a Register of Wills.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would you have a coroner?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

No, sir.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Mr. Montgomery, there have been two suggestions made to the legislature. One is that a consolidation amendment be drawn, setting up the offices; another is that an amendment be drawn enabling the legislature to combine the two governments at a later date. Probably that answers your question in respect to what offices you would abolish. It would involve pretty much of a detailed study.

SENATOR WALKER:

I thought they had made a detailed study and would give us a chart.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

I just wanted to say this: I think the problems raised would probably be legislative. It would depend upon the text of the consolidation amendment as to what you would call the consolidated group, but insofar as the question of necessity for the consolidation amendment is concerned, I think it is needed either way. After the first Constitution in 1789, the first charter after the adoption of the Federal Constitution which incorporated the mayor and aldermen of Philadelphia, there grew in Philadelphia a large number of municipalities which no longer exist. The Act of 1854 consolidates the districts, boroughs, townships, and City of Philadelphia. It created city offices and only city offices. It created a city comptroller, a city treasurer, and city-county commissioners. When the Constitution of 1873 was adopted, it provided that the city commissioners of Philadelphia should have the same standing in the county as commissioners in other counties. We still have city commissioners. We have city offices which are directly

under the mayor. We have city offices which are not under the mayor like the receiver of taxes. We have city offices which are headed by county officials like the city-county comptroller and the city-county treasurer; but, in the Constitution of 1873, which created constitutional county offices so that you can't cut them out, it makes it almost impossible to cut the city out. The thing that comes to my mind is the provision in Article IX, Section 8 of the Constitution which fixes debt powers. Although every county has debt power, the County of Philadelphia, since 1873, has had no debt incurring power; and, therefore, if you attempt a consolidation without a constitutional amendment you might find that you have a consolidated county without the power to incur debt. The interpretation of the debt-incurring power of the City of Philadelphia, which is 10%, seems to apply purely to the city and not to the county; therefore, whichever way you act, if you do act, I think some change in the Constitution would be necessary.

SENATOR DENT:

All the recommendations that have ever come to Harrisburg have always dwelt upon the elimination of county government in Philadelphia. I believe that the only method that can be applied to do the thing that this particular group represented here today wants done is the elimination of both city and county government and starting from there with a group of administrative offices that could take all the duties that have to be performed in the city or county or in the municipality.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

Senator Dent, I have tried to avoid placing myself on record as to policy. I tried to limit my statement to historical fact. I think, in effect, that your result is the thing that would be accomplished whether you call it city-county or, as you call it, something independent, because you would create a political subdivision which would stand by itself. The result would be a peculiar kind of government that would combine in it all the functions of the State now administered by the county and that which it borrows from the first-class county and township acts. It would be different and based on the fact that Philadelphia, because of its size, would need something different. I am trying to state the problem rather than solve it.

SENATOR DENT:

The reason I made that statement is because you immediately build up for any defective act almost unsurmountable objections when you say in your legislative act that you are going to eliminate one or the other of your two major administrative bodies in the city or county. However, if the act starts on the premises that you are eliminating both city and county government and starting out on the basis of a municipal government designed for economy to govern this city, then I think you would eliminate the greater proportion of your objections.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

You could give it a joint name, city-county of Philadelphia, but a single machine.

SENATOR WALKER:

Somebody would still run for public office. We are

not going to eliminate that. If we eliminate the city government of the City of Philadelphia, could that be done by an act of the legislature, or would that require a constitutional amendment?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

I think it would require a constitutional amendment. An attempted consolidation of all the powers of the city into the county would come across obstacles that now appear in the Constitution that would prevent the county from taking over without constitutional change. The thing that occurs to me is the debt incurring power which, I believe, is only granted to the city.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

What happens if you abolish the county? What happens to your representation in the General Assembly?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

It certainly seems to me, if the proposal is acted upon, your proposed amendment to the Constitution giving the right to consolidation, I don't care under what name, will have to be so broad—there will have to be power in the General Assembly to solve the problem.

REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS:

Mr. Montgomery talked about elimination of the county government but didn't tell us why. For my information, I would like to have on file the cost of county government, what the county does at the present time that the city doesn't do—a detailed statement as to the duplication of functions, and a detailed statement as to the savings incident to consolidation. This problem has been studied for a great many years, and it is strange to me that the figures as to the savings are not immediately available and that the duplication of functions are not immediately available. I think, for my part as a member of the Commission, I would like to have them put into the record.

MR. MONTGOMERY:

I am sure, sir, that these organizations can give you a statement as to the present setup and the cost of government. Whether they can give you anything more than estimates as to savings, I don't know. The point that we want primarily to make here today is that, at the moment, you can't make changes even if you want to. You haven't got centralized authority.

REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS:

I want to know, if we are going to make changes, why we are making them.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Does anybody in the audience have some figures with respect to what money is to be saved. I assume it is a matter of waiting to see what offices are abolished by the legislature after the enabling amendment is passed.

MR. MONTGOMERY:

There are a great many ways in which you can calculate that Senator, because I can imagine the legislature taking ten or a dozen different approaches to this, all of which would make certain differences in dollars. What would be the wise thing to do in all cases I could not say. An amendment of this sort creat-

ing a city-county government would take off the fetters and permit you or the people, if you had home rule, to do those things which would give centralized administration, financial responsibility, and purchasing power. Some of those things you can calculate in dollars and cents. Other items have dollar value. It is difficult to pick the dollars.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

You think city-county consolidation would bring about more efficient government?

MR. MONTGOMERY:

Yes.

MR. KAUFFMAN:

We purposely refrained from stating figures because we want an accurate statement, not a theoretical one, on how consolidation is effected. If anybody has specific ideas, our staff can work that out quickly. We want to put our emphasis on efficiency first and economy second.

SENATOR WALKER:

The question we were interested in was asked three or four times and Mr. Andrews summarized it. Does your group have any suggestions or recommendations specifically along the lines of what departments could be eliminated?

MR. KAUFFMAN:

Yes, we have. We can give them at a later date.

SENATOR WALKER:

One of the purposes of this hearing is to gather that data. We would be glad to receive it by mail. For example, Mr. Montgomery suggested he wouldn't have a coroner—that is one that will save "X" dollars which is an estimate. There are probably others overlapping. As Mr. Andrews suggested, we want to know where the overlapping is, what departments should be eliminated, and how these various governmental functions could be carried on under consolidation.

MR. KAUFFMAN:

I understand. We can give that information.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I would like to introduce Mr. John Phillips, Deputy Attorney General Phillips, and Mr. Arthur Binns, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, who has a statement to make.

MR. BINNS:

The Committee of Fifteen is not prepared to make a definite recommendation at this time. The matter involved is difficult. I would like to report on behalf of the Committee that we have, for many months, been studying as we have gone through department after department of city and county government those things which are of a legislative nature under the basic legislative structure of the city-county of Philadelphia. I can say to you informally that I feel very sure that the Committee will, in due course, although we have not yet arrived at it and are not at this time prepared to make a statement, come forward with recommendations to your committee which will include in some form three things:

1. The consolidation of the city and county government;
2. Some sort of home rule which will enable the City Council to make changes in the city charter as new uses make desirable those changes; and
3. Some revision of the legislation with regard to the debt structure.

As to the desirability of the consolidation of city and county government, the problem is not so much one of economy. There isn't any doubt there will be economies, but you just don't get good soup with too many cooks; and, in the long run, you have got to have one boss for executive efficiency; and, finally, no matter what the system is, it is no good without good men, and almost any system works well with good men; and, at long last, you have got to pin the responsibility on one individual and bet with him. Now when we have a mayor who is actually and nominally supposed to be the head of the city government and he has great areas over which he has no responsibility at all and you have a master technique of buck passing back and forth between county and city, you immediately get into an impasse that makes it almost impossible to achieve anything like an efficient city administration. We have before us a case in point right now where we have something that comes awfully close to being a complete collapse in the Department of Receiver of Taxes. You are familiar with the long story both leading into criminal phases as well as gross inefficiency and loss—cases such as the wage tax where we have \$360,000 wage tax forms with two unbilled for some years with possibly a gross collectability of something like six to eight million dollars just laying around in the office with no record at all—a complete lack of efficiency and demoralization—just the whole department shot with millions of dollars of taxes lost to the citizens of Philadelphia at a time when we are having here in Philadelphia a frightfully difficult time in balancing the budget. We can't do anything about it. The mayor has no authority. The council has no authority. We started impeachment proceedings, but there was some question as to the constitutionality of that. There is no political influence that can move here. The City of Philadelphia has no way to approach the correction of a very great and basic difficulty because of the lack of having a boss or anything that looks like a streamlined or modern machine in the management of the great corporate machine of the city and county of Philadelphia. Something will have to be done, and all of us, no matter what side of the picture we may be on, agree that there must be, before we finally achieve anything like the sort of efficiency in just the plain job of doing the business of the town, some legislative reorganization. The Committee of Fifteen has been struggling with this for a long time. We have done four things. We have the committee of the whole on legislative revision which is working diligently. We have asked the city comptroller to prepare their idea of the basic revisions necessary. We have a law committee of City Council who has formulated, under advisement, their idea of what is necessary; and, in addition to that, we have our staff, ably led by Colonel Sawyer, on leave of absence from the Bureau of Municipal Research, of some ten or fifteen paid men and that many again volunteer men working day and night

in concentrated effort to get together these legislative recommendations. This is not a thing you can snap at, but we say to you we hope you will allow us to come before you again. We promise you that some time between now and not later than December 30th of this year we will lay before you a clear-cut, sharply defined, well oriented program of what we believe to be, on the basis of our studies in the last year, the practical approach to the revision of legislation. We think something is necessary along the lines indicated. We are working on it, ably staffed to that end, and we promise you, thirdly, that it will be before you in ample time to get before the 1949 legislature if you desire to do so. There might be some merit in clearing the whole thing through the Committee of Fifteen so we don't go in all directions at once. If you wish us to work with you, and of course we will, we place at your disposal all of our resources at any time. We shall be most happy to stand ready on call. That is the only statement, Senator, I wish to make at this time.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Mr. Binns, we thank you very much, and you can rest assured we want the help and cooperation of the Committee of Fifteen, and the Commission will be glad to schedule another hearing any time you would like to have it sir. I would like to ask one question. It has been suggested that the Governor be requested to call a special session of the General Assembly. I get from your statement we will have no program to suggest if we have a special session.

MR. BINNS:

It is my view that we can get a good job done to present by January 1st. We shall move as fast as we can. The special session will confuse the matter at this time. That is my personal view.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I am inclined to agree with you.

REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS:

In your estimation, will we country members have to crowd this program that you have in mind down Philadelphia's throat, or will you have for us some support from the Philadelphia legislative delegation?

MR. BINNS:

That is a good question.

REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS:

I am referring to both sides of the House.

MR. BINNS:

Would you define "from Philadelphia." What do you mean "from Philadelphia?" Do you mean the present Republican political leadership of Philadelphia?

REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS:

I mean the votes cast in the 1949 session of the General Assembly in the Senate and House from the Philadelphia area, regardless of party affiliation.

MR. BINNS:

Frankly, it is my belief that we have one of those strange circumstances that come every so often when, for whatever reason, there appears an opportunity for

progress everybody gets together and there is a sort of a rebirth or renaissance. I want to say this to you because you are hitting a practical thing. The Committee of Fifteen is a creature of City Council and the Republican organization of Philadelphia. We were called into existence at their request. They have requested us to present a legislative program. So far, we have gotten support from all the members of City Council and from all the political leaders, and they have said, "We are going to stand by you and back you up to the very end." I would say, sir, there is a very good chance, a three-quarter chance, we can come before you with a recommendation that has the sponsorship and support of all the political leaders of Philadelphia and members of your legislature if we sit together and work it out as a civic matter and not as a political football.

SENATOR DENT:

You said the Committee of Fifteen was a creature of City Council. How do the county commissioners look upon the creature?

MR. BINNS:

They have been with us at all times. They have met with us frequently and offered to do anything they can and, when asked, immediately complied.

SENATOR DENT:

We up-country hicks from rural counties may be confused when we find the Committee of Fifteen sponsoring one set of laws, and another committee sponsoring another.

MR. BINNS:

Suppose we get a program sponsored by all groups.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you, Mr. Binns. Frankly, no one seems to have had the answer in previous legislative sessions. If we can work out a program and have supporting material, there is a good chance of it being adopted. Are there any other questions with respect to city-county consolidation on the part of the Commission? Are there any questions on the recommendation with respect to the home rule charter? I believe Senator Dent has a question.

SENATOR DENT:

When do you want the home rule to apply—before or after the consolidation?

MR. KAUFFMAN:

We think that both are necessary, and we would like to get them both as fast as we can get them. We realize home rule may be a temporary measure that will tide us over until we can get the consolidation through, but we think they both coincide.

SENATOR DENT:

The practical administration of your government, whatever the name of the new entity may be, will be necessarily based upon changes made in the character under the so-called home rule provisions.

MR. KAUFFMAN:

That is correct.

SENATOR DENT:

If you try to make changes before consolidation

wouldn't you run into the same practical difficulty we have run into in trying to change your charter for you?

MR. KAUFFMAN:

To a certain extent; but, in the meantime, we will be working towards the end of trying to simplify and modernize our present machinery of government.

SENATOR DENT:

Isn't it true—I am not for or against a special session, I am trying to get a practical answer to a practical problem—is it not true that if a change in your charter or in your home rule basis of operation in the City of Philadelphia would be recommended, wouldn't it be possible to have a special session of the legislature immediately give you charter change possibilities and between now and December 30th practical demonstration of the changes made under the home rule provision may give us more to work on in the matter of consolidation.

MR. KAUFFMAN:

I wouldn't like to commit myself without discussing it with the various organizations I represent, but it seems that what you say would be a practical solution.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you very much Mr. Kauffman. One of the questions raised in the legislature is that there are adequate budget control possibilities under the city charter are there not? That is one question raised by an opponent of the city charter. Is there adequate budget control in the machinery set up in the city charter?

SENATOR DENT:

I don't think budget control is a problem myself.

MR. KAUFFMAN:

I would like to have Dr. Chute of the Economy League make a statement with regard to that.

DR. CHUTE:

In my judgment you could not have proper budget controls under present charter powers. I believe in an executive budget, and I think the authority is in favor of an executive budget. Now the county officers in the County of Philadelphia are not subject to the mayor. The Council has certain powers over county officers as to setting salary levels for instance and determining the number of employees that various county officers may have, but the mayor does not have such powers, and I don't believe you can get a sound executive budget with the present power and with the present city council dual setup that we have.

SENATOR DENT:

As I understand your setup down there, the county commissioners have no creative rights in the creation of tax revenue.

DR. CHUTE:

Yes.

SENATOR DENT:

Do they have any creative rights in connection with budget needs?

DR. CHUTE:

Request of City Council.

SENATOR DENT:

But City Council is still responsible for whatever money is given to the county commissioners.

DR. CHUTE:

They are the appropriating agency. The assessing is done by the Board of Revision of Taxes.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

The Board of Judges appoints the Board of Revision of Taxes.

SENATOR DENT:

The question goes back to the original premise—it is not only the consolidation of city and county that has to be taken into consideration but the duplication of activities on the part of county, city, and the courts.

DR. CHUTE:

That is right. One step is the elimination of the County of Philadelphia as a political entity so that later, with the home rule possibilities, you can then consolidate or reorganize the present city offices and county offices so that you have an intelligently organized setup headed by one administrator, because in both business and government we understand that is the only sound way to set up an organization.

SENATOR DENT:

I have been told many times in Harrisburg that you had sufficient budget control under the present setup, but I can easily see where you have one body that sets the budget, another that spends it, another that takes care of receiving of taxes.

DR. CHUTE:

The number of assessors and assistant assessors is set by statute at the present time.

SENATOR WALKER:

May I ask if the city council appropriates the money to the county commissioners to run the various county offices?

DR. CHUTE:

Certain county offices that fall under the county commissioners, recorder of deeds, and register of wills do not come under the county commissioners.

SENATOR WALKER:

Where does the sheriff get the money to pay the deputy—from city council?

DR. CHUTE:

Yes. The only appropriating authority we have is the city council within the city and county of Philadelphia.

SENATOR WALKER:

Is that also true with other county officers—prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register of wills?

DR. CHUTE:

That is right. There may be statutes saying you must have so many, but in general the city council determines by appropriations the number of employees in both the city offices and county offices.

SENATOR DENT:

What are the duties of your commissioners? They don't head up the budget.

DR. CHUTE:

They have certain responsibilities in connection with election machinery. They take care of aid to dependent children. There are one or two other functions they have. The Municipal Court setup is under the county commissioners. The appropriation for the operation of the Municipal Court goes through the office of the county commissioners. There are four or five units under county commissioners. There are as many more not under them as far as appropriations are concerned. I think we have profited by our experience. Although I am a Philadelphian, I have lived in a city that has had experience in home rule. I helped a smaller city write its own home rule charter. I am sure home rule is the best solution we have worked out so far.

SENATOR DENT:

What city is that?

DR. CHUTE:

St. Louis, Missouri.

REPRESENTATIVE ROYER:

In regard to the gasoline refund to the counties, how is that disposed of here?

DR. CHUTE:

I am sorry—I cannot answer that. I can get the information to you.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

It is paid into the treasury of the City of Philadelphia. That is also true of liquor money. That is true of all monies that are for the benefit of the city or county of Philadelphia. Your personal property tax which imposes a tax for State purposes and a tax for county purposes, for instance, provides, in the case of Philadelphia, that four mills shall be paid to the city. There is no county treasury. There is no county borrowing power. All functions referring to current budget and capital budget are vested in the city. Those provisions of the statutes providing that the county commissioners shall provide a quarter, judges, etc., are provided by appropriation from city council and are sometimes direct to the department and sometimes to the commissioners for the benefit of the department.

SENATOR WALKER:

When that money for the gasoline tax comes into the treasurer's office, is it allocated to the general fund?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

It is for highway purposes.

SENATOR DENT:

Do the commissioners have jurisdiction of streets and highways?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

They have no jurisdiction over highways or streets in the City of Philadelphia. They have weights and measures, dependent children, etc.

SENATOR DENT:

Doesn't your city also have a sanitary inspection bureau that has jurisdiction over weights and measures?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

No. It is purely a function of that department and made so by act of Assembly.

SENATOR DENT:

Does the city have a light department?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

No. We have a large number of inspection bureaus. The Department of Public Health has a Bureau of Housing and Sanitation and a Division of Milk and Food-stuffs.

SENATOR DENT:

Isn't that also the function of weights and measures?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

No. One relates to sanitation; the other relates to weights and measures. You have a number of inspections under city departments, but weights and measures is the function of a bureau under the county commissioners. They have jurisdiction over a number of county institutions. The appropriations to all the courts are made to the county commissioners.

SENATOR DENT:

Do they have a legal staff?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

They have counsel.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Are there any other questions relating to home rule?

SENATOR WALKER:

In St. Louis did I understand you helped to draw up the home rule charter?

DR. CHUTE:

Not St. Louis but a large suburb. University City drew up one two years ago and adopted it.

SENATOR WALKER:

Does the St. Louis home rule charter follow the pattern you used?

DR. CHUTE:

In many respects.

SENATOR WALKER:

Do they have proportional representation?

DR. CHUTE:

No. The City of St. Louis has the mayor-council form of government—an elective council and mayor. They have had a home rule charter since 1876. The present charter was drafted in 1912.

REPRESENTATIVE BRUNNER:

Are there any other cities in the United States, to your knowledge, which are in a county whose geographic limits are coextensive?

DR. CHUTE:

St. Louis is a good example. Baltimore is another. Denver has a city-county setup, and San Francisco is still another.

REPRESENTATIVE BRUNNER:

Has your Committee studied the governments of these cities?

DR. CHUTE:

I don't think it would be fair to say our organization has. A good deal has been written on them—studies have been made.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

As to the suggestion of debt stabilization, I understand there was a resolution amending the Constitution last session.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would it be necessary to pass it at the '49 session?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

It depends upon a different section of the Constitution altogether.

SENATOR WALKER:

In other words, the consolidation would not include what we had in '47—it would be a separate thing.

SENATOR DENT:

It would have to be reworded entirely to fall in with the city-county of Philadelphia.

MR. KAUFFMAN:

Mr. Patterson of the Bureau of Municipal Research made a study. I would like to present him.

MR. PATTERSON:

You asked whether the city-county consolidation amendment would have to be reworded—no, this relates only to the City of Philadelphia debt limit. As a matter of fact, it specifies that no debt shall be created by or on behalf of the county; and, within the County of Philadelphia, only the City of Philadelphia and school district shall have power to incur debt. That simply expresses the existing situation.

SENATOR DENT:

What is the purpose?

MR. PATTERSON:

Stabilization of the city debt limit. This has nothing to do with city-county. Consolidation is a city matter.

SENATOR DENT:

We then assume that when these movements are all through, we are going to have a City of Philadelphia.

MR. PATTERSON:

For the time being this city debt amendment could be adopted by the '49 legislature and approved by the voters in '49; whereas your city-county consolidation amendment probably could not get through before '51. It couldn't be enacted in time for '49—it would have to be adopted by special session in order to get advertised for the November election. Unless you met the first few days of August, would could not get this through before 1951. This amendment has as its object the stabilization of the city debt limit. It is ten percent of the assessed valuation of taxable property, both real and personal. It fluctuates considerably. What this amendment proposes is that instead of 10% of the single total assessment, it would be 12% of the ten-year average of real estate assessment. We find that under the present provision the debt limit was increased in 1933 by \$33,000,000 and in 1932 by \$27,000,000. There were sudden

decreases. We had a big increase in 1947 of \$24,000,000. In other words, you had those huge increases and decreases, and the tendency for the city while increases were taking place to authorize new debt which practically consumed the entire borrowing capacity, with the result that when a period of depression comes the borrowing capacity is wiped out and so fast that it takes fourteen or fifteen years before you restore your borrowing capacity. We had no borrowing capacity from 1931 to 1946 because we piled up so much debt there in the late twenties and then the decrease in assessments came along so heavily they not only wiped out borrowing capacity initially but put it so far overboard that increments accumulating in the sinking fund were not able to restore borrowing capacity. Under the new provision, the maximum increase in debt limit from 1932 to the present would have been \$18,876,000. Under the pending amendment more than half of the increases and decreases within that eighteen-year period from 1930 to 1948 would have been under \$10,000,000; and most of them would have been smaller because the decrease would have been smaller than the increment from the sinking fund operations. Our present borrowing capacity is about three and a half million dollars. The whole object is to stabilize the debt limit; prevent large fluctuations up and down. It would also keep the debt limit from going very high or very low.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Is it true that the assessed value of property declined a billion dollars from 1930 to 1945?

MR. PATTERSON:

Our low was in 1944 when it was \$3,065,000,000—that was a decrease of approximately one-fourth. The big assessment was in 1932, when it was \$4,496,000,000; the low assessment in 1944, when it was \$3,065,000,000—a decline of \$1,431,000,000. The suggestion was made that instead of ten percent of all taxable property that it be 12% on the taxable average of all real estate.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Are there any questions? With respect to consolidating the function of the County Board of Elections, I would like to know whether or not that move would save any money. Is any one prepared to testify?

MR. KAUFFMAN:

I would like to have Harry Butcher, Executive Director of the Committee of 70, answer that.

MR. BUTCHER:

A quick answer to that question is yes—roughly between three and four hundred thousand dollars annually. I am basing that on a study we have made of New York City and Detroit—those two cities in particular. Detroit has permanent registration, a similar system to Pennsylvania or Philadelphia. New York has annual registration, which, everybody agrees, is more costly than permanent registration. However, the cost to New York per registered elector, including registrations and the conduct of elections, is an average of 87c; Detroit 57c; in the City of Philadelphia \$1.12. We believe consolidation of these two bureaus would not only effect economies but would also give us far better control over the election machinery. As it is now, we have a hodge-podge. The Registration

Commission takes registrations throughout the City. They have the custody of the registration records. Come election time they start transferring records to the County Board of Elections who distribute them to the polling place. The polling officers deliver part to the county board of Elections and part to the Registration Commission. The Commission certifies it to the County Board of Elections before they can have an official count. Part of the duty of the county board is to investigate election frauds; part of it is also in the hands of the Registration Commission. I believe if it is consolidated and brought under one board we would effect economies between three and four hundred thousand dollars; we would have better control over election machinery; and you would get away from duplication of efforts and staff. For instance, the County Board of Elections has a permanent staff of sixty-four men. Our theory is that you can take these fifty machine watchers and use them in the Registration Commission if we had a consolidated bureau. The Registration Commission has high peaks during registration season, and during election season it is very quiet so a lot of wasted energy between the two boards is eliminated if they are brought together. I think we would have a good registration machinery here. It should be under the County Board of Election the same as every other county with the exception of Pittsburgh and Scranton, where you have permanent registration acts. Our neighbor in Delaware County does an excellent job in its Bureau of Registration under the county commissioners.

SENATOR WALKER:

What do the fellows do who watch the machines?

MR. BUTCHER:

I don't know. Every time we check we can't find them.

SENATOR WALKER:

What do they do on election day?

MR. BUTCHER:

They are out working around the polling place—not on the machines by the way.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I think by combining the two you could effect quite a saving.

MR. BUTCHER:

I think we might. It might lead to more honest elections which we need here.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Any further questions? According to my records, Mr. Dilworth will appear at two o'clock and Mr. Finnegan, Mr. Ferleger, and Mr. Joseph S. Clark, Jr. Is there anybody else who wants to appear this afternoon?

MR. HAMILTON:

I would like to ask a question as to whether subsequent hearings following the afternoon session will be held?

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Yes, Mr. Hamilton. We will be very glad to oblige.

AFTERNOON SESSION

SENATOR HEYBURN:

The first witness this afternoon is Mr. Richardson Dilworth.

MR. DILWORTH:

Senator Heyburn, members of the committee: I certainly appreciate this opportunity to appear before you. I would like to start on the note of Mr. Andrews this morning; namely, Is the legislature going to be in the usual position with regard to Philadelphia, in having to jam legislation down Philadelphia's throat? By that I mean the political machine in Philadelphia and the political delegates to the State legislature. That, I am afraid, is probably going to be true of the Philadelphia delegation in the legislature, but I think something important to point out to you is that the City of Philadelphia—by that I think I mean the citizens from bottom almost to the top, are really unanimous for once as to what they want. Proof of that has occurred this morning. This is the first time I have been in this city that I have seen organizations such as the Chamber appear at a hearing of this kind and be willing to take this kind of position; an excellent organization, and the Bureau of Municipal Research, Committee of Seventy, League of Women Voters, Pennsylvania Economy League and the other organizations that appeared here today. There is real solidarity there, and I understand that is going to be followed up by getting together anywhere from twenty-five to forty of the really prominent men of the community. One of the faults of the condition of this city lies in the fact that so many of our families of wealth and big businessmen whose money comes from this city don't take an interest in the city itself, but I think we have learned a tremendous lesson from Allegheny County and what Allegheny County has done since 1943. They have really pitched in and worked together and are doing a job. We have learned a great deal from that example, and if you men will look at things you will see that if this city ever had a chance at free elections on any of these questions, the city is overwhelmingly in favor of the recommendations made here this morning. I think the only thing these gentlemen underestimate is the extent of the political opposition that there will be. I would like to review that.

For 22 years now that home rule amendment has been in the Constitution. Yet in spite of real pressure in this community from organizations such as these that appeared here this morning, we have never been able to get the Philadelphia political machine to advocate home rule and to do any work, take any steps, toward getting home rule for the community. As regards the necessary amendment for city-county consolidation, you gentlemen will remember that in 1937 that actually went through both houses of the legislature. In other words, the legislature has repeatedly done its duty by Philadelphia. It was killed that year in the election, and I would like to bring up the specific figures—it was passed in Philadelphia by 62,000 but defeated state-wide.

In the city charter we have had exactly the same experience in the City of Philadelphia. You know that a Charter Commission was appointed in 1938 and went into this whole problem. That Charter Commission wasn't

partisan—it was made up of men such as former Attorney General Schnader, and it was endorsed by practically every prominent man in the community. Yet that charter, although it passed overwhelmingly in the Senate, never was allowed to go to the floor of the House for a vote, and the reason it wasn't was because one of our Philadelphia legislators was chairman of that committee and now sits in City Council. There is no doubt, at least in our minds, that this political organization in this city is going to do everything it can do to prevent good government coming to this city, because good government is opposed to everything the machine has been used for. They don't want home rule, because at the moment anything that goes wrong can be blamed on the legislature; no city-county consolidation, because you now have these sprawling departments and they can put men in at will and the mayor can say, "None of this is my fault." They don't want orderly city government. We have got to face it; there is going to be undercover opposition, and for that reason I would like to suggest to you gentlemen that when you have your next hearing you could call on the mayor of the city, the chairman of the Republican City Committee and on Sheriff Meehan, and find exactly where those gentlemen do stand, whether they will go along, because to date, through questions put directly to them, they refuse to make any answer of any kind.

That is the situation in Philadelphia today. Mr. Finnegan is here today if the committee wants to hear specific recommendations on new charter and city-county consolidation. We are here, ready to give you these specific recommendations, and in addition to that, actually spell them out in far greater detail.

In conclusion, the whole groundwork for a decent city government in this city has been worked out in 1938 and 1939 by a bipartisan committee whose work had endorsement of men like Senator Pepper. All the groundwork has been done, and it ought to be absolutely no serious problem for the legislature with the help of the committee gotten together with the help of organizations appearing today to get a citizens' committee in this city to work with the legislature to work out a legislative program for the necessary amendment for city-county consolidation and a new city charter that will really give this City and County of Philadelphia the kind of government system that will permit real effective government of this city, provided we have the officers who will carry it out. That is the situation as we see it in Philadelphia today. The people of this city, every civic organization, is overwhelmingly in favor of this. The only people who aren't for it are the political machine in power. We have got to frankly admit that in the leaders of business there has been apathy and disinterest. We hope to overcome it with the help of Mr. Kauffman and these organizations.

If there are any questions you gentlemen would like to ask with respect to specific recommendations. I have them here.

SENATOR WALKER:

Do you have these specific recommendations in writing to be submitted to the committee?

I have them in writing.* I could put them in more

consistent order. I can give them to you tomorrow. I think everybody who has studied the situation of big-city government in a city of two million people, city and county coterminous, believes that if you are to have responsible government what you need is strong city government rather than the sprawling independent departments. We have a lot the voter didn't care anything about. I think what every organization in Philadelphia that has studied this problem wants is strong city government, with a mayor who is really responsible and has power that makes him responsible. There should be a small City Council, from 22 down to 11, and let six of the eleven be elected from their own districts and five be elected at large. The only other elective officials are the district attorney and the comptroller, who has charge of funds of the entire city. Every officer should be an appointive officer, subject to removal by the mayor. We have the problem of the Department of Purchases and Supplies, where the director was appointed by the mayor and the mayor can't remove. We have a perfectly ridiculous situation of that kind. In other words, what I think everybody in Philadelphia wants to see is the elimination of that kind of government where the mayor says when you go to them, "That isn't my fault. Go to see the Receiver of Taxes, etc."—all those other perfectly ridiculous offices we have at the present time so they can duck responsibility all up and down the line. We are also all agreed that some thirty sprawling departments in this city could be consolidated down into twelve departments once these county constitutional offices are eliminated. In our recommendations we give the twelve offices needed. You don't need officers such as coroner; those who have studied it recommend it be abolished. The sheriff's office serves no real useful purpose in this community, no useful function. Its various functions could easily be divided among other offices. There is no sense in the clerk of quarter sessions and the prothonotary—both should be under the courts where they belong.

SENATOR WALKER:

Who would appoint the clerk of courts?

MR. DILWORTH:

The courts.

SENATOR WALKER:

What public officers do your courts appoint now?

MR. DILWORTH:

That is a bad feature, too. Reformers, mistaken reformers, in order to try and get away from this vicious machine, not because it is a Republican machine, just because it has been in power so long (we aren't making any partisan complaint now), to try and get away from that machine they have given the courts all these appointive powers. The only result has been to pull the courts into politics and pull down the character of our judiciary. We don't get the high caliber men appointed to the judiciary that we got ten or twenty-five years ago. I think if you ask any member of the bar in Philadelphia they will tell you the quality of the courts generally today is 'way below twenty-five years ago, and the principal reason is that they have these appointive jobs. So what happens? Just what happened in 1947—

* Statement inserted at end of transcript, p. 5809.

the Bar Association puts up a group of good men the city machine absolutely opposes. They say, in effect, "If you appoint this group of good men we will lick them at the next election, and how silly that will make you look." As a result they have to pick a compromise candidate. Once he gets in there he has got to vote the way the city machine wants—they appoint the School Board, the Park Board, the City Trust, the Girard Trust. They have tremendously powerful appointments. I don't think the courts want them, actually.

SENATOR WALKER:

You suggest that the courts appoint the prothonotary and the clerk of courts. You are now suggesting your past experience with court appointing hasn't been good.

MR. DILWORTH:

I think any court ought to have the right to appoint its own officers. They shouldn't be asked to appoint a school board, to appoint a park commission which has nothing to do with the work of the courts—or the board of City Trust either.

SENATOR WALKER:

If they appoint the prothonotary, who will hire all the clerks in the prothonotary's office?

MR. DILWORTH:

There is bound to be some patron entitled to it if it comes directly under them.

SENATOR WALKER:

Who will appoint the register of wills?

MR. DILWORTH:

That will be by the mayor.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would the register of wills not be appointed directly by the court under whom they come? Wouldn't the Orphans' Court appoint its own?

MR. DILWORTH:

I feel the register of wills office and the recorder of deeds should be consolidated.

SENATOR WALKER:

Who would appoint?

MR. DILWORTH:

The mayor.

SENATOR WALKER:

The clerk of the Orphans' Courts?

MR. DILWORTH:

No.

SENATOR WALKER:

Who would appoint the clerk of the Orphans' Court?

MR. DILWORTH:

The court.

SENATOR WALKER:

Can you name any one of the 65 counties of the state where those two offices aren't consolidated?

MR. DILWORTH:

The clerk of the Orphans' Court and register of will are consolidated.

SENATOR WALKER:

How would you handle duties taken up by the sheriff?

MR. DILWORTH:

I think one of the principal functions he carries out is the foreclosure of mortgages, which should be transferred to the law department of the city solicitor's office.

SENATOR WALKER:

The solicitor would handle work done by the sheriff's office?

MR. DILWORTH:

All the legal work now being carried on by the sheriff's office as to the service of civil writs can be done by the sheriff.

SENATOR WALKER:

What other county do you know where that is done?

MR. DILWORTH:

New York, Cleveland, Detroit, and cities of that kind.

SENATOR WALKER:

No sheriff?

MR. DILWORTH:

New York has abolished the sheriff. What actually happens—you have your deputy sheriffs, your typical political appointees. I think Sheriff Meehan has tried to make men stop accepting money. You have service; that is difficult. It costs an individual a great deal of money to make a service.

SENATOR WALKER:

You and I are responsible.

MR. DILWORTH:

I do it myself; if you don't do it you don't get service made.

SENATOR WALKER:

All of your county row offices would be absorbed by city departments? Is that your suggestion?

MR. DILWORTH:

Yes, the majority of them would be absorbed. There are ten: The coroner would be abolished and absorbed by the Department of Health; the comptroller should remain an elective office, independent of the others.

SENATOR WALKER:

If the comptroller is an elective officer, who will control his budget?

MR. DILWORTH:

I think the whole budget ought to be under the central control of the mayor. There may be an argument for having the comptroller's budget independent so he can't be knocked on the head by the mayor. That is a very good argument on that. I feel that the register of wills should either be consolidated with the recorder of deeds or thrown right into the clerk of Orphans' Court.

SENATOR WALKER:

Appointed by the judges?

MR. DILWORTH:

By the judge of the orphans' court. I think the office of the treasurer, of the receiver of taxes and other

financial offices should be consolidated into one department of finance. The department of finance should be completely responsible for the assessment and collection of all taxes in the city.

SENATOR WALKER:

Appointed by whom?

MR. DILWORTH:

The mayor.

SENATOR WALKER:

How is it handled at present?

MR. DILWORTH:

It is scattered all around. We have a treasurer and a receiver of taxes. The collection of monies due the city falls into a number of other departments. Actually you won't only abolish the treasurer and receiver of taxes; you would take the present duties away from a number of offices. These are spelled out in what we prepared.

The next office is the sheriff, which should be abolished and the duties absorbed by other departments. One of the principal duties, service of civil writs, should be abolished entirely—a great saving to citizens and litigants, etc.

SENATOR WALKER:

When I was a freshman in law school, they said the sheriff was the highest paid officer of the county.

MR. DILWORTH:

That side of his duties absolutely disappeared because city and county are one and the police department took over all of his work.

SENATOR DENT:

Mr. Dilworth, as a matter of practical administration, speaking from my own county, the sheriff is practically an obsolete officer. Even in rural counties it is no longer the powerful office it was in the days of hangings and cattle rustling, etc.

MR. DILWORTH:

The treasurer's office all should be put in a Department of Finance. The recorder of deeds—that work could be absorbed by another department. So many people suggest consolidating the recorder of deeds and the register of wills. I think Senator Walker's suggestion is even better. The clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court should be appointed by the judge of the court that it comes strictly under. The courts ought to have the right to appoint any office strictly court business. The district attorney should continue to be elected. The prothonary should be put under the court and appointed by the courts. Three county commissioners should be abolished and in their place there should be a director of elections who would handle registrations and election machinery—all that work as suggested by Mr. Kauffman this morning. If we can once get rid of these county offices, it will give us more a effective consolidated set-up and nobody can duck responsibilities. We feel the nub of any responsible government is that someone has got to take the responsibility, and it ought to be the mayor of the city. That is the person the voters vote for; 90% of the votes of this city are straight votes.

SENATOR WALKER:

How much control would the mayor have over these offices that are appointed by the courts?

MR. DILWORTH:

I don't think he would have any responsibility there.

SENATOR WALKER:

He would just be the boss over certain departments.

MR. DILWORTH:

The executive department should be boss of all executive departments; the courts over judicial departments. That is a proper separation.

SENATOR DENT:

Isn't it true that the appointive power would be in the hands of the judiciary but the appropriations would necessarily come from City Council and therefore in an indirect manner they would be in absolute control of the number and money for payment of such officers? They would be in control of personnel.

MR. DILWORTH:

While the courts have abused writ of mandamus, if all appropriations were put under the mayor, it gives the mayor and City Council power over the judiciary, and would be bad for the judiciary. I think that argument is effective and, by and large, the courts have been decent in handling budgets and appropriations.

SENATOR WALKER:

Have you ever discussed with the courts this theory of putting appointive power in their hands?

MR. DILWORTH:

Informally, intimately—their unanimous opinion is that they would like to be rid of present appointive powers. They would like to have under appointive powers offices directly connected with their work, such as prothonotary, clerk of Quarter Sessions, and if the register of wills is in with the clerk of the Orphans' Court, then they should have the right to appoint that office.

That covers all the county offices. There are ten county offices, as I said before. There are now over thirty offices, commissions and departments in this city, almost twenty of which are completely out of the control of the mayor.

SENATOR WALKER:

You are going to discuss those city offices. Do you discuss those?

MR. DILWORTH:

I do so. We suggest that the departments be consolidated into some twelve departments, as against the over thirty-odd that they have at the present time, and that each of those twelve departments be headed by a man appointed by the mayor with the consent and approval of a majority of City Council, and removal by the mayor.

We also feel very strongly that a small City Council, with six from their own districts and five at large, would work out better than the present system.

SENATOR WALKER:

What do they pay City Council?

MR. DILWORTH:

\$7,500 a year.

SENATOR WALKER:

Elected by districts?

MR. DILWORTH:

All by districts; no at-large elections.

SENATOR DENT:

What is the present political make-up of City Council?

MR. DILWORTH:

Twenty-two Republicans out of twenty-two.

SENATOR DENT:

One hundred per cent.

MR. ANDREWS:

In what respect, Mr. Dilworth, do your recommendations differ, if they do differ, from the Charter recommendations favored by the group on which Mr. Schnader worked?

MR. DILWORTH:

That Charter called for a city manager; that would be one difference. I talked to the chairman of that committee, Mr. Evans, and some others. They all agreed today, with the experience of big cities—over half a million population—the experience with city managers hasn't been too fortunate, and it is better to put the whole responsibility in the top elective officer, the mayor. That would be the principal change from the 1938 recommendations. These twelve departments are pretty much the same as they recommended. There have been some changes made.

MR. ANDREWS:

Will it be necessary to do considerable spade-work yet in order that there might be more general agreement as to the details of the recommendations that will ultimately come to the legislature?

MR. DILWORTH:

I think, under the leadership of the men here this morning, that considerably in advance of the time the legislature meets next year you will be presented with a complete program as suggested by all of these organizations and by the leading citizens of the City of Philadelphia. That is my earnest hope and belief. We do feel that time is of the essence. We only get things done in times of upheaval. The citizens are tremendously interested, and now is the time to strike and ask the aid of the legislature, which has always aided but the City of Philadelphia has rejected that aid. But we think this time the people are so aroused that they are not going to dare prevent a real good set-up for the City of Philadelphia. But we would like to see a new city charter by the 1949 legislature, also an amendment for city-county consolidation, so we can vote for it in 1951.

MR. ANDREWS:

Do the pending proposals carry a referendum feature?

MR. DILWORTH:

No specific suggestions, on that. The suggestion we would make would be that the legislature enact a city charter in 1949, and the legislature has the power to submit that to the people of Philadelphia for their approval. I think if that could be done right at the 1949 elections in which we have municipal elections for four row offices

MR. ANDREWS:

It would be your idea to have referendum vote as to selection of a charter after the legislature acted?

MR. DILWORTH:

Yes, sir.

SENATOR DENT:

Your plan for election for controlling government here—your council won't be on the basis of proportional representation?

MR. DILWORTH:

The original charter of 1938 called for proportional representation, but New York has had pretty bad experience. It works in small cities better than in the large. We do think it would be better to have your Council nonpartisan.

MR. ANDREWS:

We have had a lot of nonpartisan elections with respect to judges, but they forget after election, so I am not so strong for nonpartisan elections.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

You speak of the mayor having terrific appointive powers under your plan. Do you think the people will give up the right to elect?

MR. DILWORTH:

The people resent being made to vote for a lot of offices that they have no familiarity with, no means of obtaining familiarity with. It is published in the papers that 90% of the vote is a straight vote. They resent the mayor being able to shunt off any responsibility. In other words, there has been all this criticism of the Receiver of Taxes, and they go in to the mayor and he says, "You elected him. How am I responsible?" The average person didn't know who he elected.

If you ask twenty voters what officers they elect, there are not more than two out of twenty—the mayor, district attorney and Council, every voter knows that, but in this city close to three-quarters of the voters won't know that they had elected a Receiver of Taxes. They do now, of course, but ordinarily they would not.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

The fact is that people don't have the interest. The great percentage of them can't tell who their congressman is, etc. I think what you can do is encourage them to take more interest.

SENATOR DENT:

We may have a copy of your recommendations condensed?

MR. DILWORTH:

Yes.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Why do you recommend reducing the Council to eleven? Is representation more complete as far as the public is concerned?

MR. DILWORTH:

The experience in other big cities has been the smaller your council the better the men, and the public will be more familiar with the men who are running it. You would be able to better transact city business. That is

pretty much the universal thinking of people who have studied the situation.

MR. HAMILTON:

Mr. Chairman, the Prothonotary of Philadelphia County is appointed by 21 judges of Common Pleas Court at the present time, has been since the adoption of the Consolidation Act of 1854 and the subsequent Constitution of 1873. The Register of Wills is an elective officer, but he is also the ex officio clerk of the Orphans' Court. I want to keep this record straight and Mr. Dilworth straight on the two appointments.

MR. DILWORTH:

The prothonotary is not an elective office. I think you will see. . . .

SENATOR WALKER:

We can all read the law. Let's not get involved.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

What we want is facts, not policy suggestions

MR. ANDREWS:

Mr. Chairman, the disagreement is a fact.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I mean in the line of legislative program. Any other questions?

MR. DILWORTH:

Thank you very much. I appreciate it a great deal.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Mr. James Finnegan.

MR. FINNEGAN:

I am Chairman of the Democratic City Committee in Philadelphia.

Gentlemen, I just had handed to me a report as I came in, and in view of the fact that there has been controversy about the Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia, I wonder if I could have permission to read a few excerpts from this report. I think they are very interesting.

"Since the year 1930 the annual appropriations to the department of Receiver of Taxes have always been in the neighborhood of \$700,000. In 1930 there were 367 employees on its payroll; in 1937 the Receiver of Taxes asked for \$762,410, and there were listed 356 employees as of January 1, 1937. There was appropriated by Council to this department for that year \$639,815.

"Your committee finds that money expended by the County of Philadelphia for the receiving of taxes is out of all proportion with the amounts expended by other cities of similar size for boards performing similar functions. In 1936, the Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia received approximately \$56 million in taxes. Of that amount \$25 million was collected in the month of February, \$6,800,000 in June, \$4,500,000 in July, \$2,100,000 in October, and \$3 million in December. This breakdown discloses that more than 75% of the total annual taxes are received during five specific months of the year. Further analysis shows that 20% of the taxes were received on a single day during one of these months; that is the last day of February, on which day over \$12 million was received. Analysis of daily receipts of the office of the Receiver of Taxes shows that actually the major portion of \$41 million tax in Philadelphia is collected on nine single

days. The committee finds, therefore, that the office of the Receiver of Taxes is exceedingly active for twelve to fifteen days of the year, during which they receive the bulk of the taxes. During the remainder of the year the office is comparatively inactive.

"The committee finds that with the addition of not more than twenty men in the Treasurer's office and not more than twelve men in the Comptroller's office, whose annual compensation will not exceed \$65,000 to \$75,000, the tax and water rent receiving functions of the Receiver of Taxes can be transferred to the Treasurer's department.

"Your committee finds that the installation of a modern, mechanical cash receiving and recording system will not only reduce the number of employees required but will assure proper and fraud-proof record-keeping and make possible the establishment of a system that will furnish to the administration ready information as to the state of its delinquent taxes account and its current receipts.

"Your committee finds that in other cities the amount due for previous years on every property is readily available; that the total delinquencies can be tabulated with facility and speed; that records are kept by modern and scientific methods; that installation of mechanical equipment has reduced the cost of record-keeping, improved the system, insured the accuracy of the records and minimized dishonesty among employees. The taxpayers of Philadelphia operate the tax receiving department on a political and not a business basis. The number of employees is dependent upon the whim of the ward leaders rather than upon the business necessities of the department.

"By personal visit to other cities, a subcommittee of your committee has been able to make comparisons, and your committee finds that in most modern cities, such as Detroit and Cleveland, the taxes are received by the City Treasurer, and that water meters are read by the Water Department. In the City of Detroit, where they have established the most efficient Water Department, its business is administered with the same efficiency as large private corporations. Its employees read and inspect four times a year 275,000 meters, as compared with 205,000 in Philadelphia. For that purpose it employs 33 inspectors, who make these inspections four times a year, as compared to 74 inspectors in Philadelphia, who make readings only twice a year.

"For these reasons, your committee makes the following recommendations:

"First, that the office of Receiver of Taxes be abolished; that the functions of the Receiver of Taxes, so far as they relate to the receipt of tax and water rent, be transferred to the City Treasurer; that the function of reading and inspecting water meters be transferred to the Water Department; that in both the office of City Treasurer and the office of City Comptroller there be installed such mechanical equipment as is necessary to enable the Treasurer to become the single paymaster for city employees; that there be installed in the Treasurer's office such mechanical equipment as will promote efficiency. . . ." This is the preliminary report of the legislative committee to investigate the cost of government in the City and County of Philadelphia, March 15, 1937. Most of these recommendations were made; to date very few have been carried out.

The Committee of 15 recently recommended that the activities of reading of the meters and the collection of the water rents be referred to the Receiver of Taxes, and that has been done recently.

There has been a great deal said about city-county consolidation and city charter, and I think that I can say that I agree with 98% of what has already been said along those lines, and it is not my intention to add any further comment to that matter, but I think all of it is predicated on free election in Philadelphia. Surprising as it may seem, in certain elections, elections are about as free as in Russia, Rumania and other dictator-led countries. Despite the fact that year after year civic organizations and minority parties bring to the attention of the district attorney evidence of fraud, evidence of intimidation, evidence of wholesale legal assistance, never in my knowledge has the district attorney in the succeeding year, on his own initiative, made any attempt to see that those conditions were not similar to what had occurred in the past.

We have had conditions in Philadelphia where the voter is really a spectator, comes into the voting place, signs the checklist, and the organization man records his vote on the machine. There is no freedom of choice. It is impossible for minority parties in Philadelphia in certain districts to obtain the services of a man as a watcher in those polls, because he knows that if he attempts to combat the wishes of the Republican committeemen in those polling places his life and that of his family will be made miserable in years to come. So I would like to ask and urge the very serious consideration to an amendment to the Election Code which would permit nonresidents of that district to act as watchers in those districts where now mockery has been made of free elections. I think it is probably the most important thing that can happen to Philadelphia today. It is absolutely essential that watchers be permitted to oversee an election in those districts where honest representation cannot be had by minority parties. Unless some steps are taken to insure our being able to appoint watchers in those districts, then all you have heard here on city-county consolidation, all you have heard on new city charter, can be washed right out of the window.

Year after year in the same districts we had gentlemen who decided they would like to play cash register with the voting machine, and do so very effectively. We have had evidence here in a recent election where the committeeman voted the voters alphabetically from the registration list—didn't see fit to disguise it at all. We have had, just in recent elections here in the 47th Ward, cases where they voted 16 or 18 more people than were registered. And those cases I am pointing to are not isolated cases; that happens in at least 10% of the districts of the City of Philadelphia. Through the efforts, not of the district attorney or any of the peace officers of Philadelphia, but through the efforts of the Committee of 70 and through the efforts of the Democratic City Committee, there were certain arrests made after the 1947 elections. It has been a method of the district attorney's office to delay cases until a witness appears and delay cases for a lack of prosecution. There have been twelve cases dropped for insufficient evidence in the court, and there are now four cases pending. Those cases I have just enumerated here required the affidavit of someone in that particular

district. You can go into these districts (I am referring to those in the controlled river wards), you can talk to the people. They will tell you the truth about the election procedure. You better not ask them to give an affidavit; they are frightened to death against the results of testifying against committeemen in that particular district. It is impossible for any civic organization or minority party to get the necessary affidavits to give these people who insist on giving right of franchise their just desserts. Until something is done about it, all of this talk about a new city charter, city-county consolidation, is going to be wasted effort on the part of everyone who appeared here and on the part of you gentlemen on the committee.

There is a need for reapportionment in Philadelphia. I think a glance at the various districts—a number of districts—reveals that something must be done to give people of Philadelphia proper representation. I have this made up, and I will present it to the committee. For instance, in the fourth district there 8,420 registered voters are budgeted to one representative. In the sixteenth district you have 100,708 voters; they also are entitled to one representative. You have in the 6th district 11,707 registered voters, and they are entitled to one, and you have in the 17th district 108,058 voters and they are entitled to one. As you run down this list you can see the very serious need for reapportionment in the City of Philadelphia. I believe, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no reapportionment since 1920, although the Constitution demands such after every census.

Gentlemen, that is about the extent of the comments I would like to make at this time. I will be glad to answer any questions.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Any questions?

SENATOR DENT:

Is it not possible, under your system of government here, to have the courts name an overseer, independent of the political machine, for the overseeing of an election?

MR. FINNEGAN:

The courts can, but that overseer must be a resident of that district, which nullifies what we are trying to do.

SENATOR WALKER:

I gather, sir, from what you said, that you, as the chairman of the City-County Committee, are making a direct commitment of your party in favor of legislative reapportionment. That will be fine, sir, and I am assuming next time it comes up at the committee the Democratic members of the City Committee will vote in favor of it.

MR. FINNEGAN:

I hope the Republican members will, too.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Your suggestion, Mr. Finnegan, is a change in the election laws.

MR. FINNEGAN:

To permit watchers to be appointed in districts, irrespective of the fact they are nonresidents of that district. They have to have interest in the election; there is no sense of my casting my vote in one ward and have ten rung up against me in another ward.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

What would happen if they appointed somebody not a resident?

MR. FINNEGAN:

He could be appointed by the courts, if the legislature would so write a bill.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

What would the net difference be, if it is true there is police pressure? What is the difference between resident and nonresident?

MR. FINNEGAN:

There is a very decided difference. If they have to live in a certain locality for 365 days in the year, if they have to withstand all pressure brought to bear for 365 days—that is a decided difference from withstanding pressure for one day.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Isn't the police force city-wide?

MR. FINNEGAN:

You have gained the inference I am complaining about police activities on election day. We have found most of the police very fair. I am talking about the other 364 days of the year.

MR. DAVIS:

If you have some prepared material that you can leave with the stenographer for the record . . .

MR. FINNEGAN:

I can let you have the information on the districts and the registration of those districts as far as legislative reapportionment is concerned. I could compile a very full list of the districts where now we have received probably 2% of the vote, sometimes less than 2% of the vote. In the next district, where somebody has the courage to stand up for what is right, you will find the result there is maybe about five to four, and that occurs year after year. I can go through all the material and give records to show where this consistently happens in certain sections of Philadelphia year after year.

There is a certain point you might take into consideration—the denial of anyone convicted of election fraud as to the right to hold office under the city government. We have seen where one individual was convicted of an election fraud, and after serving a portion of his sentence he was released. He was later given one of the best jobs in the city administration, was given a banquet and was honored by most of the city officials. And I might say he still did an excellent job of controlling that district.

SENATOR DENT:

As an observation it is nothing familiar to Philadelphia. The only difference is that in most of the other voting sections of our state they have become more or less enlightened and don't allow that practice to take place. However, in the old days we had a little town where it got to the point where they refused to count the ballots.

MR. FINNEGAN:

I feel very strongly on the subject, Senator. The United States government is spending millions of dollars

abroad and trying to prove to the people of Europe that democracy can work, and we are withholding money from countries where we feel the elections aren't free. In most of these areas that I refer to these people are of foreign birth, many of them. How are we going to teach them democracy means something when they are denied the privilege of voting and reading in the papers we are withholding money in Europe because elections aren't free?

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Isn't it true that anybody can walk into an election booth and pull the levers?

MR. FINNEGAN:

You can go into an election booth in Russia and vote against Stalin if you want to. The citizens do take a decided interest in government, but if you come in with your mind made up, going to vote for one party or candidate and have it changed by force and intimidation—that is a different picture.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Does anybody else have questions?

SENATOR DENT:

Going back to the original premise here, then do you believe, Mr. Finnegan, that a revamp of your Registration Commission under the County Commissioners . . .

MR. FINNEGAN:

You still have to see that the minority party is voting. The consolidation of the commissioners in the registration office wouldn't have that effect.

SENATOR DENT:

In elections where federal offices are at stake, can't your federal courts name overseers?

MR. FINNEGAN:

I think they can have observers in. Recently in Kansas City Attorney General Clark sent 26 of his men in there. We are hopeful of getting that this year here.

SENATOR WALKER:

What legislation would you recommend to us that would tend to eliminate this accusation of yours that there is intimidation in certain districts?

MR. FINNEGAN:

Don't make it a requirement of a watcher to be a resident of a district for which he is given a certificate. He could be made a temporary court officer if so decreed by the legislature.

SENATOR DENT:

It would be open to both political parties.

SENATOR WALKER:

This practice isn't confined to any political party.

MR. FINNEGAN:

It may be true in certain districts with the Democratic Party. I won't say it is limited solely to the Republican Party. There may be districts where Democrats do the same thing.

SENATOR WALKER:

I don't think either party has a patent on that.

MR. FINNEGAN:

Here is a safeguard both parties and any party could use.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

An further questions? If not, gentlemen, thank you very much.

MR. FINNEGAN:

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

The next witness is Mr. Joseph S. Clark, representing the Americans for Democratic Action.

MR. CLARK:

I appreciate very much the opportunity of appearing before your committee, and I would like to set the record straight, briefly, in view of the statement which appeared in the morning papers here. In the printing of an article prepared jointly by Mr. Dilworth, Mr. Stevens and myself, it was stated I was trustee of the Bureau of Municipal Research. That is true, but I don't speak here in that capacity. I am on the Executive Board of the Committee of 70, and Director of the City Planning Board. I am here as the Philadelphia Chapter head of Americans for Democratic Action, a nonpartisan political-action group with which I think most of you gentlemen are familiar.*

The legislative reforms which are necessary to give Philadelphia a modern municipal government have been well known and understood by the citizens at large for at least fifteen years. They have failed of enactment because of the corrupt influence continually exercised by the Republican City Administration and its powerful friends in the legislative and executive branches of the State Government. The needed measures may be restated as follows:

1. An amendment to the Pennsylvania State Constitution providing for the consolidation of the City and County of Philadelphia. This amendment must be passed by two successive legislatures and approved by a vote of all the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is now too late to call a special session of the present legislature to pass such an amendment for the first time this summer. Accordingly, the constitutional amendment cannot go to the voters for approval until the municipal election in 1951, having first been passed by the 1949 and 1951 sessions of the Legislature.

The Commission will recall that such an amendment was submitted to the voters in 1937, and, while receiving a substantial majority in Philadelphia, was defeated by a corrupt deal between the Philadelphia Republican Organization and the leaders of a number of up-State Counties who advocated defeat of the amendment in return for favors on other bills from the Philadelphia Republican delegation.

The form of this constitutional amendment is very simple and copies have been supplied to the Commission.

The advantages of City-County Consolidation are three-fold:

(a) Proper integration of City Government. Authority for all executive and legislative governmental functions should be vested in the Mayor and his Cabinet and City

Council, rather than in a number of independent elective officers whose activities it is difficult to coordinate.

(We have an excellent example of that in Philadelphia today. The current scandals as a result of which you gentlemen came down here center around Property and Supplies and the office of the Receiver of Taxes. The director of Property and Supplies, Mr. Grakelow, was a member of Samuels' cabinet, was fired and an attempt was made by the mayor, Mr. Binns and Mr. Meade to get the Receiver of Taxes to resign. It has failed; he is now being impeached. It may well be if he doesn't see the light of day that he will hold office for many months. He is an elective officer and one whom I believe the people had no idea that they were voting for. Give the mayor the same power to appoint his own cabinet which is given to the State Governor and the President of the United States in the state and national government fields.)

(b) A short ballot from which would be eliminated all elective offices except the Mayor, City Council and the City Controller.

(It is only here in the municipal field where we have the travesty of long ballot and a long number of officials unknown as to quality, etc.)

(c) Civil Service of the merit system for the County offices, thus eliminating plundering of the City treasury by Republican Committeemen who give their primary allegiance and their best working hours to their political organization rather than to their municipal jobs.

2. Pending adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for City-County consolidation, a simple new City Charter should be enacted by the 1949 session of the legislature. The outlines of such a Charter are contained in Senate Bill No. 204 (the Shapiro Bill) of the 1943 session of the legislature, copies of which are, of course, available to the Commission.

(I would like to make a practical suggestion to you gentlemen. May I suggest to you that in your deliberations you give careful consideration to Senate Bill No. 204 of the 1943 session. That is the Shapiro Bill, also introduced in House Bill No. 439 by Messrs. Webb and Scanlon. It is, up to 1943, a good sound City Charter for Philadelphia, capable of being enacted without City-County consolidation.)

This bill will require some revision in order to bring it up to date and to improve its draftsmanship. I am confident, however, that the experts at the Bureau of Municipal Research can complete the necessary work long before the next legislature meets.

(The legislative provisions for proportional representation in that bill ought to come out. If you call on the experts in the Bureau of Municipal Research, they could go to work on the draft of a City Charter and it could be available for the citizens of Philadelphia in the fall, with specific proposals before us. I think it is unnecessary to go to the expense of a new Charter Commission and having them do a brand-new job; the spadework has been done and those who have followed it are in agreement as to what the Charter should contain.)

Upon completion of such a draft further hearings by the Commission should be held at which public comment on the revised draft should be invited. Generally speaking, this new Charter should provide:

(a) a strong Mayor as executive.

(b) a small Council of eleven, six of whom should be

* See memorandum submitted at end of transcript.

elected from the Congressional Districts (one from each district), the remaining five from the City at large. The ballot on which candidates for Council's names are printed should contain no party designation, thus making it impossible to vote a straight party ticket and requiring the candidates to make themselves known as individuals to the electorate. In passing, it should be pointed out that one of the evils of the present voting machines used in Philadelphia is the tendency to prevent voting a split ticket. While the voting machines have been most effective in eliminating certain types of fraud, the evil which results from the lack of knowledge of the candidates on the part of the electorate and the consequent voting of the straight party ticket is one which should be eliminated in the next City Charter so far as the election of Councilmen is concerned.

(My reason for that is, in ending one type of fraud in Philadelphia by getting the voting machines and eliminating the fraud possible on paper ballots, we substitute another harmful result, and that is straight party ticket voting. Until the electorate is given an opportunity to split the ballot, I don't think we have a good chance for good government in Philadelphia. I believe in party responsibility, but when you vote for straight Democratic or straight Republican ticket, you haven't got the chance of running ahead on the ticket if you have a good man for a subordinate office.)

(c) A reorganization of the Executive Department generally in accord with the provisions of the Shapiro Bill, but modified in accordance with a memorandum which we are handing to the Commission separately. One of the modifications would give greater authority to the department charged with development of the air transportation facilities and airports of the city.

(d) A rewritten Civil Service article to remedy the appalling defects in the present administration of the Philadelphia City Civil Service and to bring the Charter provisions in accord with modern merit system methods.

(e) A Home Rule provision which would enable the citizens of Philadelphia to change their Charter at any general or municipal election, either on the recommendation of City Council or by initiative of the citizens themselves.

3. This new Charter should be passed by the 1949 session of the legislature and submitted to the voters in the municipal election of 1949. Thereafter, when the City-County constitutional amendment is approved, the Charter can be amended by vote of Philadelphia citizens so as to effectuate the changes eliminating the separate County government as authorized by the amendment.

(I should like to register my strong dissent from the program which was presented to you today by Mr. Kauffman, which in essence calls for your 1949 session of the legislature to pass enabling legislation which would permit in 1949 the election of a Charter Commission which would come in with a new Charter which would go on the ballot in 1950. Take it when the present scandal is forgotten, when people begin thinking of the next governor and congressmen to be elected from Philadelphia, and the whole business of municipal reform would sink to the bottom of the barrel again, as it has done in the past. Now is the time to strike, gentlemen. Your Commission can do a great good service to Philadelphia by concentrating this issue in 1949, when there

are no distracting issues before the people and we can get a decent City Charter in this town.)

4. Enactment by the 1949 session of the Legislature of a bill placing the County offices under the merit system and designating the Civil Service Commission in the City and its personnel director as the agency to administer the merit system for County offices. This badly needed reform, if properly administered, can be one of the most effective tools to break the stranglehold of the Republican organization on the government of the City and County.

(The legislature should pass a modified Civil Service bill for the County offices, and put the administration of the merit bill under the jurisdiction of the City Civil Service Commission. Until we get the merit system properly enforced for County offices, we have no hope, in my judgment, of breaking up the present administration. This isn't a partisan speech on my part; it so happens it is Republican here. Until we get a definite merit system, we, by nation-wide experience, have this problem of political vice and graft.)

5. Repeal by the 1949 session of the Legislature of the Party Raiding Bill. This bill, by preventing fusion in Philadelphia, as a practical matter has made it very difficult to throw out of office the present corrupt Republican administration. Heretofore the Democratic Party has been too weak to accomplish this much-needed result by itself. Many Philadelphia citizens, though ingrained habit, are unwilling to vote the Democratic ticket despite their real interest in a decent municipal government. A fusion movement would gain great strength from a third party ticket with the same candidates nominated by the Democrats. The Commission is familiar with the history of the Party Raiding Bill. It may now be admitted that its passage dealt a severe blow to the forces of decent government in Philadelphia.

6. It should be emphasized that the foregoing legislative program, in and of itself, will not solve Philadelphia's civic headaches. It will merely provide modern and effective tools for doing the job. Men and women of ability and integrity if elected to office under the present outmoded government structure could, nonetheless, give Philadelphia a decent, efficient and forward-looking government. It is a mistake to blame our present situation on our present form of government. The fault lies not in our City structure but in ourselves, that we have not responded to the challenge at the ballot box. In order to pose that challenge in its most provocative form, it is essential that all of the investigations now under way should be consolidated and coordinated under one able head, appointed by the Governor and supported with the full prestige and power of the State. The present investigations have merely scratched the surface. The extent of dishonesty and corruption which exists in this City should be brought to light in all of its sordid detail in order that an aroused citizenry, knowing the facts, can be mobilized in 1949 and 1951 to bring to the City as elected officials the type of leadership which this community deserves and must have if Philadelphia is to survive and grow.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear before this Commission. I would be glad to answer any questions you may have.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Anybody else like to be heard? If not, the hearing is adjourned. Thank you very much for coming.

SUBMITTED BY MR. RICHARDSON DILWORTH
(See footnote page 5800).

It is well recognized that Philadelphia needs consolidation of its city-county governments and a new city charter. Our local political machine has long and successfully resisted both measures.

The present city-county governmental duplication very nicely serves our political machine's purposes. The overlapping, antiquated county departments, each headed by an elective officer (except for the Prothonotary's office) can be stuffed with political workers, free from effective control.

The county departments consist of the offices of Coroner, Controller, Register of Wills, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Quarter-Sessions Court, District Attorney, Prothonotary, and the three County Commissioners. The majority of these offices have outlived their usefulness, the rest should be merged into the city government. Until this is done, it is virtually impossible to create an integrated, efficient city government.

Despite the fact the county was consolidated geographically with the city in 1854, the political machine has for almost 100 years successfully resisted all efforts to abolish our county government. What is worse, the 10 county offices were written into the state constitution of 1874, and so can be abolished only by constitutional amendment. Such an amendment must be passed by two successive legislatures and then approved by the voters of the entire state. This is, of course, a cumbersome process. If the necessary amendment is introduced in the 1949 session of the legislature and is approved both by it and the 1951 legislature, it can be submitted to the voters of the state at the 1951 election—the same election at which we shall choose our next mayor.

The adoption of a new city charter is not nearly so difficult a matter. The legislature can enact a new city charter at any session. There is, therefore, no reason why the 1949 legislature should not give us a new city charter, and provide that it is submitted to the voters of Philadelphia for approval at the general election in November, 1949. The groundwork for a new city charter was effectively laid by the Charter Commission of 1938, so that the prompt preparation of a good charter bill is no serious problem.

However, it must be kept in mind that such a charter can apply only to the various departments of the city government. It cannot abolish, consolidate or otherwise affect the county departments until the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment, giving the city jurisdiction over the county departments.

This means that a new city charter, enacted by the 1949 session of the legislature and approved by the voters of Philadelphia in that same year, will not be completely effective until after the final approval, in November, 1951, of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Suggested Form of City Charter: The preamble of the charter should state that public office is a public trust. This is particularly important in view of the low

concept our public officials now have of their obligations to the people of the city which they serve. The recent public statements of high city officials, including the Mayor, make it clear they do not consider a public officer derelict in his duties unless he has committed some act which subjects him to criminal prosecution. The charter should, therefore, make clear that every public official is a trustee of his office, and as such owes the public the same degree of fidelity and skill in the performance of his duties as the law requires of every trustee.

Home Rule: The charter should specifically provide that the people of Philadelphia may amend, revise, or rewrite their own charter. There is no good reason why a city of 2,000,000 people should be required to go, hat in hand, to the state legislature for the enactment of laws necessary to provide for its own local government and affairs. This home rule provision would not in any way abridge or interfere with the necessary powers or authority of the state government.

This will almost certainly be opposed by our city administration. Twenty-six years ago the voters of Pennsylvania ratified a Home Rule Amendment to the constitution giving cities the right to local self-government. Not even the strongest pressure of our civic organizations has been able to force our city administration to take advantage of this amendment. The reason is that the present system permits the local political machine to blame the legislature for failing to provide much-needed local reforms.

Elective Offices: The objective of the charter should be a strong city government, with the responsibility therefor placed squarely upon the Mayor and a small city Council.

Our present system, whereby we elect not only a Mayor, a District Attorney, a Controller, and a Council, but also such assorted officials as the Receiver of Taxes, the Coroner, the Clerk of the Quarter-Sessions Court, the Register of Wills, the Recorder of Deeds, the Treasurer, the Sheriff and three County Commissioners, makes it extremely difficult to have effective administration of our city's affairs. The present system furnishes the Mayor and the political machine an alibi for fraud and incompetency.

The only officials who should be elected are the Mayor, the District Attorney, the Controller (to act as a watchdog over all city departments) and the members of City Council.

City Council should be reduced from the present 22 members to 11 members, six to be elected from each of the congressional districts—that is one per district and the remaining five from the city at large. The ballots on which the names of the candidates for Council appear should contain no Party designation, thus making it impossible to vote a straight Party ticket for Council, and requiring the candidates to make themselves known as individuals to the voters.

Civil Service: Civil service should be extended to every department and the Commission given the powers necessary to make its work effective and free from political control, as has been done in a number of other large cities in the past decade.

City Departments: At present the city-county government is a sprawling structure with far too many departments whose duties frequently overlap one another. In addition to the office of the Mayor, the District Attorney and the Controller, there are now over 30 departments and commissions in our city-county government, some 20 of which are independent of the authority of the Mayor. These should be consolidated into not more than a dozen separate departments, the heads of each to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the majority of Council, and subject to removal by the Mayor. What is more, the Mayor should have the right to appoint as heads of these departments the persons best qualified. Therefore, the requirement of residence within the city should be abolished for the appointive heads of departments and their immediate assistants.

In deciding upon the consolidation of departments, several basic principles should be kept in mind. No department should have any special privileges or powers not possessed by other departments. Duties should be so apportioned among the departments that no department shall greatly overshadow in importance any other department. Based on these principles it is suggested that the city government be reorganized as follows:

Department of Finance: This department should be responsible for the assessment, administration and collection of all taxes, and the collection of all other moneys due the city. It should be the central purchasing agent for the city, and should also contain an effective Budget Bureau.

This department would take over the activities of the Receiver of Taxes, the Department of Purchases and Supplies, the administrative work of the Board of Revision of Taxes, the duties of the Mayor's Budget Clerk, the activities of the Treasurer, and the activities of the many city-county offices which are now collecting fees, fines, licenses and permits.

Department of Public Safety: The powers and functions of this department would be practically the same as those of the existing department.

Department of Public Works: This department should have jurisdiction over all public utilities owned or operated by the city, such as the subways, the gas works, the waterworks, the airport, harbor facilities, etc. The department should also be responsible for the construction, maintenance and cleaning of the city's streets, alleys and the sewer system.

Department of Public Health: The entire range of municipal health activities should be given to this department.

Department of Recreation and Parks: This department should have jurisdiction over all municipal parks and park areas, and over all municipal recreation activities and facilities.

Department of City Property: This department should have jurisdiction over all general property maintenance, including the work now being done by the Department of City Architecture.

Department of Law: This department, in addition to its present activities, should also absorb the legal departments set up by a number of county offices.

Department of Detention and Correction: This department should have control of the House of Detention for Women, the House of Correction, the City Prisons and Prison Farms. It should also conduct the probation service, as well as the supervision of persons on parole from the city's penal institutions.

Department of Registration and Elections: This department should be responsible for the entire election procedure, including registration and elections. This department should replace the present County Commissioners. There would be removed from this department the duties of the present Bureau of Weights and Measures, and the Division of Children's Agencies which were only put under the control of the Commissioners for political reasons.

Department of Planning: The powers of this department should remain relatively unchanged. It now has personnel of outstanding calibre, and has done a remarkably effective job of city planning. It is no fault of the department that only a few of its plans have been put into operation. This has been due to political hamstringing.

Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds: There is no reason why the duties of these two departments should not be merged into a single department.

Miscellaneous Departments: It is recommended that the offices of Coroner and Sheriff, Clerk of the Quarter-Sessions Court and the Prothonotary be abolished as independent agencies. Many of the duties of the offices of Coroner and Sheriff are no longer required, and their few remaining duties could well be absorbed by the Department of Health and the Department of Law. The Clerk of the Quarter-Sessions Court and the Prothonotary should be placed under the jurisdiction of the courts.

Obstacles to be overcome: We must not for a moment be deceived by the present sanctimonious attitude of the city administration. This same group gave lip service in 1937 to a constitutional amendment to bring about city-county consolidation. The machine did not dare openly oppose this amendment in Philadelphia, with the result that the voters of Philadelphia approved it by a majority of more than 62,000. It was defeated in the state-wide vote as the result of a deal made by our Philadelphia machine with the state machine.

The city machine has also sabotaged all attempts to enact a new city charter. The most recent attempt to obtain a new city charter was in 1939. Then, a charter prepared by the City Charter Commission of 1938, which had the approval of virtually every prominent citizen of Philadelphia, passed in the Senate of 1939, but never even got out of committee in the House. This pickling of the charter was engineered by the city administration through a Philadelphia legislator who was the Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the First Class—this same gentleman is now in City Council. These tactics were so resented, that the candidates of both parties in the 1939 mayoralty election were forced to endorse a new city charter.

Immediately upon the death of Mayor Lamberton these campaign promises were forgotten. In the mayoralty campaign last Fall, David Harris, the then city chairman, went so far as to assert that, "No one but long-haired men and short-haired women care about city-county consolidation and a new city charter."

It will take the concerted effort of all of us, and all of our civic organizations, to force the city administration to work for a new city charter, and to call upon the legislature to pass the necessary constitutional amendment for city-county consolidation.

Most important of all, it must be remembered that while both of these measures are essential to effective reform of our city government, they will by themselves accomplish little unless we elect to office men and women who really believe in good government and who will conscientiously carry out the spirit and intent of these measures.

SUBMITTED BY MR. JOSEPH S. CLARK

SEPARATE MEMORANDUM OF SUGGESTED CHANGES IN SENATE BILL NO. 204 OF THE 1943 LEGISLATURE (THE SHAPIRO BILL) SUGGESTED TO THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

1. The Bill provides for a council of 11 members elected from the City at large. It is suggested that this provision be changed so as to provide for a small council about half the members of which would be elected from the City at large and the other half from districts.

2. The Bill provides for a civil service commission to be elected by the City Council. It is suggested that this provision be changed so that the civil service commission would be appointed by the mayor.

3. The Bill provides for a Department of City Planning and a Planning Board quite different from the present setup of the City Planning Commission. As the City Planning Commission is functioning satisfactorily under the present setup, it may be unwise to change the setup at this time.

4. The Bill provides for the adoption of the master plan for the City by the City Council. It is suggested that this provision be changed so that the master plan need not be adopted by the City Council.

5. The Bill makes the administration of zoning a function and responsibility of the Planning Agency. It is suggested that this provision be changed so that the Planning Agency will not be saddled with the time consuming routine of hearing appeals on requests for changes in zoning.

6. The Bill requires a 2/3 majority vote of Council to increase any item in the capital budget submitted by the Planning Board. It is suggested that this provision be changed so as to eliminate this limitation upon the power of City Council.

7. The Bill provides for the adoption of the current budget by City Council on or before October 15th. From the standpoint of good budget making, this provision is unwise. It is suggested that it be changed so as to permit City Council to adopt the budget as late as December 15th. Corresponding changes should be made in the timetable for the preparation and consideration of the budget.

8. The Bill has an article on loans which in many ways is meritorious but in other ways is unduly and unnecessarily restrictive. It is suggested that this provision be changed in accordance with the views of Mr. Robert J. Patterson, Acting Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who is especially conversant with the City's financial administration.

HEARING HELD DECEMBER 15, 1948
HOTEL WARWICK, PHILADELPHIA

ATTENDANCE

Joint State Government Commission

Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman; Hon. Hiram G. Andrews, Hon. Joseph M. Barr, Hon. Charles H. Brunner, Jr., Hon. Leroy E. Chapman, Hon. John H. Dent, Hon. Anthony J. DiSilvestro, Hon. Edwin C. Ewing, Hon. Thomas H. Lee, Hon. Baker Royer, Hon. John M. Walker. Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director, Joint State Government Commission.

Persons Appearing

Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Chairman, City Planning Commission. Mr. Otto Tod Mallory, Philadelphia Committee on Public Affairs. Mr. William Meade, Chair, Republican City Committee. Mr. Walter P. Miller, Jr., Chairman, Committee of 70. Mrs. Donald F. Bishop, Philadelphia League of Women Voters. Mr. John J. MacDonald, President, Philadelphia Real Estate Board. Mr. H. Jerome Jaspan, former member Pennsylvania Senate. Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Chairman, Committee of 15. Mr. James A. Finnegan, Chairman, Democratic County Executive Committee. Mr. Joseph S. Clark, Americans for Democratic Action. Mr. Richardson Dilworth, Action Committee for Philadelphia Reform. Mr. Maurice S. Berison, Legislative Committee, Philadelphia Progressive Party.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

The meeting will please come to order. The first witness is Mr. Edward Hopkinson, representing the City Planning Commission.

MR. HOPKINSON:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen, I desire to speak briefly in connection with the adoption of the Smith amendment passed at the 1947 session of the legislature establishing a 12½% realty base. I am in favor of a constitutional amendment changing the basis for calculating the borrowing capacity from a combination of realty and personality to a realty base alone. The objection I have to repassage of the 1947 amendment is its effect upon the borrowing capacity of the city. Applying it to the base as established in that proposed amendment, it would have the effect of reducing the borrowing capacity by about \$25,000,000 at a time when it is absolutely essential that the city should have some continuing borrowing capacity through the years 1950, 1951, 1952 for the completion of urgently needed public improvements to which the city is committed and many of which are already under construction and for which additional funds must be provided to enable them to be carried on. Therefore, to have this amendment become effective in 1950, in all probability, will have the effect of leaving no borrowing capacity at that time, and

that would hamstring the program of public improvements which is being proceeded with. I think, therefore, it is essential that we have a new amendment introduced at the 1949 session of the legislature which would mean we would lose two years in changing the base, but I think those two years can well be lost rather than imperil the continuance of the public improvement program. I think also, in view of the level of present-day construction costs, either the 12½% limit in the 1947 legislation will have to be moderately increased or we will have to provide, from deducting from the debt, the amount of debt on partially self-supporting public improvements such as the city-built and owned subway in Philadelphia which is partially, not wholly, self-supporting. It will have to be worked out with the appropriate representatives of the city and the legislature. I merely throw that in for consideration at the proper time by the proper groups. The point to be emphasized is that I am in favor, in principle, of the type of amendment introduced in 1947 and which I support at that time; however, I am against its repassage for the reasons indicated. Thank you very much.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you, Mr. Hopkinson.

SENATOR BARR:

What is your alternative? As it is now, 12½% on realty was the alternative.

MR. HOPKINSON:

I am in favor of either a higher percentage than 12½%—moderately higher—or keeping it at 12½% and permitting the deduction of such portion of the debt on partially self-supporting projects as the court might find self-supporting under the present exclusion laws which are limited to projects wholly self-supporting.

MR. ANDREWS:

With reference to the projected improvement program, what portion of that program is it impossible to finance?

MR. HOPKINSON:

Any of it, except to the extent to which we might be able to borrow in 1949 before the amendment takes effect.

MR. ANDREWS:

Then none of the programs are possible except on the basis of borrowing.

MR. HOPKINSON:

There are certain sums which come to us from city-state projects, particularly in the highway deal where the city supplies a relatively small portion of the cost. We do get federal and state funds for airport purposes; but, generally speaking, our transit improvements, our hospitals, and our recreation programs are absolutely almost wholly dependent on city borrowing.

SENATOR BARR:

What is your councilmanic borrowing power now?

MR. HOPKINSON:

The councilmanic borrowing power is up to 2% at any one time, but that is not in addition to the general borrowing power; it is merely a method of exercising a portion of the general borrowing power if we have that borrowing power.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you Mr. Hopkinson. Our next speaker is Mr. Otto Tod Mallory.

MR. MALLORY:

I represent the Philadelphia Committee on Public Affairs and a number of other citizen organizations. I want to thank you for this opportunity. The Philadelphia Committee on Public Affairs has been in favor of an amendment for many years. Mr. Hopkinson says that he favors it in principle but not in application at this time. His statement reminds me of the family that is always in favor of dieting after a big meal but not before it. It is the purpose of the City Planning Commission and the administration to exhaust the borrowing power immediately and completely, and that is the reason they object to putting in an amendment. The whole object of this amendment is to prevent exhaustion of borrowing power in good times. We did that between 1920 and 1932 in Philadelphia—there was no borrowing power between 1932 and 1940 something. At that time the Federal Government was giving large grants to the cities for public works during a period of unemployment. We got none of it. Part of our backwardness is due to that. Mr. Hopkinson is correct, I believe, that all these public works that are now proposed are necessary and desirable and should be done, but it is also true, at every stage of the history of Philadelphia, that there are many more public works that need to be done and for which there is borrowing power. Nearly every administration has taken the same position that Mr. Hopkinson has, and it is natural that they should. You see things that are necessary immediately, but there is another consideration beside jobs and glory, and that is stability. The people of the City of Philadelphia are entitled to the assurance of public works during bad times. I have been connected with this project for a good many years, both in the Federal Government and elsewhere; and it has come very strongly to my attention that such a thing is an essential part of the stability of our way of life. As you know, one of the main arguments that the Communists use is that the American capitalistic system is so unstable that it runs into terrific crises, and that the capitalist does nothing to prevent such crises and the Communists will. That is the argument that sticks in the mind of those suffering in the 30's. However, the capitalistic system is capable of stability. The largest consideration you gentlemen have as against any other persons concerned with the amendment is the stability of our system and the assurance of employment in bad times. Uncle Joe was a very wise man in a small town, and everybody went to him for advice. They asked him why it was, and he said, "My advice is based upon experience; my experience is based upon judgment; and my judgment is based upon bad experience." Now, in Philadelphia we have had this bad experience over a long period of years when we could do no building work at a time when people were unemployed at the limit and the city government helpless to do anything. Based upon experience, gentlemen, this amendment should go through.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you Mr. Mallory. Next we will hear from Mr. William Meade.

MR. MEADE:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Joint State Government Commission:

You are engaged in a study of a subject which is of vital concern to the City of Philadelphia and I appreciate this opportunity of expressing to you as the representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania my views on the subject.

Upon being elected Chairman of the Republican City Committee last year, I pledged myself and the Party to sponsoring and supporting any legislation or movement for the best interests of the people of the City of Philadelphia, including the modernizing and streamlining of the government of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I am making some suggestions to you as the first step in carrying out that pledge. It is my purpose and that of the Party I represent to insure to the people of Philadelphia honest and efficient government.

The present City of Philadelphia is the result of a consolidation of a large number of independent boroughs and townships that formerly comprised the County of Philadelphia. It is also a merger of the territorial limits of the City with the territorial limits of the County. As a result of these consolidations, we have inherited some offices which should not be consolidated and streamlined in the interest of efficiency and good government.

First and above all, the City and County Government in Philadelphia must be consolidated with all possible speed. Such consolidation requires an amendment to the State Constitution. The Republican Party of Philadelphia will propose such an amendment to the Constitution at the coming Session of the Legislature and we request your supporting recommendation.

In the Resolution proposing such consolidation we recommend:

1. Consolidation of the offices of Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills into a single office.
2. Consolidation of the offices of Coroner and Sheriff into a single office.
3. Consolidation of the offices of the Receiver of Taxes and City Treasurer into a single office.
4. Consolidation of the offices of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court, Clerk of the Municipal Court, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Prothonotary into a single office.
5. Consolidation of the Registration Commission and the County Commissioners into a single Board.
6. The offices of Controller and District Attorney should continue to be separate.

We feel that the duties of the new offices which will thus be created, as well as those of Controller and District Attorney, are of such a nature that they should be elected by, and directly responsible to, the people. We believe that this would not provide too many offices for an intelligent exercise of their right of suffrage by the citizens of Philadelphia. On the other hand, if these officers were appointed, that would centralize too much power in the hands of one man.

In streamlining the government of Philadelphia, we must bear in mind the City is still a part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that its judicial procedure and the conduct of elections must be uniform with the rest of the State.

The Republican Party favors Home Rule for Philadelphia. By that we mean we want the right in this City

to decide for ourselves how we shall govern ourselves. To this end we propose legislation creating a "Home Rule Charter Commission" to draft and submit to the people of Philadelphia, for their adoption, a new City Charter.

At this point I would like to make myself clear on one other matter that has already been discussed before your Commission, that of Civil Service. I do not favor further extension of Civil Service in Philadelphia. Among many other reasons, it provides a cloak under which an elected public official, only answerable to the people, may hide his inefficiency.

We reiterate our support for a constitutional amendment providing for a more stable debt limit for the City of Philadelphia based on the average annual assessed valuation of taxable real estate for preceding years.

There are other matters vital to the people of Philadelphia which require legislative attention. Among these are Senatorial and Legislative reappointment. The present lines of the districts in Philadelphia have resulted in an inequitable representation in the General Assembly and this should be corrected.

We favor a Fair Employment Practices Act, strong enough to guarantee equal rights to all citizens, regardless of race, color, or religion. This legislation is high on our list, as are the broadening and liberalizing of social legislation, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Occupational Disease Act, the Unemployment Compensation Act, Old Age Pensions, Blind Assistance, and Mothers' Assistance.

We are most anxious to have legislation enacted further bettering the status of Labor, protecting the wage-earner in his right to a fair wage under decent and proper working conditions, thereby giving him a higher standard of living.

These are principles to which the Republican Party of Philadelphia pledges its continued effort. We ask that your Body recommend legislation to accomplish these aims.

We are continuing our studies, and as the General Assembly proceeds with its deliberations on these important subjects, we shall present our views whenever appropriate. It is our firm purpose to support any legislation affecting Philadelphia which, upon careful analysis, appears to be to the best interests of the people of the City.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you very much Mr. Meade.

SENATOR BARR:

Mr. Meade, you spoke of putting all the power in one man. Doesn't council have power?

MR. MEADE:

Yes, council has power.

SENATOR BARR:

That is your legislative body.

MR. MEADE:

Our local legislative body, yes.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

He was suggesting the mayor—the plan suggested by the Institute of Local and State Government.

MR. MEADE:

Under their proposal, the mayor would have the right to appoint all administrative offices.

SENATOR DENT:

What position would council or the county commissioners play in your reshuffle?

MR. MEADE:

Council would continue appropriations, and the board would administer all election functions in the city.

SENATOR BARR:

Do you think there is a need for county commissioners still?

MR. MEADE:

Definitely.

SENATOR BARR:

For what purpose?

MR. MEADE:

To make it uniform with the legal procedure in the rest of the state where it has been provided that each county shall have a county board of elections.

SENATOR BARR:

This is a little bit different. You are contiguous.

MR. MEADE:

We are merging another election function with that board.

SENATOR DENT:

You are merging some of the offices, but you are not doing what people have the popular conception you are going to do, and that would be eliminate one or the other of the two bodies of government.

MR. MEADE:

It would be up to the legislature to designate whether it is to be County of Philadelphia or City of Philadelphia.

SENATOR DENT:

But, if you do designate, what is your position in the matter. We ought to wipe out one administrative body in favor of the other.

MR. MEADE:

It will not be a wiping out but a merging.

SENATOR DENT:

You can't merge the commissioners with the councilmen to get anything but chaos.

MR. MEADE:

That is the procedure throughout the rest of the state. We are being uniform with the judicial procedure of all of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR DENT:

In the rest of the state we have the coroner's office separate from the sheriff, and you recommend consolidation.

MR. MEADE:

There are no counties without a coroner or without a sheriff. However, you will find counties where one man holds dual office.

SENATOR DENT:

If you are interested in consolidation for greater economy and greater efficiency in government, why would it not be possible to have a single administrative head for your county and city government?

MR. MEADE:

Because it takes away from the people the right to select their administrator.

SENATOR DENT:

No it doesn't. You have only one governor in the state. It doesn't say you don't have the right there.

MR. MEADE:

You also have within your state government the state treasurer and the auditor general.

SENATOR DENT:

You will have row officers—they are essential in any government; they are nothing but department heads; but, administratively speaking, you have an executive branch of government. You can't have two executive branches of government in a single unit of government. You have the council; therefore you can't have the commissioners—they are both lawmaking bodies.

MR. MEADE:

Wouldn't any administrator interpret the laws of county, state, or nation?

SENATOR DENT:

I thought you wanted a single entity of government. There seems to be misunderstanding on your part. What do you have in your county?

SENATOR DENT:

We have a county and a number of cities and townships.

MR. MEADE:

Has there been any effort to consolidate them?

SENATOR DENT:

It wouldn't be possible inasmuch as we have three different types of school districts.

MR. MEADE:

Would that be keeping good faith with your position here if you suggested such for your city?

SENATOR DENT:

You are for consolidation. What are you going to consolidate outside of some row offices?

MR. MEADE:

That is all we want.

SENATOR DENT:

Consolidation of coroner with sheriff, recorder of deeds with register of wills. In other words, what you plan is not a consolidation of the executive government—you are consolidating the row offices or administrative end of it.

MR. MEADE:

That is right.

SENATOR DENT:

That is all we want to know. I want to have a copy of that manifesto.

MR. MEADE:

You may.

SENATOR DI SILVESTRO:

I understand for city-county consolidation in 1937 Senator Stiefel and I presented the bill. It went through the Senate and House and passed unanimously. Philadelphia voted in favor of it but up state they licked it. How do you intend to protect any kind of bill aiming for consolidation as to up-state elements?

MR. MEADE:

You are asking too much of me, senator. You have a perfect right to ask me that—we will campaign for it; however, it will then be in the hands of the people—it is up to the people.

SENATOR BARR:

Mr. Meade, I understand you want the registration commission under the county commissioners. Would you be for that in the rest of the state too?

MR. MEADE:

We are only interested in Philadelphia. We can't speak for the whole state.

MR. ANDREWS:

Who will control the payroll—council or the commissioners?

MR. MEADE:

The Council. They currently control the payroll of city council.

MR. ANDREWS:

Under your projected plan, I would not have appointing power as to the number of commissioners, employees, etc.

MR. MEADE:

Our enabling legislation will set up the mechanics of the creation of a board. The source of revenue will come from the city governed by city council.

MR. ANDREWS:

Your recommendation as to the number of persons serving under the commissioners, will that be determined by council or by the commissioners?

MR. MEADE:

It will be presented to council. Council will have the final say.

MR. ANDREWS:

To what extent, if any, will action regarding your charter be predetermined by your amendment resolution. If you set out too much in your resolution for the amendment, you then prescribe certain limitations upon your charter. How are you going to get around that? You are rather definite in the resolution, which would take away the power of a charter commission.

MR. MEADE:

I don't think so.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I assume the details are a matter for the legislature.

SENATOR BARR:

Did I understand you are still for a city government

and a county government—two separate governments in this City of Philadelphia?

MR. MEADE:

We merge them.

SENATOR BARR:

You are still for the county commissioners and still for the mayor and council.

MR. MEADE:

The legislature will determine whether they are to be called the city commissioners or the county commissioners.

SENATOR DENT:

We are not interested in names.

MR. MEADE:

It will be up to the legislature to say whether the City or County of Philadelphia.

SENATOR DENT:

What we are trying to drive at is whether you are going to eliminate city or county government **completely by the** merger of the functions of the offices. In other words, can you explain to me why you need the county commissioners if you take the city offices and merge them with the county offices and get a single function of operation?

MR. MEADE:

Who would you have handle the election affairs?

SENATOR DENT:

I would have the same as any other county or city government have—the registration commission under your administrative body who will handle your tax assessments.

MR. MEADE:

That is a matter for the charter commission to determine.

SENATOR DENT:

Then, let's put it this way—it is also a matter for the charter commission to determine whether or not we have a single entity of government or duplicate government as we now have.

SENATOR WALKER:

If we have these consolidations, which will eliminate the city treasurer?

MR. MEADE:

We would have a new department.

SENATOR WALKER:

I am something like Senator Dent—I am trying to visualize, when consolidation takes place, what is eliminated. Would we eliminate a city treasurer or a receiver of taxes?

MR. MEADE:

They both lose their identity, and the two bureaus become one.

SENATOR WALKER:

Just one receiver of taxes or city treasurer whose job would be to collect the taxes and disperse the funds.

MR. MEADE:

That is right.

SENATOR WALKER:

In these consolidations you are consolidating the recorder of deeds and the register of wills. What would we save by doing that? As near as I could figure out, it means just one top salary—you either fire the recorder of deeds or the register of wills—probably recorder of deeds.

MR. MEADE:

There would be a merging of the two bureaus, centralizing their activities. If there are now any dualities in the performance of bureaus, it would be eliminated.

SENATOR WALKER:

We wouldn't save many employees would we?

MR. MEADE:

I don't know.

SENATOR WALKER:

You were for senatorial and legislative reapportionment. You mean in 1949?

MR. MEADE:

That is right.

SENATOR WALKER:

How long has it been since they had ward reapportionment in Philadelphia?

MR. MEADE:

I don't know.

MR. LEE:

1854.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

When was the last time?

MR. SCHWARTZ:

General reapportionment—1854. Since then, you have had a number of quarter session proceedings which subdivided the wards until, at present, there are 52.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would it help to streamline this consolidated government if the wards are reapportioned in the City of Philadelphia?

MR. MEADE:

That would not have any effect.

SENATOR WALKER:

Will you eliminate city council entirely if this new consolidation goes through?

MR. MEADE:

The charter commission will have a recommendation on that.

SENATOR WALKER:

How will the charter commission be selected—appointed by somebody or elected by the people?

MR. MEADE:

The legislation creating that commission, as recommended by us, is now in the process of preparation.

SENATOR WALKER:

What do you recommend—election or appointment?

MR. MEADE:

That has not been determined. It will be in final form by the time the next legislature convenes.

MR. ANDREWS:

If you are going to go so far in setting up the structure of city government in your amendment resolution, don't you take too much away from your charter commission? It seems to me you are over definite in your amendment resolution. You don't leave the charter commission enough scope.

MR. MEADE:

We are following the legal belief we must be uniform with the other counties and, therefore, must retain these constitutional offices.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you very much, Mr. Meade. The next witness is Mr. Walter P. Miller representing the Committee of 70.

MR. MILLER:

December 15, 1948.

MEMO TO: JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

FROM: THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY
1202 Land Title Bldg., Phila. 10, Pa.

RE: LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

PRESENTED

BY: WALTER P MILLER, JR., CHAIRMAN

Gentlemen:

Our Committee is a non-partisan, organization of long standing in Philadelphia concerned solely with better government of the City. We appreciate this opportunity to present to your Commission suggestions for a legislative program which we believe will simplify our governmental structure, make it more workable for our public officials and more responsive to the people. Even though you have or can get the best workmen, you still need good tools to do an effective job. Therefore, in order to provide these tools for those who must operate our local government, we make these proposals to your Commission.

On July 19, 1948, our Committee as one of a group of five organizations, with Mr. Arthur Kaufman as spokesman, appeared before a sub-committee of your Commission and recommended for your consideration the following four point program.

1. The consolidation of the County offices of Philadelphia with the City of Philadelphia, thus completing a task that was started in 1854.
We list this consolidation first because it is the essential part of a program to place the administrative and fiscal control of our local government directly under the Mayor and City Council.
2. The grant of Home Rule so that the future the public officials and the citizens of Philadelphia can frame, revise, amend and adopt their own charter within constitutional limits.
3. The second passage of the Smith Resolution by the 1949 session. Thus, subject to the affirmative vote of the people, Philadelphia will secure a more stable Constitutional formula for determining the debt limit and borrowing power.
4. Combining the duties of registering voters and conducting elections under one board or commission.
Several methods are proposed for combining the

functions into one board; placing all duties under the Registration Commission, creating a new Election Commission and transferring all duties to the County Commissioners under the existing County Board of Elections. For simplicity and uniformity throughout the State, we suggest all matters concerning elections and registering voters be placed under the County Board of Elections.

After further study of these proposals, we believe the enactment of this legislation will pave the way for streamlining and simplifying the administration of local government in Philadelphia. Therefore, we again recommend them to your consideration as a basic part of any legislative program for the City.

Since the hearing before your Commission in July, our Committee has continued to study the matter of remedial legislation for Philadelphia and we have conferred repeatedly with the representatives of other agencies and individuals interested in the welfare of Philadelphia. As a result of these conferences and studies, we would like to supplement this four point program by including several additional recommendations.

First a new legislative charter to be considered by the '49 legislature. In 1938 Mr. Thomas Evans—a member of the Executive Board of our Committee—was Chairman of the Philadelphia Charter Commission which produced a new charter for the City. That Charter has been twice revised, the latest revision being incorporated in Mr. Evans' pamphlet entitled "Demand for Action" dated September 1948. In order to save your time, we suggest that pamphlet as the basis for the charter but with the following further suggestions for your consideration which have the approval of our Executive Board.

- (1) The Council of eleven members should be increased so that there would be one councilman for each 150,000 residents or fraction thereof, based upon the last U. S. Census. (Our present population would provide for fourteen councilmen.)
- (2) One councilman should be elected from each State Senatorial district (our present councilmanic districts), and the remainder elected at large. Thus, we would have eight elected by districts and six at large.
- (3) Candidates for Council should appear on the ballot under party designations. In voting for candidates at large, a voter be limited to a choice of two-thirds of the number to be elected. This procedure is now used in Philadelphia to provide minority representation in the election of Magistrates and County Commissioners.
- (4) The Fairmount Park Commission and the Planning Commission to remain as presently provided for in the Charter of 1919.
- (5) The Civil Service Commission to be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the majority of Council. Residence requirement be waived in the selection of a Personnel Director and the Chief Examiner of the Commission. Assistant Directors of departments and a Chief Clerk or a Secretary for each department head and the Mayor be removed from the classified service.
- (6) A competitive examination should be held by the Civil Service Commission to provide a list of eligible candidates for appointment by the Mayor to the Board of Assessment Appeals.
- (7) The proposal that the limitations on loans for capital projects be reduced by 2% annually should be eliminated. This should be left to the discretion of our public officials.

- (8) Provision for a City Manager be included in the charter in order to relieve the Mayor of the burden of administrative detail in the conduct of municipal affairs.

Most changes in this proposed charter have been advocated for years by many groups in Philadelphia and are largely non-controversial. The primary objective of this charter is to simplify immediately the governmental structure and consolidate like functions immediately before the benefits of city county consolidation are available. Probably the most important single feature is to coordinate all fiscal functions into a Department of Finance, an improvement which will help to prevent repetition of a current situation now under investigation in the office of the Receiver of Taxes.

There are in addition to these proposals four other tools which we believe are necessary for good governmental operation.

- (1) Legislation providing a merit system for the employees in all County offices in Philadelphia. This will afford these employees the same protection and security in their positions that is now enjoyed by the city employees covered by civil service provisions of the charter.
- (2) Legislation repealing those provisions of the Pennsylvania Election Code which prohibit candidates for public office from being candidates on more than one political party or political body. (The only exception at present is a candidate for the office of Judge of a Court of Record.) Also the provision which requires independent candidates or political bodies to file nomination papers for the general election, twenty days before a primary election.
- (3) Revision of the provisions of the Election Code to remove the restriction that watchers for a political party or a candidate must reside within the election district in which they serve.
- (4) Legislation to empower the Governor or his duly appointed representatives to investigate the official conduct of public affairs and public officials in political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, to provide funds for the investigation, and to require the attendance of witnesses. A similar law (the Moreland Act) has been in effect in New York State for over twenty years and has helped to produce better government in the municipalities.

We realize your Commission has received volumes of written material and drafts of proposed bills concerning legislation for Philadelphia and that today you will receive many other suggestions. Therefore, we have restricted our presentment of the principles involved and have not drafted the details into the form of legislative bills.

We believe under the guidance of your Commission, the State Legislative Reference Bureau is far better equipped and qualified to do this work. Therefore, after you have given due consideration to all proposals and have them welded together, we believe your Commission will present to the General Assembly a sound legislative program that will warrant the interest and support of all groups and individuals interested in promoting the welfare of Philadelphia and its people.

SENATOR DENT:

I am still probably trying to get one thing through my head. Under your recommendation you would have city and county government as one unit.

MR. MILLER:

That is right sir.

SENATOR BARR:

You don't go along with Mr. Meade that there should still be a county and city government.

MR. MILLER:

I am afraid I was confused by Mr. Meade.

SENATOR BARR:

He still had the offices of county commissioner and mayor. You are for real consolidation.

MR. MILLER:

Definitely so insofar as it can definitely be carried out without losing any functions necessary to the city; and the resulting offices, after consolidation, would be city offices.

SENATOR WALKER:

Does your plan call for the election of city council also?

MR. MILLER:

Yes. Fourteen at the present time.

SENATOR WALKER:

What would be the function of city council?

MR. MILLER:

It would have the legislative and appropriating functions—it would control the pursestrings.

SENATOR WALKER:

What would be the function of the county commissioners?

MR. MILLER:

That would remain to be determined. There would be no country commissioners as such. We recommended that the county board of elections should control elections at this point; but we did that because we know that city-county consolidation is a matter of some years hence.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would the board of elections be appointed or elected?

MR. MILLER:

I think they should be appointed.

SENATOR WALKER:

By whom?

MR. MILLER:

Possibly the board of judges. I think they should be appointed, but I am not sure who should appoint them. I am not prepared for that.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

You would leave that to the legislature?

MR. MILLER:

That should be examined by your commission.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Recommendation number five—consolidation of the registration commission and the county commissioners into a single board—I suppose that is probably what Meade had in mind.

MR. MILLER:

That they are complimentary functions should be kept in mind.

SENATOR DENT:

He recommends that they be merged and a single board be made out of them.

SENATOR WALKER:

This civil service you speak of, how far does the civil service extend in the City of Philadelphia? Are all city employees under civil service?

MR. MILLER:

Bureau chiefs—yes; department heads—no.

SENATOR WALKER:

Are the county employees under Civil Service?

MR. MILLER:

No.

SENATOR WALKER:

Under your plan you would have civil service extending over all consolidated government?

MR. MILLER:

All the functions of the city.

SENATOR BARR:

What functions come under the county commissioners—Fairmount Park, Weights and Measures, what else?

MR. MILLER:

At the present time, sir?

SENATOR BARR:

Yes.

MR. MILLER:

I am afraid I would need a little bit of coaching on that.

SENATOR BARR:

I will ask Mr. Harris to answer that.

MR. HARRIS:

I would rather call on Mr. Watson.

MR. WATSON:

As I understand it, the only thing you want to get straightened out is what comes under the county commissioners. We have the county board of elections, weights and measures, the children's bureau. We are the fiscal agent for the courts. We have no authority to assess, and no authority to appraise. We have none of the authorities you have in the other counties. Council is the appropriating body. Council takes their recommendations from the other bureaus. We have no authority to appraise. We get a lot of peculiar jobs where the county itself decides to build a building—that is our responsibility, the same as it is in other counties, but we don't have many of the functions you people have. Council is the appropriating body for any monies that come to the county commissioners or any other county office. While many of the county offices are almost, or close to being, self-supporting, their original funds for use come from city council, nowhere else. Now, does that make it clearer?

SENATOR BARR:

Does the Fairmount Park Commission come under you?

MR. WATSON:

No—it is a separate body. We have no control over any parks, city property, or recreation. The only time we have control is when the county builds a building. For instance, there has now been provided by the courts the construction of a house of detention. The construction of that building must be approved and followed by the county commissioners. If the city has a building, that is a different picture. We have nothing to do with it.

SENATOR DENT:

The job of the county commissioners is practically the same as a department head.

MR. WATSON:

Only we are a county bureau and we are elected.

SENATOR DENT:

They don't have any of the functions or powers given to other commissioners.

MR. WATSON:

That is where I thought you were confused with Mr Meade.

MR. ANDREWS:

Mr. Miller, if this Philadelphia situation unfortunately develops into a political dogfight, do you believe the legislature should presume to referee it?

MR. MILLER:

That is a leading question, sir. We have hoped and done everything we can that the program presented should be nonpolitical. We thought the best chance for Philadelphia was to come to the legislature and say, "We all want it." I don't feel today that there are too many differences. The organizations with which we have worked are together except on minor points.

MR. ANDREWS:

Don't you believe, then, that it would be wise, sir, for the various parties interested to frame bills for presentation to the legislature rather than attempt to operate through the Joint State Government Commission, assuming what would be an impossible task?

MR. MILLER:

I don't know. The other approach would make for a confused legislative picture and one bill killing off the other.

SENATOR DENT:

Mr. Chairman, it has been an observation of mine, as the father of several children, a child never takes castor oil without force, and sometimes a community needs outsiders to do the work they, themselves, can't get together on. I have heard proposals of a number of committees for a number of years, but we always find that the thing Mr. Andrews brings up is the determining factor in the final analysis. Perhaps the legislature will have to do what they think best.

SENATOR BARR:

Do you think you would have more honest elections by having watchers from one ward go into another ward?

MR. MILLER:

I think it should probably be pretty carefully watched in that the matter of identification is important.

SENATOR BARR:

I fully agree with you.

MR. ANDREWS:

How are we going to be able to discriminate between the angels of light and squads of goons that might go in?

MR. MILLER:

That question has often been raised, and I think very careful credentials should be provided for them. I think a squad of goons is difficult because in any division there can only be two watchers for any party.

MR. WATSON:

Three watchers in the general and three for each candidate in the primary.

SENATOR WALKER:

What would be gained by repealing the party raiding bill of 1937?

MR. MILLER:

It is the only thing that would make effective a fusion movement at that or any other time. I think the Democrats tripped themselves up at that time.

SENATOR WALKER:

I am interested in knowing why you want it repealed.

MR. MILLER:

Simply because that now or at any time it makes impossible any effective fusion movement. If you want to go into detail—in the first place it is a physical impossibility in Philadelphia. I would like the two-party system to build up a brand new party to take them over the jump. There are a great many people who just won't vote Democrat no matter what the provision is and others who won't vote Republican no matter what the provision is.

SENATOR WALKER:

If you repeal this bill, you could have a candidate who would file for mayor on both the Republican and Democratic ticket.

MR. MILLER:

You could. I don't think it would happen.

SENATOR WALKER:

How would he be nominated?

MR. MILLER:

Through the regular primary procedure.

SENATOR WALKER:

Tell me, Mr. Miller, do you think that would assist a fusion movement?

MR. MILLER:

Very definitely.

SENATOR DENT:

Historically, the strong political party, whether Democrat or Republican, in a given territory absorbs the minority party in the primary election and nominates for its own uses minority party candidates. It has never worked out. I think the proposition you would be interested in, Sir, would be the breaking down of barriers on independent candidacy, not the other.

SENATOR WALKER:

Do you think that party responsibility, after they are elected, could be better discharged if civil service were eliminated?

MR. MILLER:

That is a question that is pretty well bound up with political philosophy. I would like to say it could be discharged better without civil service. On the other hand, we have the important factor of merit—the fellow really trying—he should have the opportunity to get ahead and have some protection in his efforts. I agree that that proposition is dynamite and should be thoroughly discussed. We have deliberated on it. We are in favor of a civil service merit system.

SENATOR DENT:

The Committee of 70 has struck me as a group which tries to do the best for the community. I would appreciate it if they would look into the workings of civil service in any of the departments in Pennsylvania and tell me whether a person who has gotten his job for merit continues to climb on merit. It only works for selection, but it doesn't work from then on.

MR. MILLER:

I presume you mean employees of the Commonwealth.

SENATOR DENT:

Yes. Take the Liquor Control Board setup—check on the clerks there to see whether merit has anything to do with it.

MR. MILLER:

We do check civil service in Philadelphia year by year and day by day. It works rather imperfectly, but you can't improve anything until you at least have it.

SENATOR HEUBURN:

Thank you, Mr. Miller. Mrs. Donald F. Bishop, representing the League of Women Voters in Philadelphia.

December 15, 1948.

MRS. BISHOP:

The League of Women Voters is deeply concerned over the confusion, the inefficiency and wastefulness, as well as the overlapping offices and functions of office in City Hall, which, combined, are major road blocks in the path of civic progress. The League, therefore, has put at the top of its legislative program for 1949 active support of four basic measures which are imperative if Philadelphia is to have honest and efficient City Government.

1. City-County Consolidation:

Philadelphia City and County boundaries are identical. Philadelphia should, therefore, have a strong central government like other large cities rather than the present dual government, composed of both city and county officials, with vaguely defined authority. As county offices are mandatory under the State Constitution, Philadelphia cannot achieve a strong central government without a Constitutional Amendment—which, as we all know, must be passed by two sessions of the Legislature and then approved by the voters at the election following the final passage of the measure.

2. Stabilization of Philadelphia Debt-Limit:

Philadelphia LWV advocates stabilization of the city debt-limit by using the average value of assessments on real estate over a ten year period as the base, rather than that of only the previous year,—the current practice. This change would prevent over-borrowing in periods of prosperity, leaving a large borrowing power available when most needed—in depression years. This requires an amendment to the constitution. The Smith Amendment receives our support.

3. Home Rule:

A city of the first class should be able to make and change its own governing local matters, which would also relieve the legislature of responsibility for a large number of bills of purely local concern. Home Rule powers would not extend to matters requiring uniform state wide legislation, such as election procedures, education, public health and other such general issues. The constitution was amended in 1922, permitting the Legislature to grant home rule powers, but so far the Legislature has not passed an enabling bill.

4. Merger of Registration Commission (City) with the Board of Elections (County):

Philadelphia is the only large city (of the first class) which has two such overlapping agencies whose merger would group all these functions under the jurisdiction of one board at a greatly reduced administrative cost. The merger would also materially reduce the likelihood of election fraud.

The League of Women Voters of Philadelphia will work actively to secure the passage of such bills as are introduced to attain these results, and urges the support of the Joint State Government Commission in this long-range program.

SENATOR BARR:

You are incorrect about overlapping of registration. In the County of Allegheny there are two registration units—the county commissioners for boroughs and townships and third-class cities and another commission for the city of Pittsburgh.

MRS. BISHOP:

They are just as bad off or worse.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you, Mrs. Bishop. Our next speaker is Mr. John J. MacDonald, president of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board.

MR. MACDONALD:

Members of the Commission, I want to thank you personally on behalf of our real estate board for the opportunity of being here today. I should also like it to be a matter of record that we of the board and those we represent are very much in favor of such activities as the City Planning Commission has undertaken to develop and improve our city. We are all very anxious that those improvements proceed. We are absolutely in favor of a ten-year base for the development of a tax assessment basis for the raising of revenue for the city, but I think that something has been left aside in this regard. We always look to real estate to develop revenue. If we forget that in times gone by when the small home owner,

particularly in the early and middle 30's, was in a very bad position to pay taxes the foreclosures that occurred simply because of servicing of debt and other municipal activities that had to be taken care of through taxes raised from real estate, we may again, at a future time, come into a similar period of foreclosures. That we wish to forestall. We want to continue the happiness of home ownership in the City of Philadelphia. I suggest to you gentlemen of this honorable body that in the development of any legislation concerning the raising of revenue funds for the program of construction now going on and contemplated that you include the thought of the subject of personal property taxes. We think that the personal property tax is a definite source of revenue; and, if, as happened in the past, we look solely to real estate, which is the source of all wealth we will readily agree, but, on the other hand, if it is really broken down, it will be found that the backbone of our nation and city is made up of individual home owners who seek happiness within their own domicile. I plead with you not to consider solely the development of a tax structure for revenue raising purposes based solely on real estate. If you do, I wager with you and I say to you that within a period of the next ten years you are going to find that this so-called five-year limitation period for the raising of revenue is going to be very harmful to the individual small home owner. I don't want to take up the valuable time of this committee, but I plead with you sincerely if you are going to have any tax revenue raising measures considered by the legislature that you definitely, and I must say insist insofar as the representation we have from the small property owners is concerned, consider the question of the personal property tax and that to be apportioned over the ten-year average period. Gentlemen, I thank you.

SENATOR DENT:

Mr. MacDonald, I am very much interested in the question of a tax base in real estate taxes and made somewhat of a study of it. Would you consider a division of real estate on the basis of homestead real estate and investment real estate for tax purposes?

MR. MACDONALD:

Well, that is a very nice question, Senator, but I would say this to you—I will try to be frank and honest in my reply. The percentage of investment real estate is, in my humble thinking although I cannot verify this at the moment, relatively low compared to the amount of total real estate that is home owned. Now, as to considering as two separate entities investment real estate in which money is invested for a profit (naturally, in the past few years not too much of that has been obtained) as against the home ownership feature I am not prepared to comment upon at the moment because, frankly, I have not given it that much thought, and I want to be real candid in my replies. I don't know the relative proportion of the two, so as to how this would affect the immediate situation of averaging five-year periods against ten-year periods I can't say; but I do think this—that the over-all average, whether it be on investment real estate or homestead real estate, would modify itself to a very decent level for tax revenue purposes over the ten-year period. Now we don't pick out the ten-year period as a question of taking the thought out of the air, but long studies have been

made on the economics of real estate; and, as consistently in the thinking of our men as we can get nationally, we find that there is a certain relativeness to the periods of peak and low real estate; and, as close as we can bring that is a period of eighteen years. Now that 18 year period may vary if some extraordinary event happens such as occurred in the last war; but, rather than ask you to consider the 18 year period, we prefer to be as reasonable and cooperative as we can in the development of city funds. We ask you seriously to consider the ten-year period; because, I repeat, if you consider solely the five-year period, you are going to raise revenue on a peak assessment value; and, while I don't expect that our values will ever go back to the early 30 values in real estate, there should be some modification at a lower level of average values. We suggest that our program of development and improvements be based on revenue possibilities that will occur on that basis and, at the same time, not place a heavy burden on the small property owners who, I am sure would, at that time, feel that debt servicing tax very seriously.

SENATOR BARR:

You are against that amendment?

MR. MACDONALD:

Yes.

SENATOR WALKER:

Couldn't this problem be handled by the charter commission in the proposed charter?

MR. MACDONALD:

I see no reason why not.

SENATOR WALKER:

Is it logical to assume your group would be represented on the charter commission—at least have an opportunity to present this problem to the charter commission?

MR. MACDONALD:

However this particular charter commission may be created or developed, I would feel at this particular moment that whatever honorable body that may be would certainly give us the opportunity of a hearing because, if they wouldn't do so, we would make ourselves vociferous in other ways.

SENATOR WALKER:

You would be in favor of the creation of a charter commission?

MR. MACDONALD:

I have not gone into that too seriously at this particular moment. We are in favor of anything permanently bettering conditions in the City of Philadelphia and, on that, we would prefer to speak at a later time.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

As I understand this debt problem, it is in no way tied up with the charter commission.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

The debt limit and formula on which it is based is a part of the Constitution, and any change in the base or rate would require a Constitutional amendment.

MR. MACDONALD:

I might say that we are not opposed to advancing the debt limit from ten to twelve-and one-half percent. I believe the people of Philadelphia want to have everything done to better their city, and in that particular instance we are certainly in favor of that.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you, Mr. MacDonald. Senator Jaspan.

SENATOR JASPAN:

STATEMENT BY H. JEROME JASPAN

Gentlemen: You are called upon to hear out various groups and individuals on the need for the revamping and overhauling our City Government. Yours is a difficult task, especially in view of the fact that none of you are Philadelphians. You have little knowledge of and personal experience with our problems. However, with help from proper sources, I have confidence that you will be able to grapple with this all-important problem. There is no doubt in any one's mind, and I dare include the respected leaders of the Republican and Democratic party, as to the seriousness of the situation, and hence the need for immediate changes to save the City of Philadelphia, once known as the Cradle of Liberty, and now labelled as the Hot-Bed of Graft and Corruption.

Recent investigations have only scratched the surface. Investigations, arrests and convictions have their value, but more important is remedial and corrective legislation.

Suggestions and ideas as to legislation—some of them very worthy—have been and will be advanced to you. Many of them are conflicting and divergent, especially as to the mode of procedure, and the time when the suggested changes should take place. For the purpose of assisting the Committee in this difficult job, I recommend the appointment of a subcommittee consisting of 10 outstanding and civic-minded persons, acquainted with Philadelphia's needs and wants. The Committee I have in mind can very well sift out the proposals already made and incorporate their own ideas as well. Having carefully studied and analyzed the ideas, suggestions and proposals submitted to your Commission, they can report back to you by January 17, 1948.

This Committee in fact can operate throughout the session of 1949, of course, in an advisory capacity, as permitted by the Act of 1943.

Time is very important, and we dare not delay any longer. We should all meet on common ground to make common cause. Accent should be definitely placed on City Welfare. Party factionalism should be eliminated in the interest of good government.

I do not intend to go into details as to the proposals already submitted. The much vaunted City-County Consolidation project has been again presented to you, and properly so. However, while I strongly recommend its passage, it has no immediate benefit. Assuming that it meets with no opposition, it cannot become a reality until 1952.

There has been much talk about the need for a new Charter. I heartily subscribe to the idea. As a matter of fact, I introduced a bill in 1947 to implement the Constitutional Amendment of 1922 designed to permit Cities to frame their own Charters and decide on their own

form of government, but for political reasons, it was killed in the Senate Committee.

A New Charter, properly framed and honestly presented to our people, would undoubtedly break up the dynasty of the Republican party in Philadelphia. However, I am opposed to the adoption of a new Charter by the Legislature for Philadelphia. First, it can very well be made a political football to be deliberately tossed about by Upstate legislators. Astute political leaders could readily use this as an excuse for its defeat. Second: Why should Upstate legislators not familiar with our problems, be asked to vote for a Charter for Philadelphia? Third, and more important: the citizens of Philadelphia should be given the opportunity to decide on their own form of government. Otherwise the idea of home rule is negative. Framing a new charter, necessary and desirable that it is, and then submitting it to the electorate, will also take considerable time.

The enactment of an amendment by the legislature to stabilize the City's debt limit is an excellent idea—gives City free play and will not restrict it in its efforts to borrow in case of a bad year or two in the real estate market.

Members of the Commission, I am inclined to believe that everyone within hearing distance will go along with the aforesaid proposals. There are, however, other plans equally important, that could be put through in short order, and I now offer them to you.

1. I urge the passage of an amendment to the Charter Act of 1919—to put all City Departments as outlined under Civil Service and repealing all other Acts inconsistent therewith. Therefore under the proposed bill, Civil Service would be extended to the Receiver of Taxes Office, the City Controller's Office and the City Treasurer's Office.

2. I urge the passage of an Act to put all County employees under Civil Service immediately, with a provision therein prohibiting participation in politics.

3. In order to carry out the provisions of the latter proposal, a Civil Service Board, free from active participation in politics, is to be appointed by the Governor, and it shall be their duty, among other things, to set up new work standards with emphasis on training, ability and experience.

Members of the Commission, these proposals if adopted, will go a long way towards solving Philadelphia's problems. And what is more, they can be put through immediately after the legislature convenes.

With the passage of these proposed bills, you can expect good and efficient service by capable employees without any political tie-ups. Having done a day's work, they need not be concerned about any political activity or any allegiance to political bosses. Further, and more important, it will reduce fraudulent elections to a minimum.

We all know that practically every County employee participates in politics either as a Committeeman or political worker. As a matter of fact, his very job depends more or less on his success at the polls. Consequently he goes to the extremes to stampede, blackjack, and threatening people into voting against their better judgment. Quite frequently the political workers will commit fraud through illegal assistance, through deliberately voting for others in their absence and occasionally manipu-

lating the machine so that the machine will not operate properly or will only operate the vote for the political worker's party. Every trick that ingenuity can devise has been resorted to by politicians in order to insure success for his party. Thus by putting the County employees under Civil Service and prohibiting them from participating in politics, the voter could be left to his own devices, free from the domination and influence of political workers. The right to vote is the most precious and sacred one and should not be trifled with. It forms the basis of our democracy, and anybody interfering with it is destroying the very backbone of our form of government.

Gentlemen, let me say to you that an aroused citizenry is clamoring for action. They look to you, their chosen representatives for the necessary help. Little or nothing has been done by the present leadership in Philadelphia for the people. Very little has been done in the way of slum clearance; police protection is inadequate; sewage system is rotten, every time there is a heavy shower, the sewers become overflowed in certain sections of the City; every other day we have reports of the old water mains bursting, causing untold property damage; the promised playgrounds are slow in coming; our gas and electric rate practically the highest in the United States, and now the Bell Telephone Co. is ready to saddle about one million six hundred thousand subscribers in the State with a 60% increase, approximately \$25,000,000. Pittsburgh has seen fit to oppose the application as filed by the Bell Telephone Co., but Philadelphia lags behind. Taxes, however, have to be paid, and as indicated, our citizens get little for their money.

Philadelphia finds itself in a sorry mess. Governor Duff has commented on the precarious state we are now in. Apparently we need a guardian. Gentlemen, we should bow our heads in shame. It is difficult to believe that Philadelphia is unable to manage itself and has to look to the Legislature for help. The Evening Bulletin best sums up the situation in an editorial dated December 14, 1948, which reads—

"The best politics is good government. Let us practice it."

H. JEROME JASPAN.

EDITORIAL APPEARING IN "EVENING BULLETIN"
December 14, 1948, and read by Mr. Jaspán.

OUR WAY AND PITTSBURGH'S

If an impartial observer compares what Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have accomplished in a civic way since the end of the war, this city doesn't fare very well. We're due to hear more about it this week, when leaders of the Allegheny Conference come here to tell how they've channeled effort and developed co-operation.

As soon as an important job is discussed here, if it's to be done with public money, the first question that concerns Philadelphia leaders is: "Who will pass out the jobs?" In Pittsburgh they ask: "Who is best fitted to do it?"

It wasn't a major miracle that brought Richard K. Mellon, millionaire Republican, and Democratic Mayor Lawrence into civic harmony in Pittsburgh; it was the crying need that city faced to forget its bickering and get something done.

Philadelphia is up against the same kind of crisis. One of the toughest jobs that the State Administration has with respect to Philadelphia projects is to find somebody

here who can speak with authority without being immediately vetoed by somebody else with equal authority.

Right now there is need to agree on a program for which legislative approval can be sought. Philadelphia civic agencies can't get together. There's mighty little chance of getting the Legislature to act if the city itself can't say what it needs and wants.

Pittsburgh has shown how the thing can be done and it isn't done in the traditional Philadelphia way of ward leader endorsements.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Thank you, Mr. Jaspán. Our next speaker is Mr. Arthur W. Binnes, chairman of the Committee of Fifteen.

MR. BINNS:

Gentlemen of the Commission, the Committee of Fifteen promised you much earlier in the year that before the end of the year we would bring our recommendations before you. During the year we have been working very hard trying to crystalize our recommendations. There are many points that we are not able to come to conclusions on, but we do have, in accordance with our promise, a statement to make to you on certain cardinal points on city-county consolidation. (Mr. Binns then read from a typewritten statement which he retained at the end of his presentation. The notes below are comments made by Mr. Binns supporting the recommendations he set forth. Mr. Binns advised that a prepared statement will be mailed to the Commission later.)¹

The most we are able to do at this time is to recommend an enabling constitutional amendment. The precise form we are not able to recommend. We do not feel qualified to give the exact details, but we do think, at this time, the first step should be taken to make it possible for the legislature to move by an enabling constitutional amendment.

In general, we have the feeling, although we are not prepared to give it as a final recommendation simply because we do not feel qualified, that the only elective offices probably should be the policy offices—namely city council, the mayor, and the watchdog officer—the city controller. Perhaps all the rest, in some form or another, might ultimately be appointive offices.

At the moment the city has a great program under way. We understand that if this present Smith amendment was enacted it would dry up, we are told, about \$25,000,000 borrowing capacity. Now there is a difference of opinion on that. Some experts say it is not so—at least Herman Schwartz, our assistant city solicitor makes that statement. It would impair our borrowing capacity. There is a good deal of doubt in our mind, gentlemen, whether ten years isn't too long a period. As far as we can determine, there is no city in the United States that has a ten-year basis—five, six, and in one case seven, but in no case as long a period as the base ten years. If you enacted the amendment right this minute, you would freeze the borrowing capacity against low taxes assessable during the depression. We recommend that the present act be amended to make it five years instead of ten. Now that means a postponement of two years automatically; and, in that two years we feel there will be enough of a rise in assessments so that the assess-

¹See p. 53 to 56 inclusive, pamphlet entitled Philadelphia's Management, Committee of Fifteen, December, 1948.

ments of the last two or three years will have the net result of fixing our borrowing capacity based on our true value rather than the values of the depression. We would like to see the thing go through on the five-year basis at 12½% of the real estate assessment of the previous five years, beginning two years hence.

There are a number of other things. As far as the question of the extension of civil service to county departments is concerned, we are not taking any position on that at all. We have listened in a year's time to testimony on the operation of civil service, and I am sorry to say that it appears to me that there is at least as much evidence that civil service is as harmful as it is good. The freezing of the job at the lowest level of efficiency is amazing. We had Edward N. Hay and Associates make a careful and objective service. We had a group of five top personnel officers of the City of Philadelphia study civil service backward and forward. This is not meant to be any reflection upon the civil service, but as to the policy of civil service in city, state, and nation, there is a tremendous lot to be said on both sides; and, at the moment the Committee of Fifteen is taking no stand on that point.

There are some other things we would like to recommend that need legislation. I will file with you, in writing, a careful report setting forth each of our recommendations, but I will not do so now because some things have to be corrected. These other recommendations are concerned with some things needed in order to collect correct amounts of fees set by the state legislature and which are a way overdue.

There is one final recommendation I would like you gentlemen to most earnestly consider. It may have been made a number of times before. We have in our town just now a tough problem in connection with the receiver of taxes office and our whole financial position. There is no merit in going into personalities. I could talk for an hour without beginning to touch the different phases of that situation. However, it does seem to us that there might be a solution to the whole problem—one which is perhaps long overdue in the interests of sound government and intelligent management. We have passed this resolution which we very respectfully recommend to you—that the city charter should be revised forthwith to include a Department of Finance. It is suggested that this department should contain a Bureau of Budget, a Bureau of Collections, a Bureau of Accounting, and a Bureau of Machine Operations. A tremendous savings could be brought about if we could get machine operation of records. The office of the receiver of taxes should be abolished, and all functions except that of the depository should be eliminated from the city treasurer. The depository function should also be eliminated if and when city and county consolidation is achieved. Now, the creation of that department of finance, which I understand could be established by a simple act of the legislature, would cure our troubles in Philadelphia. The encumbents of these offices might be paid salaries in full until the end of their elected terms, and then we could move to get something like a tight administration of the fiscal policy of Philadelphia. We have the most diverse, difficult tax collection problem of any city in the United States. It is a terrible problem, and there is no criticism of the present incumbent with inadequate staff, with

much political control, with the forcing into his office frequently of political appointees who are not qualified. He is the victim of a system. I believe that Mr. Frank Marshall, the individual, is absolutely honest and a man of integrity, but he is caught, and the City of Philadelphia is caught in a terrible difficult position. Now, if we could move, at this time, with the creation of a Department of Finance, we would, at once, make a great and constructive step in the direction of sound fiscal management for the City of Philadelphia and correct what happens to be momentarily a most unhappy situation in the City of Philadelphia. Thank you very much gentlemen.

SENATOR HEYBURN.

Thank you, Mr. Binns. Are there any questions?

SENATOR BARR:

How is the Committee of Fifteen appointed—by city council?

MR. BINNS:

It is a creature of city council. There are five councilmen and nine citizens set up by ordinance of city council to study the whole problem of business-like management.

SENATOR BARR:

Your recommendations are not the same as Mr. Meade's?

MR. BINNS:

No. Our recommendations are totally unrelated and independent. These are the recommendations of fifteen men—four councilmen (one councilman passed away) and the nine remaining citizen members.

MR. BRUNNER:

Why do you recommend that all officers of the new government other than mayor and members of council be appointed? Would you include the district attorney, the treasurer?

MR. BINNS:

I tried to say very carefully that we are not prepared to make that recommendation—we are not qualified to make it. I said that we leaned in that direction—that, apparently, is the direction cities throughout the nation have gone in. There is no Republican way to record deeds or Democratic way to record deeds. If you elect a sheriff, you shouldn't elect a chief of police. It is a question of how many shall be elective and how many appointive. I feel, personally, you have got to elect a mayor and you have got to hold him responsible and pin the problem on him; and, if he doesn't work, throw him out; but you can't do it by spreading out. In our county the budget is approximately one-sixth the city budget, and yet there are many more men, I think five or six times as many men elected in the county as there is in the city. Why, if it is proper to elect all the officers in the county government, shouldn't you elect by the ballot the director of supplies and purchases; why not elect the chief of police; why not elect the director of wharves, docks. You have one system one place, the other the other. It seems to us, at long last, this business of government is the business of a good man. Give him the works and the reigns and hold him to it. The multi-headed monster is not conducive to sound, efficient business management.

MR. BRUNNER:

I realize you did not make a recommendation. I was interested in the reasons for your observations.

SENATOR BARR:

Mr. Binns, was Mr. Marshall caught in his own back-field?

MR. BINNS:

I am not familiar with that vernacular.

SENATOR DENT:

You said that Mr. Marshall was an honest man but he got caught—you don't want it that way on record.

MR. BINNS:

I believe that Mr. Marshall, personally, is an honest man, and a man of integrity. I believe he is the victim of a set of circumstances.

SENATOR DiSILVESTRO:

What do you think of Grakelow. I think that Mr. Grakelow is an honest man also. If we are going to make a statement about one gentleman, I think not speaking about the other gentleman makes him guilty. I don't think he is guilty, personally.

MR. BINNS:

In this final report which the Committee of Fifteen is rendering to the mayor we make that statement.

SENATOR DENT:

That everybody was honest.

MR. ANDREWS:

Where did you fix responsibility for determining the stabilization period?

MR. BINNS:

The state legislature. We are recommending that it amend the present Smith Act.

SENATOR HEYBURN.

The Smith Resolution.

MR. BINNS:

To make it five years instead of ten.

MR. ANDREWS:

You would write that into the Constitution?

MR. BINNS:

Yes. That means automatically, sir, you have to postpone it two years, because it has to come up twice, and that gives us the time we think we need to readjust local affairs before the stabilization.

MR. ANDREWS:

Would the period be a matter of charter determination if the city is given power by constitutional amendment?

MR. BINNS:

I am not able to answer that.

MR. ANDREWS:

I want to know whether by means of a provision in the charter the city couldn't be given the power to determine the stabilization period.

MR. SCHWARTZ:

Under present conditions your standards are rigidly

fixed in the Constitution. If the constitutional provision is amended, that amendment could take the form of fixing a limit and authorizing the municipality to determine what the average shall be; but that will depend upon the terms of the constitutional amendment. At the present time it couldn't be done.

SENATOR DENT:

The answer is yes.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Mr. MacDonald has a statement to make before we adjourn.

MR. MACDONALD:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, thank you very much for your indulgence to hear me—I will take but a moment. I have no desire to enter into any controversy with Mr. Binns in his approach to the tax structure of the five- or ten-year period, but I must repeat to you that I represent on the Real Estate Board the interests of the home owners and the property owners of Philadelphia, and that in the past ten years, which will not be entirely low assessment years, we in the real estate activities are very conscious that there have been increases in assessments, particularly in the last five years. We have gone along with those assessments because in many instances we thought those increased assessments were justified. Where we thought otherwise the natural course of appeal was taken; but I would not want you gentlemen to think for one moment that the last ten years was an entire ten-year period of low assessment value in the City of Philadelphia. I would not want that impression to be broadcast because in the last five years there has been an upping of assessments. If you take the last ten years, you get a good average assessment over a ten-year period. Again I state that we who are engaged in the real estate business and those with whom we have been in contact nationally, from an economic standpoint, are very much of an opinion, that this eighteen-year cycle does exist; and that we, in advocating the ten-year period for real estate assessed valuation, are doing everything within reason not only to aid the city in its improvement program but also to keep consciously in mind the interest of the small property owner who will be affected by this debt structure and assessment charges. Gentlemen, please remember that. Thank you very much.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I think we have time before lunch to hear Mr. James A. Finnegan, chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic County Executive Committee.

MR. FINNEGAN:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
1418 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

STATEMENT BY JAMES A. FINNEGAN, CHAIRMAN,
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
BEFORE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAYS, DECEMBER 15.

It has been truly said that governments and systems of law are no better than their administration. The key to

good government is honest, competent, conscientious personnel. There is no reason why such personnel cannot be supplied by political parties, and it is my firm conviction, in view of the intelligence, sagacity and advanced stage of political education of the American voter, that a political party must supply this kind of personnel if it it to remain in power, be entrusted with the administration of a great city such as Philadelphia, or, indeed, if it is to survive.

Political parties today must be judged on their merits. Party labels no longer are the determining influence. Political parties will win elections only on the basis of public confidence in the honesty of their intentions and they will remain in power only on a record of proved accomplishment and public service.

If you accept this premise, there is no secret of what is wrong, fundamentally, with the administration of Philadelphia's municipal government. It is a matter of record, written into the reports, surveys and publications, into the minutes and hearings of numerous official and unofficial committees, civic organizations, research organizations and other groups interested in good government. The salient fact about the recommendations made by these groups is that they point the way, and for years have pointed the way, to improvement and reform but the findings, in almost every instance, have been ignored by those who control the administration of our municipal government. This has been true even in numerous cases where the studies were made at the express request of municipal officials, and by committees established and financed by the city authorities for the ostensible purpose of remedying the admittedly bad situation.

I respectfully refer the members of the Commission to the various data accumulated by the following organizations and to their conclusions and findings and recommendations. I respectfully request that this data be made a part of the record of these hearings so that it will be available to the members of the Legislature for their consideration and study.

1. The reports of the Committee of 15, together with the data on which the reports were based. This should include also the records of hearings, the minutes of Committee meetings and the public statements issued by the Committee.

2. The various statements by city officials, relative to the competence and efficiency of personnel in the city and county governments, particularly the recent statement by Director of Public Works Buckley.

3. The various studies and reports prepared for the Committee of 15 by the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Pennsylvania Economy League, and by the various professional research organizations and agencies engaged by them.

4. The official presentments by the Special (June) Grand Jury, particularly with reference to the Receiver of Taxes' Department and the Fire Marshall's office.

5. The report concerning the operation of the City Wage Tax Bureau prepared by Mr. Howard Wolf at the request of the Receiver of Taxes.

6. The various reports and publications of the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Committee of 70, including the publication "Citizens Business" published by the Bureau of Municipal Research and the "Civic Letter" of the Committee of 70, for the past three years.

7. The report of the Bureau of Municipal Research concerning the competence and efficiency of personnel in the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

It is significant that few of the recommendations for municipal improvement and reform made by the Committee of 15 after one year of study and research were adopted by city and county officials, although this committee included several of Philadelphia's most distinguished citizens and was established by City Council. Also significant is the fact that none of the recommendations with respect to the operation of the City Wage Tax Bureau made by a prominent Philadelphia Banker, at the request of the Receiver of Taxes, ever was placed in effect.

These reports form an impressive indictment not only of the defects in machinery of government, but more particularly and significantly of the administration of the machinery of government in Philadelphia and of the personnel utilized to carry on the functions of government.

That is our first need. It is true, however, that an efficient governmental structure and wisely conceived enabling legislation can be of great benefit and assistance in assuring good government in this city. Our governmental structure should be streamlined and brought up to date in the interest of economy and efficiency. But we must never lose sight of the fact that even the most carefully devised techniques and safeguards are not adequate for honest, competent administration and personnel.

First, however, it is extremely important and only fair that, since the legislature possesses powers vitally affecting the welfare of the city, the city be adequately and fairly represented in the legislature. I, therefore, urge that this commission recommend and the legislature enact at the 1949 session a reapportionment of the state's legislative districts in accordance with the clear, unequivocal and express requirement of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

Despite the constitutional requirement that a reapportionment be made of the state's legislative districts following every diennial census, there has been no successful reapportionment since 1920. The 1937 legislature, the only one in recent years in which both houses were controlled by the Democratic party enacted a reapportionment measure, but it subsequently was thrown out by the courts.

There are great areas of the city, which are fantastically under-represented and other areas that are just as fantastically over-represented. Wards 2 to 15 in the city now have 10 members of the lower house—under the formula for representation written into the state constitution, they are entitled to a maximum of 3 on the basis of the official United States 1940 Census. In this area there is one legislative district, the 9th, where a legislator represents only 9,618 population. The Germantown-Chestnut Hill section has one representative for 108,000 population; the Olney-Oak Lane section, only 1 for 157,093 population; in a West Philadelphia district, there are only 2 representatives for 215,212 population; and in the North-east, only one for 177,522 population.

I submit, herewith, complete data on Philadelphia's legislative districts showing the disparity in representation. The figures are from the official 1940 census. (Exhibits "A" and "A-1")

I know the arguments will be advanced that we may as well wait now until after the 1950 census. I do not think

such an argument is well-founded. This wrong to hundreds of thousands of Philadelphians has persisted too long already. It is a major cause of Philadelphia's many governmental ills. It should be corrected, forthwith, at the 1949 session.

It is time the Pennsylvania Legislature stopped flouting the Pennsylvania Constitution.

Another measure that should be among the first order of business is an amendment to the election code removing the requirement that watchers at the division polling places must be residents of the election division in which the polling place is located. Enactment of this amendment would go a long way toward insuring honest elections in Philadelphia.

Fraudulent elections, intimidation of voters, wholesale illegal assistance, voting of non-existence electors and forging signatures to the voters' check list and voting persons who do not personally appear at the division polling place—all contribute to bad government in Philadelphia.

Dishonest elections interfere with the free expression of the popular will and prevent the ousting at the polls of public officials who have betrayed the public trust. Such practices, which are widespread and which go unchecked and unpunished in Philadelphia, deny to the residents of this city self-government. They have no redress for their grievances at the polls—because their votes of protest are canceled out by thousands of votes fraudulently cast.

The District Attorney's office makes no genuine effort to halt vote frauds or to punish those guilty of vote frauds. During my entire experience in politics, I have never known of, or heard of, a single instance where the District Attorney's office initiated a single prosecution as to the result of its own efforts or investigations. The District Attorney has been forced to act reluctantly when evidence has been turned over by the Committee of 70 or other civic agencies. But, his prosecutions are usually mere token affairs.

This is not surprising when one realizes that, of the District Attorney's entire investigative staff of 22 county detectives, a minimum of 18 are Republican division committeemen.

The Democratic City Committee no longer turns over to the District Attorney of Philadelphia County any evidence that it may have of election frauds, recognizing the complete futility of such proceeding. However, both the Committee of 70 and the Registration Commission do turn over such cases regularly for further investigation and prosecution. In all but a bare minimum of such cases, there is no prosecution and the cases are dropped. I submit, herewith, two lists of election divisions in which evidence of fraud was cited to the District Attorney by the Committee of 70 and by the Registration Commission following the 1947 Mayoralty election—in which there was no prosecution. (Exhibits "B" and "C")

Some interesting facts can be drawn from Exhibits "B" and "C". In the first place, you will note that a total of 45 separate cases were cited to the District Attorney, either by the Registration Commission or by the Committee of 70. The District Attorney, of course, built no cases of his own nor uncovered any fraud on his own, although the fact that frauds regularly occur in Philadelphia elections is so generally understood and so widely accepted as to be beyond the realm of controversy.

In 37 of the 45 cases, there either was no action by the

District Attorney's office or the cases were dropped by the District Attorney for various reasons, including his asserted inability to find witnesses or the fact that witnesses changed their stories or claimed the disputed signatures as their own.

In only two cases were convictions obtained. Two others resulted in acquittals and one in a demurrer to the evidence sustained by the trial judge. In three others, election boards were held by magistrates and indicted by grand juries and still are awaiting trial.

I call your attention especially to the unduly long period which elapses between the time the cases were cited to the District Attorney by the Committee of 70 and prosecution was begun in those few cases where there was prosecution. It is not uncommon for six months to elapse before even a grand jury indictment is obtained. This, of course, makes it difficult for witnesses to be located and gives plenty of time for the application of pressure by the City Hall machine, and is still another manifestation of the District Attorney's hostility to prosecutions of this kind. It also allows indignant voters plenty of time to "cool off" and lose their enthusiasm for prosecuting those guilty of election frauds.

I also charge that, whether deliberately or because of incompetence, the District Attorney's office shows a remarkable propensity for botching up the evidence in cases where prosecution cannot be avoided, until it is no wonder defendants are acquitted by juries.

In one election division, the 21st division of the 20th ward, which is listed in Exhibit "B", evidence was presented that four persons whose signatures appeared on the voters' check list as voting were dead, two were in prison and one was a soldier, serving his country in the Army of Occupation in Germany at the time the election took place. The District Attorney, however, by his masterful presentation of this incontestable evidence of fraud managed to win an acquittal.

In another division, the 12th division of the 20th ward, the District Attorney notified the Committee of 70 that he was dropping prosecution because of the witnesses cited whose signatures on the voters' check list were believed fraudulent, half said they had voted and the other half he simply could not find. After several requests, he furnished the Committee of 70 with a list of the witnesses he could not find. These asserted frauds, remember, occurred in the 1947 Mayoralty election. After the 1948 Presidential election had been held, the District Attorney finally supplied the Committee of 70 with the names of the missing witnesses. Acting on a hunch, the Committee's investigators checked the Binders in the Office of the Registration Commission for the 1948 Presidential Election. Of the 13 names supplied, the Committee found that 8 of those who could not be located by the District Attorney for questioning concerning fraudulent voting in the 1947 election were recorded as having voted in the 1948 Presidential election. The Republican division committeemen apparently had no difficulty finding them.

The handling of election fraud cases by the Philadelphia District Attorney is a disgrace, and a travesty on justice.

I submit also a list showing the official vote in selected divisions in those areas where election frauds regularly take place, for the 1947 election, (Exhibit "D"). The returns, I submit, indicate fraud on their face, but there

First, that a bi-partisan legislative commission be appointed immediately after the Legislature convenes in January to draft a new charter for Philadelphia, such

This exhibit gives the legislative districts of the City and County of Philadelphia, together with the population of the districts according to the official 1940 U. S. Census (broken down by wards), and the number of representatives presently elected from each district to the State House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

| First District | | Fourth District | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| (2 Representatives) | | (1 Representative) | |
| Ward | 1940 Census | | |
| 1 | 36,627 | 6 | 835 |
| 39 | 73,395 | 8 | 10,605 |
| | | 9 | 1,228 |
| Total | 110,022 | Total | 12,668 |
| | | Fifth District | |
| | | (3 Representatives) | |
| | | 26 | 60,503 |
| Second District | | 36 | 52,665 |
| (1 Representative) | | 48 | 27,588 |
| 2 | 22,228 | Total | 140,756 |
| | | Sixth District | |
| | | (1 Representative) | |
| Third District | | | |
| (2 Representatives) | | 7 | 19,918 |
| 3 | 13,050 | | |
| 4 | 10,763 | Seventh District | |
| 5 | 7,142 | (1 Representative) | |
| Total | 30,955 | 30 | 27,605 |

| Eighth District (2 Representatives) | | Eighteenth District (3 Representatives) | |
|--|-------------|---|---------|
| 10 | 8,655 | 24 | 53,803 |
| 13 | 10,727 | 34 | 48,956 |
| 14 | 9,713 | 44 | 43,743 |
| | | 52 | 50,657 |
| Total | 29,095 | Total | 197,159 |
| Ninth District (1 Representative) | | Nineteenth District (2 Representatives) | |
| 11 | 3,740 | 25 | 40,958 |
| 12 | 5,878 | 45 | 35,557 |
| Total | 9,618 | Total | 76,515 |
| Tenth District (2 Representatives) | | Twentieth District (2 Representatives) | |
| 15 | 38,127 | 28 | 49,991 |
| Eleventh District (1 Representative) | | 37 | 20,081 |
| 17 | 10,218 | Total | 70,072 |
| 18 | 20,249 | Twenty-first District (2 Representatives) | |
| Total | 30,467 | 29 | 30,663 |
| Twelfth District (2 Representatives) | | 47 | 31,958 |
| 19 | 40,694 | Total | 62,621 |
| Thirteenth District (2 Representatives) | | Twenty-second District (2 Representatives) | |
| 16 | 8,157 | 27 | 20,971 |
| 20 | 40,365 | 40 | 65,723 |
| Total | 48,522 | 46 | 85,722 |
| Fourteenth District (1 Representative) | | 51 | 42,796 |
| Ward | 1940 Census | Total | 215,212 |
| 21 | 39,379 | Twenty-third District (1 Representative) | |
| Fifteenth District (1 Representative) | | 32 | 50,062 |
| 22 | 108,083 | Twenty-fourth District (1 Representative) | |
| Sixteenth District (1 Representative) | | 38 | 73,163 |
| 42 | 54,413 | Twenty-fifth District (1 Representative) | |
| 49 | 53,044 | 33 | 66,789 |
| 50 | 49,636 | Twenty-sixth District (1 Representative) | |
| Total | 157,093 | 43 | 50,749 |
| Seventeenth District (1 Representative) | | Twenty-seventh District (1 Representative) | |
| 23 | 51,080 | 31 | 26,240 |
| 35 | 80,689 | | |
| 41 | 45,753 | | |
| Total | 177,522 | | |

EXHIBIT "A-1"

This exhibit gives the number of legislative districts comprising Wards 2 to 15, consecutively and inclusively, in the City and County of Philadelphia; the total population of those wards according to the official 1940 U. S. Census and the number of Representatives in the State House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, presently elected from those districts.

| Legislative District | Ward | No. of Legislators | Population |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 22,228 |
| 3 | 3 | | 13,050 |
| | 4 | 2 | 10,763 |
| | 5 | | 7,142 |
| | | | (Total) 30,955 |
| 4 | 6 | | 835 |
| | 8 | 1 | 10,605 |
| | 9 | | 1,228 |
| | | | (Total) 12,668 |
| 6 | 7 | 1 | 19,918 |
| 8 | 10 | | 8,655 |
| | 13 | 2 | 10,727 |
| | 14 | | 9,713 |
| | | | (Total) 29,095 |
| 9 | 11 | | 3,740 |
| | 12 | 1 | 5,878 |
| | | | (Total) 9,618 |
| 10 | 15 | 2 | 38,127 |
| Total Legislative Districts | Total Wards | Total No. of Legislators | Total Population |
| 7 | 14 | 10 | 162,609 |

EXHIBIT "B"

This exhibit is a compilation of the election fraud cases growing out of the 1947 Mayoralty Election cited to the Philadelphia District Attorney by the Committee of 70, together with their disposition or status. Three cases developing out of the 1948 primary also are included. The * indicates cases where the Registration Commission of the County of Philadelphia also cited the divisions to the District Attorney of Philadelphia County:

| Ward | Div. | Date Referred To D.A. | Date Magistrate Hearing | Date G.J. Indictment | Remarks |
|------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 2 | 6 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| *3 | 3 | 2- 7-48 | 3-10-48 | 7-19-48 | |
| 3 | 7 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| *4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 7-15-48 | (Trial 11-17-48) |
| | | | | | Demurrer |
| 8 | 1 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | No action |
| 9 | 1 | 2- 7-48 | 3-24-48 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | 1 | 2- 7-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 14 | 2 | 2- 7-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 14 | 3 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 19 | 20 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| *20 | 7 | 8-12-48 | ..... |  |  |
| .. | .. | 8- 5-48 | ..... | ..... | No Action |
| 20 | 12 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 20 | 21 | 2-26-48 | 5-11-48 | 7-13-48 | (Trial 11-23-48) |
| | | | | | Acquitted |
| 20 | 25 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| *24 | 23 | 10-21-47 | 1-30-48 | 5-19-48 | 11-30-48—Guilty |
| 24 | 26 | 3-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 26 | 17 | 3-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 30 | 8 | 3-17-48 | 8-12-48 | 9-23-48 | |
| 30 | 11 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 32 | 22 | 5-17-48 | ..... | ..... | No action |
| *47 | 16 | 2-18-48 | 4-29-48 | 6-16-48 | Guilty |
| 48 | 3 | 3-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| 7 | 7 | 2-17-48 | ..... | ..... | Dropped |
| | | | (Primary '48) | | |
| 20 | 23 | 4-28-48 | 5-26-48 | 10-28-48 | (Trial 12-8-48) |
| | | | (Primary '48) | | Acquitted |
| 25 | 10 | 7- 5-48 | .. .. | ..... | No action |
| | | | (Primary '48) | | |
| 47 | 10 | 5- 7-48 | ..... | ..... | No action |

EXHIBIT "C"

The following data concerns election divisions cited to the Philadelphia District Attorney by the Philadelphia County Registration Commission for investigation and prosecution following the 1947 Mayoralty Election. In these divisions a routine examination and comparison of signatures on the voters' check list with the signatures of electors on the affidavits in the Commission's files indicated a possibility of fraud sufficiently strong to warrant their being cited to the District Attorney by the Registration Commission for investigation and prosecution, if warranted. In each instance, the cases were dropped and there was no prosecution.

| Ward | Division |
|------|----------|
| 1 | 8 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 7 | 4 |
| 14 | 4 |
| 14 | 9 |
| 20 | 18 |
| 24 | 15 |
| 24 | 16 |
| 26 | 4 |
| 26 | 10 |
| 26 | 11 |
| 26 | 26 |
| 30 | 5 |
| 30 | 12 |
| 36 | 28 |
| 39 | 32 |
| 44 | 2 |
| 47 | 10 |
| 47 | 18 |

EXHIBIT "D"

SELECTED ELECTION DIVISIONS IN PHILADELPHIA
WHERE THE LIKELIHOOD OF FRAUD IS INDICATED BY THE OFFICIAL VOTE

| 1947 ELECTION RETURNS | | | DILWORTH vs. SAMUEL | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|
| 1st Ward | | | Div. | Rep. | Dem. |
| Div. | Rep. | Dem. | 7 | 532 | 54 |
| | | | 8 | 548 | 12 |
| 10 | 723 | 50 | 9 | 600 | 11 |
| 11 | 590 | 94 | | | |
| 2nd Ward | | | 5th Ward | | |
| | | | 1 | 403 | 80 |
| 6 | 627 | 25 | 2 | 219 | 54 |
| 7 | 560 | 71 | 5 | 238 | 84 |
| 10 | 446 | 30 | 7 | 350 | 76 |
| 12 | 495 | 33 | 8 | 279 | 47 |
| 13 | 366 | 41 | | | |
| 14 | 550 | 30 | | | |
| 3rd Ward | | | 6th Ward | | |
| | | | 1 | 382 | 25 |
| 7th Ward | | | | | |
| 1 | 350 | 57 | | | |
| 2 | 298 | 38 | 4 | 419 | 47 |
| 3 | 651 | 47 | 7 | 459 | 54 |
| 5 | 678 | 26 | 8 | 204 | 44 |
| 6 | 649 | 37 | | | |
| 7 | 432 | 26 | | | |
| 8 | 458 | 16 | 9th Ward | | |
| 9 | 419 | 5 | 1 | 302 | 10 |
| 10 | 306 | 27 | | | |
| 4th Ward | | | 10th Ward | | |
| | | | 1 | 362 | 7 |
| 3 | 470 | 23 | 2 | 480 | 12 |
| 4 | 370 | 63 | 3 | 395 | 25 |
| 5 | 522 | 30 | 4 | 248 | 43 |
| 6 | 585 | 27 | 7 | 520 | 77 |

| 11th Ward | | | 19th Ward | | |
|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| Div. | Rep. | Dem. | Div. | Rep. | Dem. |
| 1 | 321 | 26 | 10 | 381 | 83 |
| 2 | 368 | 86 | | | |
| 3 | 441 | 66 | 20th Ward | | |
| 4 | 319 | 59 | 3 | 475 | 28 |
| | | | 4 | 376 | 66 |
| 12 Ward | | | 5 | 410 | 10 |
| 2 | 159 | 22 | 7 | 564 | 84 |
| | | | 9 | 455 | 63 |
| 13th Ward | | | 10 | 391 | 63 |
| 1 | 494 | 29 | 12 | 301 | 16 |
| 2 | 661 | 11 | 15 | 347 | 47 |
| 3 | 306 | 15 | 16 | 299 | 18 |
| 4 | 415 | 50 | 21 | 439 | 55 |
| 5 | 531 | 47 | 22 | 389 | 63 |
| 6 | 589 | 30 | 27 | 504 | 48 |
| 8 | 493 | 93 | 30 | 209 | 12 |
| | | | 24th Ward | | |
| 14 Ward | | | 2 | 247 | 56 |
| 1 | 161 | 5 | 7 | 386 | 54 |
| 3 | 518 | 52 | 18 | 124 | 20 |
| 10 | 486 | 52 | 26 | 268 | 32 |
| | | | 39th Ward | | |
| 15th Ward | | | 26 | 481 | 61 |
| 23 | 575 | 78 | | | |

SENATOR HEYBURN:

As I recall, the Constitution provides it must be uniform all over the State.

MR. WATSON:

That is true.

MR. FINNEGAN:

I still believe that this amendment I am asking for and most of the civic agencies here are endorsing certainly would be out of the realm of controversy in any section of the state.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I just wanted it pointed out that it must be uniform all over the state. With respect to the fixing of salaries, we passed a piece of legislation last session giving city council that power in certain cases.

MR. MORGAN:

Yes, there was such legislation, and the law only permitted city council to fix the salaries of appointed officers.

SENATOR WALKER:

In Exhibit "D" you indicate election divisions in Philadelphia where the likelihood of fraud is suggested by official vote. Taking the ninth division of the third ward, the vote is 419 to 5—the neighboring division don't support such an overwhelming vote. Do you have any districts in the City of Philadelphia where just the reverse was true in the November elections of this year?

MR. FINNEGAN:

No, sir. We had strong Democratic districts but not that strong. I think you are losing sight of one fact, and that is that the election machinery at the present time is controlled by the Republican Party in Philadelphia. Consequently, they have no difficulty at all in getting competent watchers. However, minority parties in the City of Philadelphia do have great difficulty in getting watchers in certain sections of this city due to intimidation and their fear of reprisals by the local politicians in that particular division.

MR. LEE:

Was this a primary?

MR. FINNEGAN:

A general election. In a primary I could understand figures like that.

SENATOR WALKER:

Do you have any objection to submitting a copy of this to the district attorney's office?

MR. FINNEGAN:

I am happy to. In fact, all of these exhibits are a matter of record already in the district attorney's office. They have been submitted by the Committee of 70.

SENATOR DENT:

I have listened to the charges and surcharges (referring to Sheriff Meehan's argument) on the inability to get watchers. Perhaps the Committee of 50, 70, 20, or whatever it is, would want to recommend to the legislature not the naming of a city charter commission but a new vigilante committee.

MR. FINNEGAN:

I think this amendment should apply to both the primary and general election and to all parties. That is the only way we are going to get honest competent government not only in Philadelphia but in any municipality, borough, or township, and the continuation of the fraudulent practices carried out in Philadelphia by both political parties certainly gives rise to the thought that democracy is on the way right here. I don't think the people of certain localities of this city need be impressed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Mr. Joseph S. Clark, representing Americans for Democratic Action.

MR. CLARK:

(Mimeographed statement presented.) I am not going to read this program because, substantially, it is what we presented July 19th. We have since, however, done a great deal of research work and had meetings with other civic organizations. I would like to comment, briefly, if I may, on the different planks in that program and discuss very briefly some of the matters brought before you this morning, because I think there is a good deal of fog around some of these questions. First, with respect to city-county consolidation, could I emphasize the point made by Mr. Andrews this morning that the proposal of the Republican City Committee in that regard is an utterly unsound and unrealistic one. You cannot and you should not write into the State Constitution a framework for the government of the City of Philadelphia. It would be a serious error of the first magnitude. The type of city-county consolidation amendment which we recommend is attached as exhibit one to the memorandum. It is not our work—it represents the work of people who have been thinking about the thing for fifteen or twenty years as the result of conferences among a number of civic agencies. It covers what I think is sound government procedure in that it is a resolution which consolidates the city and county and then leaves the details of consolidation to legislation. That is the only sound

way to bring city-county consolidation about, and any other suggestion, gentlemen, is a red herring and a phoney. Secondly, with respect to a new charter for Philadelphia, we recommend, as you know, the Evans Charter as the basis for discussion. The Committee of 70 and a number of other civic organizations are largely in accord with our proposal. There is nobody against our proposal except the Republican City Committee. I urge on you gentlemen that this Evans proposal with the changes which we suggest present a basis on which I am confident all people of good will in Philadelphia can come to an agreement. If you gentlemen, either yourselves or through a subcommittee as suggested by Mr. Finnegan, will honor us with coming down here and sitting here a week or ten days and ironing out those difficulties, your prestige, judgment and ability will make it possible to get agreement where many of these organizations are unwilling because of reasons of pride, loss of face, etc., to get together on a sound program. If we want a new city charter at this session of the legislature, I feel we do very strongly, this is the way to get it. Next, with respect to home rule—we are for home rule, and there is a home rule provision in the Evans Charter, and we have submitted a draft of a home rule section which we believe adequate; but, may I point out to you gentlemen that home rule too can be a red herring. The pious hope, in my judgment, of the Republican City Committee is that this session of the legislature will not adopt a new city charter; that it will adopt a home rule bill which will have the provision in it enabling the city committee to control the charter commission which will draft the new charter. They will bring it on in half-baked form for the 1950 election when men and women of good will in Philadelphia will be scattered in political allegiance. Republican and Democrats will not be able to agree on a nonpartisan or bipartisan approach, and we won't get our new city charter which is just what the Republican City Committee wants to have happen. Thirdly, we want civil service for the county officers. I cannot emphasize too strongly, gentlemen, that the keystone of corruption in Philadelphia today is the control of the county patronage by the Republican City Committee; and, while I am first to agree that we are dealing here today only with the tools of good government and in the last analysis the problems of the City of Philadelphia will be answered only at the ballot box and not through these methods of reform, nonetheless the single most important tool in my judgment for Philadelphia is the extension of civil service to the county offices; and that could be done at this session of the legislature. May I say, don't judge civil service by the way it is administered in City Hall, Philadelphia. It is a shambles and a disgrace. If you say because civil service is not well administered in City Hall we don't want any more civil service, I think you are making a grave mistake. One of those reports Mr. Binns referred to and Mr. Finnegan mentioned by Hay Associates made for the Bureau of Municipal Research and submitted to the Committee of Fifteen for its approval, which approval it did not get, is one of the most searching analysis of the political domination in City Hall and the county government—of our whole city administration and lays at that door a large part of the evils which now confront us. I would like to take issue

with my friend Senator Dent with whom I usually agree 95% when he says "Look at civil service in the state." I had the good fortune a year or so ago to be engaged in private litigation as a result of which it was necessary to call in as witnesses fifteen members of the Liquor Control Board, ranging from supervisor of purchases down to two or three clerks in the local stores. I have never seen a finer, better, more alert, more intelligent, more honest group of men in my experience at the bar. If you don't take civil service for the county offices, if you don't make it possible for us to get better administration of civil service in the city offices, we are never going to clean up Philadelphia and give it a decent government. I am a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat. I hope to continue as a Democrat. I shudder to think of the Democratic Party taking over City Hall and the county offices without civil service because the pressure for jobs would be such that nobody, regardless of how good, would be able to resist. The leaders of the municipal affairs of Philadelphia deserve the protection of civil service and deserve the opportunity to make it work as it has been doing in countless municipalities. To be sure, it is not perfect; but, compare it to the spoils system in Philadelphia as it is today and you have the difference between day and night. As to the consolidation of election functions in the registration commission, which we favor, I hope you will do it, but don't consolidate with the county commissioners if you don't want fraud. In my judgment, the present county commissioners are under such disabilities it is impossible to properly run elections. You can do a good thing by consolidating registration and elections in the registration commission. There is some problem as to its constitutionality; I think it is constitutional, and I suggest that those sections of the Constitution dealing with voting machines and election laws is broad enough to permit this being done, but I won't vouch for it as a constitutional expert. As for watchers at the polls, I can say no more than Mr. Finnegan and Mr. Miller. It is vital that we have that protection. If you gentlemen think court protection is necessary for good squads, then we should have it. I concur in the request for reapportionment. I also concur in the request for a party raiding bill for the reason dragged out of Mr. Miller that it will make it possible for a substantial group of honest Philadelphia Republicans to vote for reform without voting the Democratic ticket, and if that will make them happy, I certainly think we ought to help them out.

Gentlemen, I would like to make a brief remark about the plan of Mr. Meade today. It is not city-county consolidation. It would not help our city government; it would harm it. Imagine consolidating the recorder of deeds and the register of wills, two high-grade clerks, and saying they should be elected by popular ballot. Why do you have to elect all court clerks? Why do you have to combine the coroner and sheriff and have them selected? I will tell you why—non-civil service. He knows and you know that if you scatter the attention of the voter among a large number of offices, if you don't consolidate this sprawling government under a mayor and a small city council, the opportunities for perpetuating the type of government we have in Philadelphia now will be enormously multiplied. I was interested to hear the program of Mr. Meade for streamlining. It is more

of a London fog. In the 1949 campaign it is a phoney and a dud. Please don't let it go on.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

Memorandum Respecting Legislative Program to be Presented to Joint State Government Commission

December 15, 1948

I. INTRODUCTION

At the July 19, 1948 meeting of the Joint State Government Commission, ADA presented a proposed legislative program. Since that date, many conferences and a substantial amount of research have resulted in the formulation of more specific and definite suggestions implementing the original program. A bi-partisan citizens' committee under the Chairmanship of Richardson Dilworth, known as the Action Committee for Philadelphia Reform, has been organized. The Committee of Seventy has indicated its approval of most of the ADA program. It is hoped that several of the other civic organizations represented at the July 19th meeting will support most, if not all, of the ADA recommendations and will not oppose others. There follows a discussion of each of the recommendations heretofore made:

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

1. City-County Consolidation

The draft of a City-County Consolidation amendment to the Pennsylvania Constitution which appears on page 44 of Thomas Evans' pamphlet "Demand for Action" is recommended for adoption with minor changes correcting typographical mistakes and eliminating, on the ground that it is unnecessary, the next to last sentence in the proposed Section 8 to article fourteen of the Constitution. This sentence prohibits receipt of fees or commissions for work done in the course of public employment by officers or employees paid out of the City treasury. This evil has already been covered by legislation and it seems inadvisable to include the provision in the Constitution. A draft of the amendment with these changes is attached as Exhibit 1.

2. A New Charter for Philadelphia

The form of City Charter set forth in Thomas Evans' pamphlet "Demand for Action" is recommended as a basis for discussion. Study has indicated the desirability of a number of changes in this bill which, in turn, derives from the bill proposed by the City Charter Commission in 1938 and the Shapiro Bill of 1943, referred to at the earlier meeting of the Joint State Government Commission. The principal changes may be summarized as follows:

A. There should be a preamble setting forth that public office is a public trust and that the standards of ethics and propriety required of a trustee in the administration of a private trust shall apply to the acts of all municipal officers and employees.

B. City Council should consist of 13 members, 1 of whom should be elected from each of the 8 State Senatorial Districts, the remaining 5 to be elected at large. Party designations should appear on the voting machines for all candidates.

C. City Council should have the power to abolish departments as well as to create new departments.

D. The present Fairmount Park Commission should be allowed to remain undisturbed. Article IV of the proposed Charter should be amended accordingly.

E. Potential interdepartmental trouble through overlapping duties of the Departments of Public Utilities, Public Works, City Property and Port, Commerce and Industry should be eliminated by redrafting. It is recommended that departmental responsibility regarding harbor facilities and airports be clearly delegated to the Department of Port, Commerce and Industry.

F. The proposed Department of City Planning should be revised to perpetuate the present city planning status, which is working satisfactorily.

G. Article XIV creating the Department of Civil Service should be revised to provide for appointment of the Civil Service Commission by the Mayor with the advice and consent of Council instead of by Council itself as at present. The Personnel Director should not be required to be a resident of Philadelphia at the time of his appointment. Assistant Directors of Departments should be eliminated from classified service as should a clerk or secretary to each department head as well as to the Mayor. The prohibition against political activity should be confined to officers or employees in the classified service and not be applicable to everyone paid out of the City treasury.

I. Article XX should be changed to provide for the appointment of a Board of Assessment Appeals by the Mayor with the advice and consent of Council, instead of by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as at present. It is desirable to limit, as much as possible, the appointing power of the Judges in order to remove them from political pressure. Lists of eligible candidates for appointment should be presented to the Mayor by the Personnel Director of the Civil Service Commission after unassembled competitive examinations have established a list of qualified persons.

J. The capital budget provided for in Article XXII should be framed on the basis of the six year public improvements program now prepared by the City Planning Commission, showing not only improvements to be made but also the suggested sources of funds for each project. It should be adopted by ordinance by a majority vote of Council after public hearings. No appropriation for a public improvement should be made without review, allowing proper time and procedure and publicly issued report by the City Planning Commission. Section 2209 providing for a constantly decreasing percentage of amounts authorized by the capital budget which can be raised by loan is probably not realistic and too inflexible.

K. Article XXIII on loans should be revised to eliminate the requirement of a 2/3 vote of Council before the indebtedness of the City can be increased.

L. The home rule provision of Article XXVII should be expanded. Attached as Exhibit 2 are sections proposed to be added to this article providing the mechanics for elections to determine whether the Charter should be rewritten or amended.

M. The schedule and repealer in the Evans draft will require revision in the light of conditions existing in the Legislature at the time the bill is finally passed.

3. Civil Service in County Offices.

A proposed act establishing a Civil Service system in the County Offices appears on pages 45 to 55 of Mr. Evans' pamphlet "Demand for Action." Passage of this act is recommended after amendments to bring it in line with the suggestions for changes in the Civil Service provisions of the City Charter outlined under 2-G above. The same Civil Service Commission appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of Council should administer the Merit System in the County Offices.

4. Repeal of the Party Raiding Provisions of the Election Code of 1937.

The Act of June 14, 1935, P. L. 337, known as the "Party Raiding Bill" forbade candidates for public office to run on more than one ticket. These provisions were incorporated into the Election Code of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333. Their constitutionality was upheld in *Wilson v. Philadelphia*, 319 Pa. 47, and *Thompson v. Morrison*, 352 Pa. 616. The effect of this legislation is to make it impossible for any independent body of voters to support the candidates of a particular party with which they do not desire to affiliate through the medium of organizing a political body or political party of their own. In practice, this has worked out as a deterrent to the election of competent and honest candidates in Philadelphia. It is recommended that these provisions be repealed. This can be done by amendments to Section 951 of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333, 25 P. S. 1911, and also to Section 976 of the same Act, 25 P. S. 1936. The draftsman of the repealer should examine the remainder of the Election Code with care to be sure that certain other sections of the Code do not also require amendment with this end in view.

5. Consolidation of all Election Functions in the Registration Commission.

If item 3 above is approved, it would result in placing these employees under the Merit System. It is expensive and inefficient to have two separate bodies charged respectively with registration and election matters. Economy and efficiency would be promoted by consolidating the two agencies. It is recommended that the surviving body should be the Registration Commission. Attached as Exhibit 3 is a memorandum setting forth in greater detail the reasoning in support of this recommendation.

6. Legislation Authorizing the Appointment of Watchers at the Polls Who Do Not Reside in the Election Division in Which they Serve.

Most of the fraud in recent Philadelphia elections arises from intimidation in certain election divisions where the minority party is not and cannot be represented by watchers who reside within the division because such individuals are afraid to qualify and serve. There are approximately 100 divisions of this sort in Philadelphia. The suggested legislation would remedy this condition and, to a large extent, eliminate the intimidation. It is in accord with the law in other States such as Maryland.

7. A Constitutional Amendment Changing the Debt Limitation Provisions Applying to Philadelphia.

It is recommended that the City debt limit be stabilized at 12½% of the average yearly assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the past ten years. Such an amendment would reduce the wide fluctuations in the

debt limit and provide a stable base. The proposed draft of such an amendment which has been approved by the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Pennsylvania Economy League, and a number of other civic agencies interested in this problem is recommended for adoption.

8. Legislation Similar to New York State's Moreland Act Providing for the Effective Investigation of Municipal Affairs by the Governor.

Legislation of the above character facilitated the general clean-up of New York City municipal politics during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York. Such legislation was essential to the success of Samuel Seabury and Thomas Dewey, who broke the back of the Tammany machine with the assistance of Fiorello LaGuardia. It will be recalled that, under such legislation, James Walker was deposed as Mayor by the then Governor Roosevelt. The present Pennsylvania Grand Jury investigation system is cumbersome and ineffective. The presently unsatisfactory results of the investigations now in progress are the best testimony to this effect. The proposed legislation will authorize the Governor, for cause shown, to investigate conditions in any municipality. His investigating agents would have the power of subpoena and the right to swear witnesses. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a draft of the desired legislation.

EXHIBIT 1

City-County Consolidation Amendment

Proposing an amendment to article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania abolishing County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity and providing for administering of County functions by City of Philadelphia

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows:

Section 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof.

That article fourteen be amended by adding thereto section eight as follows:

Section 8. The County of Philadelphia as a political entity separate and distinct from the City of Philadelphia is hereby abolished. Functions of the County government within the City and the functions of the Philadelphia courts shall be performed by officers of the City who shall be appointed or elected as may be provided by law, but nothing in this section shall apply to the manner of selecting judges and magistrates. Except as the General Assembly may otherwise provide the tax levying body of the City shall control all expenditures from the City treasury. Laws shall be enacted to provide that all appointments and promotions of officers and employees paid out of the City treasury shall be according to merit and fitness. No law regulating the affairs of cities or counties shall be held invalid as local or special because of the inclusion of provisions giving effect to this section.

Section 2. That no inconveniences may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth and in order to carry the same into complete operation it is hereby declared that

This amendment shall be effective immediately upon its adoption.

Immediately upon the adoption of the amendment all County and court officers and employees paid out of the City treasury of Philadelphia shall become officers and employees of the City of Philadelphia and, until the General Assembly shall have otherwise provided, shall continue to perform their duties and be elected, appointed, compensated, and organized in such manner as may be provided by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth in effect at the time the amendment becomes effective; but elected County officers, if actually in office serving the term for which they were elected when this amendment becomes effective, shall be permitted to complete such terms.

EXHIBIT 2

Home Rule Provisions to be Added to Article XXVII
"Home Rule" in Senate Bill 204 (1943 Session)

Section 2705. Initiation of Proceedings by Electors. Amendments to this Act may be proposed by a petition filed with council setting forth the text of the proposed amendments and signed by registered electors of the city equal in numbers to at least twenty per centum of the total number of electors registered in the city at the preceding general or municipal election but in no case shall more than twenty-five thousand signatures be required. Upon the filing of such petition by electors council shall forthwith provide by ordinance for the submission of the amendments to this Act proposed by such petition to the qualified electors of the city for their approval or disapproval. Each elector signing a petition shall add to his signature his occupation and residence and the date of signing. Signatures to the said petition may be on separate sheets but each sheet shall have appended to it the affidavit of some person not necessarily the same person as on other sheets that to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief the signers are registered electors of the city that they signed with full knowledge of the contents of the petition and that their residences are correctly given.

Section 2706. Filing and Distribution of Proposed Amendments Initiated by Electors. Framing of Ballot Questions. The amendments proposed by a petition of electors shall be filed with council which shall thereupon cause said proposal or proposals together with the form of the question or questions hereinafter provided for to be printed in pamphlet form in sufficient number for general distribution. The said pamphlets shall be made ready for distribution at least seventy days before the election at which the proposals aforesaid are to be voted upon by the electors and the said proposals together with the said ballot questions shall also be advertised once a week for three weeks in two newspapers of general circulation in the city and in the legal newspaper if any of the county. Such advertisements shall appear during the three weeks immediately preceding the election at which the vote is to be taken upon said proposals. Each ballot question shall be framed in brief form of not more than seventy-five words by the electors proposing the amendments. The said questions shall be stated in the petition proposing said amendments. All such amendments to this Act shall be separately submitted. The said ballot questions shall indicate the nature of the

proposal to be submitted to the electors. The clerk of council shall within five days after receipt of amendments to this Act proposed by the electors as hereinabove provided certify an exact copy of the text of such amendments together with the necessary ballot questions to the county board of elections. The county board of elections shall cause the said ballot questions to be properly printed on the ballots or ballot labels.

Section 2707. Submission of Amendments to Electors. The proposed amendments initiated by electors shall be submitted to the electors for approval or disapproval by the use of the ballot questions framed as aforesaid at the next general or municipal election occurring more than ninety days after the proposed amendments are filed with council.

Section 2708. Effect of Adoption of Amendments on Existing Laws. Any amendments to this Act thus proposed by the electors which are approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall become the organic law of the city at such time as may be fixed therein and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. So far as the same are consistent with the grant of powers and the limitations restrictions and regulations prescribed in this Act they shall supersede any existing charter and all acts or parts of acts local special or general as well as any and all ordinances affecting the organization government and powers of such city to the extent that they are in conflict therewith. All existing acts or parts of acts and ordinances affecting the organization government and powers of the city not in conflict with the amendments so adopted shall remain in full force.

Section 2709. Recording and Filing of Amendments. The clerk of the city council or other legislative authority of the city shall forthwith cause the said amendments as approved by the qualified electors to be recorded in the ordinance book of the city.

EXHIBIT 3

Transfer of Election Functions from County Commissioners to Registration Commission

There seems to be no valid reason for the present system of maintaining two distinct organizations, one to register the voters (the Registration Commission), and the other (the County Commissioners) to accept and count the votes. It is like having two conductors on every trolley car, one to receive the money and transfers, and the other to ring up the fares. The Registration Commission has five members, a special counsel, a year around staff of 135 employees, and an annual payroll of \$382,500. The County Commissioners in their Bureau of Elections have a year around staff of 101 employees, and a payroll of \$289,000, supervised by the three County Commissioners, aided by a special counsel. These figures do not include part time employees used during peak periods. In Philadelphia, therefore, the registration and voting of 1,050,000 voters requires the services of 236 permanent employees, aside from the five and three Commissioners and two special counsel, at an annual cost of \$701,141, or sixty-seven cents per voter.

Permanent costs in Philadelphia are excessive. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, there were some 181,000 registered voters in 1947, and the cost of the Registration

Commission \$58,000, and the County Commissioners' employees assigned to voting matters \$26,000, a total of \$84,000, or about forty-five cents a voter. New York City handles the registration and voting of three and a half million, with a very small permanent staff, at a total cost of \$362,360, say ten cents a voter. In New York City, the Board of Elections handles both the registration and voting. Cleveland, Detroit and other large cities, through one agency, handle the registration and voting of their citizens with fewer permanent employees and at costs which vary from 30% to 50% lower than Philadelphia.

The merging of registration and handling voting lends itself to efficiency. Many of our large cities follow this plan, such as New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. The work of registration is done before and after elections, the work of handling the vote is, of course, done immediately around election day. In Philadelphia, the 101 "workers" assigned to election duties in the County Commissioners' Office have little to do after election day, other than to "guard" the voting machines, and a few of them service and maintain the machines. After the binders are closed ten to fifteen days before the election, for a period of several months there is little work for the staff of the Registration Commission.

We therefore recommend that the functions of registering and handling the vote in Philadelphia be combined.

Should the combination result in putting this work in the hands of the Registration Commission, the County Commissioners, or the Courts?

In favor of putting these functions in the hands of the Registration Commission may be cited the fact that this body has, or at least should have, knowledge of election matters and experience in handling them. After all, the handling of an election is merely getting the voter to utilize the system that Permanent Registration has made available for him, and counting the results. His right to vote is based on his registration. Whether only those entitled to vote have voted is a matter which the law requires the Registration Commission to check. The counting of the vote is an easy matter for a body which has previously registered and tabulated all who have the right to vote.

There would seem to be no reason for putting these functions in the hands of the County Commissioners. It is true that this plan is recommended in the Evans "Demand for Action," but it is suggested that the County Commissioners serve no real need anyway and should be abolished and, consequently, it is a mistake to add to their duties. The County Commissioners are a sort of catch-all department of unrelated duties handling Weights and Measures (a law enforcement function which should be turned over to the Department of Public Safety), various functions pertaining to Veterans and children (which belong to the Department of Welfare), and voting. Instead of having voting handled as one of a number of unrelated duties, it would seem preferable that this be handled by a body specializing in electoral matters already, and having no other duties to perform. In the event of the merger of the City and County of Philadelphia, the need of County Commissioners is even less apparent, and to assign additional duties to this body is merely to augment the few reasons for retaining them.

There is some argument that the Courts be given

charge of registration and voting, and that it be handled under a special master who would relieve the Courts of everything except supervisory duty. It is thought by some that turning over a function to the Courts removes the likelihood of political interference and of course voting is something that should be zealously guarded from such interference. At the present time, the Courts do participate in election matters, in that they hear appeals from the action of the Registration Commission and County Commissioners, count the vote in elections where County Commissioners are to be voted for, hear cases involving election frauds and the opening of ballot boxes, and try those persons indicted for offences against the Registration Act and Election Code. While handling registration and voting is a subject involving detail and the maintenance of quite a staff, still under a competent supervisor there would be little more for the Judges themselves to do than they do now, just as the Prothonotary, although responsible to the Courts, actually requires little supervision.

There are two reasons, however, why the suggestion of turning all election matters over to the Courts should not be accepted. The important reason is that it involves abolishing the Registration Commission. While this Commission has not shown efficiency or diligence in the performance of its duties, and is a costly arm of the government, nevertheless, if its employees are placed under the Merit System there is no reason why it could not operate efficiently and more economically. Another reason is that no important community in the United States follows the plan of having the Courts handle the election machinery, and all new ideas are difficult to sell.

The Registration Commission is appointed by the Governor, who is usually somewhat above the present sordid level of municipal politics. It is likely, therefore, that with all election matters concentrated in this office, we may secure better administrators through appointment rather than election, as is the case with the County Commissioners. Minority party representation can be better assured through appointment by the Governor from lists submitted by the minority leaders than by the present ineffective method of electing a minority County Commissioner more or less by default. Experience has shown that first-class individuals are willing to accept appointment as Registration Commissioners, although unwilling to stand for office as County Commissioners.

EXHIBIT 4

Suggested Draft of an Act to Authorize the Governor to Institute Certain Examinations and Inspections With Respect to Counties and Cities

(Based in part on the New York "Moreland Act")

1. The Governor is authorized, either in person or by one or more persons appointed by him for the purpose, to investigate (a) the official conduct of any county or city officer, whether elected or appointed, or (b) the management and affairs of any department, office, board, bureau or commission of any county or city, whenever he deems such investigation necessary or appropriate to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate any law of this Commonwealth, or to aid in the enforcement of any law of this Commonwealth, or in obtaining information to serve as a basis for recom-

mending legislation concerning the government of counties or cities, or classes thereof. The Governor and the investigators so appointed by him are empowered to subpoena and enforce the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths and affirmations, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers or other records deemed relevant or material to the inquiry. Any such examination or investigation, if the Governor so directs, may be conducted under the supervision of one or more judges of any Court of Common Pleas of any county of the Commonwealth, and/or may be conducted before a Grand Jury.

2. Whenever any investigator so appointed shall not be regularly in the service of the Commonwealth, his reasonable compensation for such services shall be fixed by the Governor, and said compensation, as well as all reasonable expenses incurred in the conduct of any investigation herein authorized, shall be a charge against the county, or against the city, as the case may be, but may be paid, in the first instance, from the treasury of the Commonwealth out of any appropriations made for the purpose, upon the order of the Governor, and the warrant of the Auditor General. The body of the county or city invested with the power to make appropriations, on the requisition of the Governor, from time to time, shall forthwith appropriate such sum as shall be needed to pay such expenses, or to reimburse the Commonwealth therefor, and after such appropriations have been duly made, the fiscal officer of the county or city, as the case may be, shall pay such sum in the same manner and by the same authority as other county or city charges are paid.

3. In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any person, the Governor and the investigators appointed by him may invoke the aid of the Court of Common Pleas of any county within which such investigation is being carried on, or where such person resides or carries on business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and other records. And such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear before the Governor or the investigators appointed by him, there to produce records, if so ordered; or to give testimony touching the matter under investigation; and any failure to obey such order of the Court may be punished by such Court as a contempt thereof.

4. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers or other records pursuant to such subpoena on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to subject him to criminal prosecution; but no individual shall be criminally prosecuted for or on account of any act, transaction, matter or thing concerning which, pursuant to this Act, he is compelled to testify or produce evidence, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SENATOR WALKER:

Would you turn to page three of your pamphlet to the paragraph headed (E). Where are those departments now? Are they city departments?

MR. CLARK:

Yes, they are city departments under the present charter. The Evans Charter shuffles them around to some extent, and the draftsmanship in the Evans Charter is not beyond reproach.

SENATOR WALKER:

All city department heads are appointed by the mayor.

MR. CLARK:

That is right. We have a Department of Public Utilities and a Department of Public Works. This city property, port, commerce and industry are new phrases for the consolidation of existing departments. That, however, is largely a matter of draftsmanship.

SENATOR WALKER:

Another thing I am still confused about is the party raiding bill. If you had a primary election for mayor of the City of Philadelphia, certain people would file on the Republican ticket, certain people on the Democratic ticket under the present law:

MR. CLARK:

You would also have a political body which would nominate on its own.

SENATOR WALKER:

You mentioned the city charter and home rule. Are you suggesting that the legislative committee draft this charter or that we have a city commission so that the home rule people here can draft their own charter.

MR. CLARK:

My point is that we have had so much milling around with charter drafting—we know what we want except for the matter of details. I am in favor of a legislative charter and home rule bill so if we don't like the legislative charter we can amend it or change it.

SENATOR WALKER:

I am talking about drafting the charter. Would it be better to have a charter commission of Philadelphians to draft the Philadelphia charter?

MR. CLARK:

The charter is already drafted. It is in this pamphlet. These are the suggestions for amending it. If you came down and held public hearing you wouldn't have much trouble with unanimity.

SENATOR WALKER:

If you will notice, perhaps you do not read in Philadelphia a newspaper called "The Evening Bulletin," this newspaper has an editorial on how we worked out unanimity in Pittsburgh. Very frankly, we get a little irked at all of the political parties in Philadelphia airing political beliefs. Here, what we are trying to do is to get a common meeting ground for solving a municipal problem. Frankly, we are trying to be nonpartisan and non-political about it.

MR. CLARK:

You can't.

SENATOR WALKER:

We can if you play the rules we are supposed to observe. If you make a political football out of it that is the end of Philadelphia. I don't think you should say

this is a Republican program or a Democratic program, or a Walker program or a Smith program. You say the election bureau should not be put in the hands of the county commissioners. Was it your suggestion that they couldn't handle it?

MR. CLARK:

They wouldn't handle it properly. I think most organizations will agree the Registration Commission could handle the problem.

SENATOR WALKER:

If you put all elections under the Registration Commission, what would you do with it in the charter?

MR. CLARK:

It would remain as the Registration Commission. It should be under civil service. I would be afraid of either political party controlling the election machinery. I would be in favor of continuing appointment by the Governor.

SENATOR WALKER:

In Allegheny County we are trying to do just the opposite. We have a registration commission there appointed by the Governor. We are trying to work it back the other way again. I refer to home rule. The local folks are the ones who select the registration commission.

MR. CLARK:

They are on the level out there.

SENATOR WALKER:

I can't understand where it is a legislative problem. It sounds like a ministerial problem.

SENATOR DENT:

I still think that the legislature will have to draft a charter for no two people have agreed on what they want or how to do it. The advice of certain groups ought to be taken, but if Philadelphia is to have any relief whatsoever, it ought to come from the General Assembly.

MR. ANDREWS:

Have any of the representative citizen organizations here in Philadelphia been inclined to criticize the methods of registration?

MR. CLARK:

Yes they have. However, in view of the alternatives before us, the registration commission would be the better place. You can make a rather substantial savings. If you are going to have effective registration and elections, you have got to have the employees under civil service.

MR. ANDREWS:

I want to know whether the steps you have outlined would likely to be effective in the absence of such legislation as the Moylan (phonetic) bill?

MR. CLARK:

In my judgment you won't get far enough. If you don't put the whole program in, you have got to have number two at least.

SENATOR DENT:

May I make this observation. I don't know whether I catch the significance here of the recommendations being made up to this point, but it seems to me that

some master minds have the idea that if this committee recommends to the legislature the consolidation of the registration commission and the county commissioner office that the ills of Philadelphia are going to be cured. I hope this committee doesn't fall into that trap.

SENATOR BARR:

Our registration commission is a pretty high-class outfit now.

MR. CLARK:

I have got some friends on it. I think it is pretty good. The trouble is that all of their investigators are Republican committeemen. That is not fair.

SENATOR BARR:

Mr. Walker and I put registration under one commission in Allegheny County.

MR. ANDREWS:

You could not see any reason why a party organization here in Philadelphia should resent the interference of a Governor of the same party in their election troubles?

MR. CLARK:

I should think they would welcome it. Thank you gentlemen.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Our next speaker is Mr. Richardson Dilworth.

MR. DILWORTH:

We represent a very substantial group. Our Philadelphia Committee will be very glad to furnish a list of some forty members we have at the present time. The committee is continuing to grow quite rapidly. As of today we have almost as many registered Republicans on the committee as Democrats. I know you gentlemen are reaching the end of the day. However, when you say that in Allegheny you have unanimity in civic and political interests as to what is for the good of the community and that in Philadelphia you don't have the same situation I want to point out to you how far we have come along that road. You remember when you were down here in July the Republican City Committee, in spite of the urgings of both newspapers and of all civic groups, flatly refused to appear or be heard. Today you have heard Mr. Meade and Mr. Meehan in a fighting mood and Mr. Watson, Mr. Harris (former city chairman of the Republican Committee), and Mr. Schwartz is certainly as quick on his feet as any councilman of Philadelphia, whereas at the last meeting no one was present from the Republican City Committee.

First, as to Mr. Meade's program, I think Mr. Clark's observations on that are completely fair. There is this degree of unanimity—there is not a single organization appearing here today, with the exception of the Republican City Committee, that doesn't favor this program. Here is the program we favor—city-county consolidation and a new city charter. We eventually hope to have a modern city government along these lines toward which every other big city is progressing—that the elected officers should simply be policy officers or watch-dog officers. In other words, every group here today will agree that the elective officers should be confined to those and will also agree that, at the most, the elective officers should be the mayor, the council, the district attorney, and

the controller. I don't think there is any group that appeared here today or will appear here today that wants any other officers elected. There is a good deal of danger in combining the office of the coroner with the sheriff. Those having business with the sheriff's office would have trouble distinguishing from the and the deputies in there.

Now that is your over-all general situation. In other words, every group that has appeared before you today wants that kind of a city government except the Republican City Committee. Why has Mr. Meade suddenly gotten religious. Well, obviously, the storm has been so great in this city—both the "Bulletin" and the "Inquirer" have come out for every one of the reforms we are advocating, including a legislative charter. Why is this course being pursued by Mr. Meade? He is bending before the wind. He hopes, if the proposition is not analyzed too carefully, they will get away with this. They will have half as many offices to fill and twice as many people, and when you go to the mayor he will again tell you "I don't have anything in the world to say about it," and when you go to see Meade, Meade is out. That is the history of the government of this city today. We wholeheartedly agree with what Senator Walker has said and with what Senator Dent also said. You are simply giving this city tools. It doesn't mean a rebirth in Philadelphia if we continue the present administration—it won't result in any benefit at all. However, it does mean if we do elect the city administration we believe we should have, then we will have good modern tools with which to operate, and people will know where to place responsibility. As for the city charter itself, I don't think again, except for the Republican City Committee, there is a bit of disagreement on any major principle. In city-county consolidation, as to exactly which department should go into another, there should be very little difference of opinion. However, if your group sat down with all groups here today, within two hours the entire drafting of a city charter could be worked out. As I see it, the situation has improved enormously in this city, namely, that, first of all, the Republican City Committee has been forced to take notice of your committee—at least forced to make some concession—and that every civic organization that has appeared here today is in agreement as to the general principle as to what should be brought about. I don't think there is even an disagreement as to other measures we are advocating such as watchers at the polling places, including a law permitting the Governor, on good cause shown, to appoint a commissioner who would be able to come into a county or municipality and subpoena witnesses, examine them and report back to the Governor and have a fair amount of those charges assessed to the county or municipality. If the State oppressed the county or municipality, they would have recourse to the courts as to what is fair and reasonable. All those things are important. We have been under the control of this one party for so long that we do have to have some outside aid before the people of this city can get on their feet and take care of themselves completely. We have to have some outside referee who will assure us of free elections for the kind of government we want. When that is done we are perfectly willing the State should withdraw in these particular functions. I think any time you want to you can get every single group that appeared here today, with the

exception of the Republican City Committee, to appear with top men and, within two to three hours time, we could draft bills in a form agreeable to all. It would then be up to the committee to determine what bills the legislature should enact.

SENATOR WALKER:

You said "legislative charter."

MR. DILWORTH:

I mean a charter passed by the State Legislature. As I see it, the Republican City Committee has a wonderful slogan—home rule, give it to us and we the people of Philadelphia will draft a charter. But suppose you give them the power—who has got complete control of the machinery of this city—the very administration which has opposed every reform. We lost the battle, but we are winning the war as a result of losing that battle. That election was fought entirely on the ground that we needed these legislative reforms in addition to a new set of faces in City Hall; and the only reply we could get was that only long-haired men and short-haired women were interested in legislative reforms. If you enact a home rule bill, those very gentlemen are the ones who will be appointing a charter commission who will be deciding when it is to be submitted for a vote, and the same thing will happen that happened in 1938. To give us a start, we need to get a start from the legislature.

SENATOR WALKER:

You are not in favor of a charter commission.

MR. DILWORTH:

If the legislature would appoint a charter commission that might be something else—if it would be really a bipartisan charter commission.

SENATOR WALKER:

Doesn't this Committee of 70 or 15 have a charter drafted?

MR. DILWORTH:

The Committee of 15 never got to that. At one time the Committee of 15 stated that they were going to wind up their duties by recommending, among other things, a complete legislative program. They have decided not to do it—it is outside the scope of their authority.

SENATOR WALKER:

I am assuming these committees are composed of non-partisan, civic-minded individuals.

MR. DILWORTH:

That is right.

SENATOR WALKER:

I thought they were working out a charter.

MR. DILWORTH:

I think the charter every group would agree to use as a basis is the Evans' Charter. I think the Committee of 15, a substantial number of members would agree, five councilmen would not, but men like Mr. Binns, Colonel Sawyer, Mr. Tole, and several others of that type would agree exactly with what Mr. Clark said.

SENATOR WALKER:

Wasn't there also a report filed by a municipal study group at the University?

MR. DILWORTH:

That report was filed at the request of your committee. They said they didn't think they ought to release it to us until the meeting today. We have not seen anything but what was in the newspapers. I have read the summary. It doesn't vary in any great detail from what Mr. Clark recommended this morning, and what Mr. Clark recommended would be agreed to by every organization except the Republican City Committee.

SENATOR WALKER:

Mr. Clark's recommendation is from the Evans' report.

MR. DILWORTH:

That is correct. Nearly all the men at the Institute now are men who participated in the drafting of the Evans' charter.

SENATOR WALKER:

If a charter bill were introduced predicated on the Evans' report and on the report from the University of Pennsylvania that would expedite the thing you are talking about, is that correct?

MR. DILWORTH:

Yes.

SENATOR WALKER:

That would have the business of having more study.

MR. DILWORTH:

Of course there are a lot of details of drafting, that is about all. There is no disagreement on the general principles.

SENATOR WALKER:

What about having some commissioner empowered to investigate municipal problems—that was a suggestion.

MR. DILWORTH:

It has to be on good cause shown.

SENATOR WALKER:

Doesn't the Attorney General function that way if the Governor so directs?

MR. DILWORTH:

Yes, but the tremendous limitation on that is that in the first place he has to operate under grand jury procedure. The Supreme Court ruled that you can't have a sweeping investigation. They were going to investigate the magistrate's court. It was thrown out. The grand jury could investigate only specific charges.

SENATOR WALKER:

This commissioner that was suggested, after he takes testimony, would he have the power of subpoena?

MR. DILWORTH:

Yes.

SENATOR WALKER:

Then what happens? What would be the next legal step? Would they have to present that to a grand jury?

MR. DILWORTH:

No, because you would have your case really in shape.

SENATOR WALKER:

Are you suggesting the Attorney General wouldn't have it in shape?

MR. DILWORTH:

I am saying the Attorney General has not been able to give a general investigation; and, if called before you, he would say the same thing.

SENATOR DENT:

Mr. Walker hasn't any political interests.

SENATOR WALKER:

You missed the though senator.

MR. DILWORTH:

He is a very fine attorney general. Your grand jury, in the first place cannot have that kind of sweeping investigation. In addition, the Supreme Court has held that at the end of a month, if they are continued, they can't return indictments. They have also held that at the end of a month every witness who appears or is subpoenaed cannot be examined under oath until sworn publicly and in open court. The Attorney General has no funds unless the legislature votes them to him to conduct this kind of investigation, and the legislature holds, very properly, in these cases, why should we spend the money of the citizens of various counties to clean up the City of Philadelphia. Why shouldn't Philadelphia pay for that itself. Under this law the Governor can assess the fair cost of such an investigation and such investigation can then be effectively conducted.

MR. BRUNNER:

I think the greatest difficulty this committee will have when the hearing is concluded is separating the facts from the political statements. What about proportional representation? This question has not been posed in the city charter setup.

MR. DILWORTH:

As a purely theoretical matter I believe in it, but it has come into such bad repute it would be hopeless to ask for it. I can't speak for the newspapers—even newspapers like the "New York Times" in New York have turned against proportional representation. We want to get what can be gotten in the way of good government, and it is difficult enough to do that without getting into as controversial a subject as proportional representation.

MR. ANDREWS:

Would your group recommend state supervision of elections?

MR. DILWORTH:

I would be in favor of it for the next four to five years. The referee should be the Governor of the State, and I would like to see whatever the board of elections is to be appointed by the Governor for the time being. Eventually we ought to grow up to the stage where we will be able to handle our own elections.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Mr. Maurice S. Berison (phonetic), representing the Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party of Philadelphia.

MR. BERISON:

Thank you, senator, and members of the Commission for this opportunity to be heard. I would like to ask a question by way of starting my presentation. Is this the last and only opportunity for programs of legislative re-

form to be offered to this Commission before the session convenes?

SENATOR HEYBURN:

I should think this certainly would be the last public hearing the Commission would have because the legislature convenes January 4th.

MR. BERISON:

The reason I asked the question was because the members of my committee and the Progressive Party have, as you know, done a herculean job in simply getting on the ballot in the short time allotted before election and have not had time to prepare a full legislative program. There are certainly qualified, true and tried committees who are better qualified and offer concrete programs, and they have done such a job here today. This Commission has sat in an atmosphere, I must say, of impartial justice. It is really a tribute to the American spirit of fair play in listening to all minority and majority opinions. Our party is not concerned much with being elected in the next election. It kind of leaves us in the advantageous position of taking a more honest perspective of how good these reforms are going to be and how immediately we are going to get relief. I say "immediately" advisedly because from most of the programs offered today it seems, in a sense, they are long-range programs which require two sessions of the legislature in most cases before the City of Philadelphia can get relief so badly needed. There is some relief the legislature can provide to the long-suffering population of Philadelphia. I don't come here as a lawyer or qualified student of political economy. I am a traveling salesman, and it gives me, personally, a unique perspective. I am more than a citizen of Philadelphia. I am a citizen of the State. Wherever I go—Reading, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh—I like to talk to people, and I am always shocked at the low regard in which Philadelphia is held by cities throughout the State. In spite of what some of you representatives and senators have said in the course of the proceedings in which you hold up your own localities and cities as being either as bad or worse than Philadelphia in the matter of corruption and graft, I insist that we in Philadelphia bow to nobody, and that is a disgraceful admission to make; so I say, therefore, the relief we get must be immediate and soon so we ask you to lay down any thought of your own political expediency of your own party requirements. As I said before, the atmosphere is fair here. Let us continue to carry it back to the session in Harrisburg when they convene and try to bring to Philadelphia some relief immediately. Let's clean up the condition whereby political drones can hold office and carry on political activities and continue themselves in power. In off-the-cuff conversation with some of the members of your Commission this morning the view was held that this hearing would only end in frustration. In a sense it is a smoke screen. It sounds terribly cynical, but I can see where such a thing might happen. That would mean the work of all the committees, the civic bodies, the years they have spent in planning and presenting plans, would go for naught. What a crime that would be. A few weeks ago we had a demonstration that the people of this country are more politically mature than many of the politicians thought they were, and I say that unless we carry that idea back to the legislature and try to bring about reforms immediately this year,

why the political parties as they exist today will be completely upset, and you will see a new face on the ticket. Thank you gentlemen.

SENATOR HEYBURN:

Does anybody else want to be heard. If not, everybody has had his chance. That is it. Thank you very much for coming.

PHILADELPHIA'S MANAGEMENT

An Appraisal by the Committee of Fifteen

Final Report of the Special Committee on City Finances

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December, 1948

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CITY FINANCES

Arthur W. Binns, Chairman.

President, Arthur W. Binns, Inc.

Clarence K. Crossan

Councilman, City of Philadelphia

L. Wallace Egan (Deceased August 1948)

Councilman, City of Philadelphia

Harry F. Gatter

President, Public Finance Company

Phineas T. Green

Councilman, City of Philadelphia

Hubert J. Horan, Jr.

President, Broad Street Trust Company

Howard Cooper Johnson

President, Philadelphia Merchants Assoc.

George Maxman

Councilman, City of Philadelphia

John J. McDevitt, 3rd

Councilman, City of Philadelphia

Joseph A. McDonough

Business Manager, Central Labor Union of Philadelphia
and Vicinity, A.F.L.

William J. Meinel

President, Meintz Manufacturing Company

Robert K. Sawyer (Resigned August 1948)

Director, Bureau of Municipal Research

Charles E. Seese

President, United Businessmen's Association

Clarence Tolan, Jr.

President, Dodge Steel Company

Judson F. Vogdes, Jr., Executive Secretary

Consulting Engineer

Bernard Samuel, ex-officio

Mayor, City of Philadelphia

Fredric D. Garman, ex-officio

President, City Council

Robert K. Sawyer, Executive Director

Frank F. Truscott, Counsel

Harry Nason, Public Relations

December 22, 1948.

Honorable Bernard Samuel, Mayor,
City of Philadelphia,
and

Honorable Fredric D. Garman,
President of City Council,
City of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:

The Committee of Fifteen, appointed under authority of a resolution passed by City Council December 4, 1947, presents its final report herewith in compliance with a resolution of City Council of March 1, 1948.

We urge that this report, and the many reports on which it is based, be studied and utilized for the betterment of Philadelphia's government. We hope that in the discharge of the duties assigned us that we have been able to contribute to the welfare of this great city.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR W. BINNS

Chairman, Committee of Fifteen

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SUMMARY

As the Committee of Fifteen undertook the task imposed upon it under the resolution of City Council, we realized that it could not be completed within the time at our disposal.

In such a complicated problem as the task of house-keeping for the city and county of Philadelphia, there will always be weaknesses and shortcomings. No system under any political party at any level of government ever has been without fault. We are anxious to portray a well balanced and completely fair picture of Philadelphia's operating problems. In this report we wish to testify that there is good in the administration of the city and county. The majority of our city and county employees are faithful servants and, given capable leadership, can produce good results. We have found many of our political leaders and administrative officers to be earnest men, seeking diligently to serve. We particularly call attention to the following:

1. The Committee of Fifteen was given a free hand, and no department of the city or county government withheld from us any essential information. We have been courteously received, and all department records requested have been available for consultation and examination.

2. We should like to comment upon the achievement of City Council in balancing the 1948 and the 1949 budgets. At the beginning of the year, it seemed that the 1948 budget might be several millions of dollars out of balance. The remedial work done in the Receiver of Taxes office in stimulating income, the economies practiced, and the revision of collections from many sources have balanced the 1948 budget and left a surplus. This is an immense achievement, keeping many millions of

dollars in the pockets of the taxpayers of Philadelphia.

We wish, however, to register our conviction that there should be an immediate change in policy and operation in the following respects:

1. In our report of March 1, 1948, we called for a "job audit." By a job audit we meant that an impartial outside organization should be retained to make an inventory of every employee on the city and county payroll, to the following end:

a. Verify that the employee in question did work a full working day on his or her job and has been doing so consistently.

b. Ascertain that the work required was in fact important and needful, and that the quantity of work performed could be reasonably called an honest day's work.

c. Determine if the employees were reasonably qualified to perform the tasks to which they were assigned.

This recommendation was aimed at eliminating from the payroll nonworking political appointees, commonly referred to as "drones." So far as we know, despite our repeated insistence, the controlling political leadership has not as yet made any move which seemed to prove affirmatively that there was any intention of following such a policy. There still remains an attitude on the part of some political leaders that city and county employees should be selected on the basis of political value rather than efficiency in the service of the taxpayers. Efficiency and service to the taxpayers will not be achieved until there is unquestioned allegiance to the proposition that no city or county employees shall be on the payroll unless they are qualified, work full business hours on the job, and do useful work. We urgently recommend to City Council, to the Mayor, and to all of the political leaders that this approach be adopted and followed relentlessly until every non-working employee is either removed from the payroll or put to work.

2. Our investigations and studies throughout the year have convinced us that ultimate responsibility must rest with a man. Deficiencies which may exist in departments under the Mayor must be the responsibility of the Mayor himself. There can be no evading the fact that the Mayor, as the chief executive, must assume and be held fully answerable for the failures of all departments under his control. We strongly urge that he reapproach the problems of qualified employees, observance of working hours, and efficient management of the departments under him.

3. We have been much concerned with what appears to be a clumsy personnel relationship between the city and its employees. There is no intelligent personnel policy in the city and county of Philadelphia. Without debating the merits or demerits of Civil Service, it is generally agreed that Civil Service in Philadelphia covers only a small area of the whole personnel management requirements. Elsewhere in this report there is discussion of the personnel problems. We note it here for emphasis. In our discussion early in 1948 with city and county employees, this lack of any uniform and intelligent policy was highlighted. At that time the Committee urged that salary standardization be revised. Looking toward this end, we recently suggested that City Council create a personnel advisory commission. An ordinance to achieve this was enacted. Unjustifiably,

the political leaders have moved to repeal this ordinance. This weak and vacillating policy offers no promise of a foundation upon which a durable personnel relationship may be built.

For many months the Committee of Fifteen wrestled with the problems surrounding the office of the Receiver of Taxes. The many and acute difficulties stemming from them need not be discussed here. Our sole interest is getting the job done. In no single office in the city-county government are machine methods and scientific business procedures so urgently needed as here. The office presents vast physical problems in the billing and collecting of more than \$100,000,000 per year from perhaps three and one-half million separate sources. We have urged reorganization, an abler leadership in the Receiver's office and team play among City Council, the Receiver's office, and other departments concerned to achieve these results. We urge that City Council continue indefatigably its efforts to rectify the conditions now existing in the tax-collecting methods. We still believe that appointment of a competent top executive as a Chief Deputy Receiver of Taxes would be the most immediate practical solution to the problem. In addition thereto, it would probably be necessary to call in expert management engineers to assist in the reorganization of the Receiver's office. The outcome of the impeachment proceedings under way against the Receiver cannot be foretold. There is a question whether the ultimate step—creation of the Department of Finance recommended elsewhere in this report—can be consummated in time to meet our needs in 1949, since it requires State legislation. Reasonable men of good will can, in a spirit of co-operation, solve this problem.

The Committee of Fifteen has made a number of other major recommendations, many of which have been adopted. They are listed on Pages 17 to 20 of this report.

STATEMENT BY JOSEPH A. McDONOUGH

It is impossible for me to sign the report of the Committee of Fifteen. While I believe that the members of the Committee were sincere, I believe that the report lacks courage. The facts have been glossed in polite language. There is the risk that the irresponsible political elements responsible for the evils could utilize the recommendations made in the report as their "whitewash."

The Committee of Fifteen came in like the proverbial lion. It departs like a lamb. The Committee failed to publicly and vigorously protest the fact that all of their important recommendations have been or are on their way to the wastepaper basket.

Our investigations proved that Philadelphia suffers from malignant cancer. To cite just one outstanding example: The Office of Receiver of Taxes where the taxpayer's money is collected. The Official entrusted with the responsibility of this office now faces impeachment charges. Promises and political maneuvers have not corrected the chaos in the Receiver of Taxes Office. The Report omits the fact that no one has yet been found who would accept the job of Deputy in the Receiver of Taxes Office under the conditions set by the Official facing impeachment proceedings.

The shirking of responsibility on the part of city officials to handle labor relations and personnel matters in

December, 1947 created the Committee of Fifteen. The same bungling of labor relations, the utter refusal to institute correct personnel procedure still prevails at this time.

I have no confidence that the political leaders and the invisible political forces who make the policies of the city will do anything about the chaos exposed by the findings of the Committee of Fifteen.

THE COMMITTEE AND ITS WORK

Origin.

During hearings on the 1948 budget, the more than 22,000 city and county employees sought wage increases to meet the rising cost of living.

City Council thereupon passed a resolution creating a Special Committee on Finances. From the Committee's make-up—five councilmen and ten citizens representing business, industry, labor and other segments of civic life—it derived its popular name: the Committee of Fifteen.

The "Fifteen" was authorized to determine whether any wage demands were justified and, if so, whether the city could afford to grant them out of existing revenues. If the city was found to be incapable of paying increases that were deemed justified, the Committee was to recommend sources of new revenue.

The Problem.

When the Committee started its work in December, 1947, the 1948 budget was closed and the real estate tax rate was fixed. Granting of the wage demands—and of approximately \$4,500,000 in departmental requests postponed by City Council—would have put the city more than \$15,000,000 "in the red."

Since the budget had been passed, changes in the estimates of revenue and in the real estate tax rate were prohibited by the City Charter. This left the wage tax as the major potential source of added revenue. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Committee was promptly labeled "a stooge for a wage tax increase."

Method of Approach.

The Committee did not rubber-stamp such an increase, however. It first wanted to know the answers to these questions:

1. Is the city's tax dollar efficiently and honestly spent?
2. Is every tax dollar due the city being collected?
3. To what extent, if any, could wages and salaries be increased so as to be fair to both the employee and the taxpayer?

To obtain the answers to these questions, the Committee immediately centered its investigation on two places—the Receiver of Taxes office, where the money is collected, and the office of Supplies and Purchases, which is charged with spending a large part of it. These initial probes uncovered chaos. The Director of Supplies and Purchases resigned at the request of the Mayor, and impeachment proceedings are now under way to remove the Receiver of Taxes. Neither official was found to be dishonest in any way. The Committee found that the management of the two offices was unbusinesslike and inefficient—a by-product of the age-old spoils system. Both official requested, and obtained, a Grand Jury investigation of their offices.

Subsequently a city worker's suicide note confessed

dishonesty and named other parties, and the State's Attorney General intervened in the Grand Jury investigation. All findings by the Committee of Fifteen of a criminal nature were referred to the District Attorney and the State's Attorney General. The Committee continued to work towards its main objective—a more businesslike administration of the city and county for the benefit of the citizens and the taxpayers.

Wage Demand Settlement.

In seeking the solution to the original problem of wage demands, the Committee of Fifteen formed sub-committees responsible for the answer to the questions:

1. Is a wage increase justified?
2. If so, how much of an increase?
3. Where is the money coming from?

In its explorations, the Committee received invaluable help from the Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and the Bureau of Municipal Research, as well as from experts loaned by various industrial and business firms.

As a result of its studies, the Committee concluded that approximately \$5,000,000 could be made available for pay increases from existing tax sources. A series of conferences with the representatives of the city and county workers resulted in the acceptance of this figure, rather than the \$10,500,000 that had been asked. These increases totaling \$5,000,000 were designed to correct, as far as possible, the inequities resulting from two previous across-the-board raises for employees receiving less than \$5,000 a year.

The necessary increase in revenue to take care of this \$5,000,000 pay boost could be supplied, the Committee found, by improving the collection of existing taxes, particularly of the enormous delinquencies in wage taxes and water rents. The Committee also discovered that a large group of individuals who pay their personal income tax directly to the city were not required by existing legislation to pay as they earned. It recommended, and obtained through City Council, a change in legislation which put this group on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Based solely on these findings, the Committee decided that justified pay raises could be granted with no increases in taxes. The Committee's estimate of the situation has since been fully substantiated, although not all the steps for improved tax collection have been taken, because of the chronic lack of organization in the Receiver of Taxes office.

Term Extended.

The Committee's studies of the efficiency, or lack of efficiency, in spending the tax dollar were not conclusive, but considerable evidence was gathered to show that substantial improvement could be made in this direction.

By March 1, 1948, when the work of the Committee was scheduled to end, its findings and the obvious need for further investigation resulted in a resolution by City Council extending the life of the "Fifteen" through December 31, 1948. It was urged that the volunteer and unpaid Committee and its agencies work with the Mayor and City Council in an effort to balance the 1949 budget.

From March into June, the Committee concerned itself principally with matters of efficiency and economy in the city and county government. These studies resulted in the

resignation and replacement of the Director of Supplies and Purchases, the start of impeachment proceedings against the Receiver of Taxes, and the uncovering, through investigation by the City Controller, of defalcation by employees in these two departments.

Budget Research.

It became apparent in June that the rate of progress made by the Committee would not enable it to make the recommendations necessary to improve administrative operations and, further, that little or no effort was being made to establish a budget research group as recommended by the Committee in its report of March 1. The Committee therefore decided to undertake this research work itself.

Financing.

Originally, City Council appropriated \$10,000 to the Committee of Fifteen to pay the expenses of its work from the middle of December through March 1. For expenses during its extended life of 10 months, the Committee requested an additional \$50,000 from City Council. On June 25 City Council passed an ordinance appropriating this amount and outlining the expanded duties of the Committee of Fifteen. These may be described as studies of the operation and personnel of the city and county government, recommendation of methods to improve their efficiency and economy, and investigation and improvement of the revenue collection agencies.

From this point on, the Committee's work was accomplished by its own research and budget staff, volunteer services and, whenever the need arose, paid consultants from outside firms.

It should not be necessary to point out that a full year's work on the part of the Committee and its agencies has cost the taxpayer less than \$60,000. The immediate financial return to the taxpayers has been upwards of \$1,000,000 through the co-operation of the City Controller and the inauguration of improved collection methods recommended by the Committee of Fifteen. It is important to point out that the volunteer services of outside agencies that have helped the "Fifteen" involved the work of 100 specialists, which could be valued at no less than \$500,000.

Work On the Budget.

Previous studies made of the city and county departments by the committee of Fifteen served as a basis for the work undertaken by its budget staff.

The methods, procedures and forms used by the various departments and bureaus were examined and the utilization of personnel analyzed. Supported by these findings, revisions were suggested that would give the taxpayer the benefits of a well-managed city. Every attempt was made to enlist the co-operation of the administration heads concerned with the reports, and in most cases their aid and participation made possible many of the accomplishments of the Committee.

The drafting of the 1949 budget, so that it would accurately reflect the requirements for adequate public service, was the Committee's principal aim. Working together, the department heads, the finance clerk of City Council, the Mayor's budget secretary, and the staff of the Committee of Fifteen, drafted the budget that was submitted to City Council by the Mayor. In the period between the submission of the budget to Council and its

final passage on December 14, it was modified as a result of continued analysis by the Committee of Fifteen and City Council.

As this report is submitted, the budget for 1949 is in balance.

Accomplishments

In the long run, the major accomplishment of the Committee of Fifteen has been the stimulation of the citizens' interest in the administration of their government.

The Committee's sole power was that of making recommendations, many of which were put into effect. Its principal recommendations follow:

1. Increases in salaries and wages of city and county employees, retroactive from March 1, 1948 to January 1, 1948. These increases, which were authorized by City Council, ranged from 6 per cent upward.

2. Creation of a Budget Survey Commission to prepare a city budget each year that would be based on demonstrable needs. This budget commission, consisting of three city employees and five volunteer citizen experts, was created by ordinance of City Council—and later given a probable death sentence by the introduction of a repealer ordinance. This repealer would retain the three paid city employees and eliminate the five volunteer advisers.

3. Creation of a Personnel Advisory Commission to reclassify employees by providing accurate job evaluation. This commission, composed of five non-paired personnel managers and two city officials, was established by ordinance of City Council. Shortly thereafter, representatives of the city and county workers were informed that no pay increases would be granted and no jobs reclassified until the commission had completed its survey, which would take a year to 18 months. A few days later, a repealer was introduced in Council which, if passed finally, will eliminate for the present all chance of giving a competent city employee a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

4. Transfer of employees from so-called "sunshine" jobs to essential work. Elimination of these jobs in the Police Bureau put 314 patrolmen back on regular police duty. Approximately 100 janitresses were removed from unnecessary jobs in the fire stations and 50 of them given necessary work in hospitals. The others were pensioned, or resigned. Ten employees of City Council were found to be unnecessary. They were not removed from the public payroll, but transferred to the offices of the Receiver of Taxes and the City Controller. Their usefulness in those departments has not been determined by the Committee.

5. Revision of the wage tax ordinance so that: (a) returns are made quarterly instead of annually by individuals whose tax is not withheld from their pay, and (b) returns by employers of withheld taxes are made quarterly instead of monthly.

6. Inauguration of a campaign to speed up collection of delinquent real estate and wage taxes and water and sewer rents.

7. A new water rate ordinance to be substituted for one proposed by the Administration increasing the water rate a flat 20 per cent. The Committee agreed that an increase in rates was needed to make necessary improvements to the water works and keep the system self-supporting.

It found, however, that the proposed flat increase was inequitable. Accordingly, the Committee submitted a new water structure designed to correct the inequitable basis of charges to small users, and to bring the charges in closer relation to the actual consumption. This new rate structure was adopted.

8. Freezing of vacancies in 1948 in the Police Bureau pending determination of their personnel needs.

9. Increased fees for licenses and permits secured from the city, to bring them in line with the actual cost of the services rendered. It is estimated that these increased fees will bring approximately \$700,000 additional revenue to the city.

10. Initiation, by order of the Mayor, of a minimum 5½-day, 40 hour work week for city and county employees. This order has been reasonably well carried out in the departments under the Mayor, but not in others.

11. Transfer of licensing of domestic oil burner installers from the Office of the Fire Marshal to the Division of Housing and Sanitation, and the transfer of inspection of new domestic oil burner installations from the Office of the Fire Marshal to the Bureau of Building inspection. Ordinances providing for these two departmental improvements were introduced in City Council but failed of passage. The only votes in favor of the ordinance were cast by the Councilmanic members of the Committee of Fifteen.

12. Audits, at the source, of taxes paid the city. These audits, suggested by the City Controller, originally were confined to the amusement and wage taxes, but were extended to other levies, including the real estate tax, Council appropriated to the Controller the money necessary to employ private auditors, and work has been under way about six months.

13. Creation of the post of Chief Deputy Receiver of Taxes with full power to reorganize that department. The Committee recognized that the impeachment proceedings against the Receiver would be protracted for many months. To expedite reorganization of the office and avoid the possible loss of monies due the city, the Committee recommended this step after being assured by counsel for the Receiver that such a deputy would be given full administrative control of the office. City Council deferred passage of an ordinance creating the new post, pending the naming of a candidate and his approval by the political leadership. Under these circumstances, the Committee discontinued its efforts, the ordinance creating the new post was passed, and an appointment was offered and accepted. The Receiver then repudiated the commitment made by his counsel, the appointee withdrew, and an ordinance abolishing the position was introduced.

14. A plan to break the bottleneck in the sale of delinquent real estate, now representing almost \$10,000,000 in uncollected revenues. The Committee found an inordinately long time was required to process such transactions. Through the co-operation of the City Solicitor, the Receiver of Taxes and the Sheriff, a program looking toward increasing the sales from the then 50 per month to at least 100 per month was established. The worst part of the bottleneck—processing of paper work in the Solicitor's office—was broken through the Solicitor's office—was broken through the Solicitor's suggestion that

seven assistants in his office be supplanted by nine clerical employees. The Committee of Fifteen recommended, and Council authorized, this change. Council appropriated the money necessary for advertising and other costs incident to the accelerated program. As a result, the average number of sales doubled in the last six months and will undoubtedly reach 200 per month next year.

15. Reorganization of the Department of Supplies and Purchases, including appointment of a qualified purchasing agent, abolition of the misused revolving cash fund, expediting the payment of invoices, and protection of warehouse stock.

16. Filling the post of Assistant Director of Public Works. Because the salary was too low to attract a competent man, this position was vacant—a serious handicap to the administration of the city's second largest department. The Committee recommended an increase in salary, which was approved by City Council, and the post was filled.

17. Discontinuance by the Recorder of Deeds of a bank account for city receipts. This recommendation was adopted, and these monies are now turned in daily to the City Treasurer.

18. Creation of the post of Automotive Engineer in the Department of Public Works. This move will keep the city's rolling stock "on the street" through the establishment of a sorely needed preventive maintenance program.

Improvement in the operation of the Police Bureau, including: discontinuance of the Schuylkill River Patrol, reduction of Vice Squad personnel, creation of the position of Assistant Superintendent in charge of traffic, replacement of the clerical personnel of the Traffic Summons squad by civilians, reduction in the number of motorcycles and their replacement by automobiles, changes in traffic ticket forms, an enlarged Accident Investigation Squad, the filling of clerical jobs by civilians, and consideration of a plan to reduce the number of district police stations.

ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP

A basic concept of management is that one must pay for, and obtain, top administrative leadership.

Philadelphia's government needs more capable leadership in a number of its departments. Administrative authority of the city is shared with City Council, its legislative body. Council establishes policies in caucus, and at times is subjected to the influence of the city's political leaders.

Thus, no individual responsibility is fixed, and the city is administered under continually changing policies. This condition inevitably reacts to the detriment of competent management.

Although executive responsibility rests ultimately with the Mayor, he is, under existing conditions, at once a part and a victim of the political system. The present City Charter, moreover, renders him completely powerless so far as the county offices are concerned.

Administration of the county is impaired by the fact that its elected officers are independent of any control except the financial check maintained by City Council. The Committee has observed, however, that some of these county officers demonstrate a leadership that probably

could not be surpassed even if city-county consolidation were to supplant the functionally unsound division now in existence.

Among both city and county officials, the Committee found a wide range in caliber and performance. At one extreme are men who, in spite of many handicaps, have been able to serve the people well by demanding qualified personnel and regular work. At the other end of the scale are some whose performance is so poor that they constitute a serious drag upon the welfare of Philadelphia.

In addition to these two classes, there are officials who devote too much of their time to private business or political activities, while continuing to accept salaries for which they should give a larger portion of their time and effort to the city.

This mixed quality of leadership and the underlying lack of fixed responsibility have inevitably manifested themselves in a spotty record of municipal service. Taxpayers are merely acting like human beings when they take the good for granted and make themselves heard only when confronted with discourtesy, inefficiency, and evidence of down-right dishonesty on the part of their public servants.

With a view to correcting the chief evils in our administrative setup, the Committee of Fifteen recommends:

1. Administrative and political leaders should take steps for the orderly replacement by competent officials of those who are performing inadequately. They should insist that candidates for election as heads of departments be drawn from qualified men with substantial administrative experience.

2. Orders should be issued to ward and division leaders to desist from their demands for job-placing services not dictated by sound administrative policy. When such demands are made they should be ignored.

3. Salaries of professional personnel and administrative heads should be made commensurate with those of industry.

4. The Mayor should utilize the advice of his departmental heads to a greater degree, in order to effect sound and correlated administrative policies.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

Compared to a well-managed industry, Philadelphia's government is not doing a good job of personnel management.

Little or nothing is being done to improve labor relations, to determine a policy on working hours, vacations and leaves, or to protect the safety and welfare of employees.

In the places where personnel management is being applied (primarily the areas of selection, placement, promotion and hearing of grievances,) it is found that a poor job is being done. A number of studies bear out these conclusions.

Selection, Placement and Promotion.

The foundation of any private business is the personnel which runs it. And the selection, placement and promotion mechanisms are the means of obtaining the personnel best qualified to operate it efficiently, effectively, and to financial advantage. Government is not different in this matter.

In Philadelphia, selection and promotion examinations are the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission for approximately 18,000 employees of departments under the

Mayor. In the courts, and in departments not under the Mayor, the responsibility lies solely with the administrator, and selections are made primarily from politically-sponsored candidates.

In general it may be said that city employees are freer from political sponsorship and selected more on their qualifications than are county employees, but there is no doubt that many city employees are not those best qualified for their positions. There are many ways that the candidate who may not be the best qualified is placed:

1. Exemption from Civil Service examination.
2. Appointment of temporary employees, followed by their examination in tests which the administrative head, in many instances, helps to prepare.
3. Refusal to appoint from a list until the name which is wanted appears.
4. Failure to investigate qualifications of an applicant.
5. Transfers to competitive positions from the labor class without change in status.

These loopholes impair the effectiveness of Civil Service in the selection of the best qualified persons. This is by no means entirely the fault of the Civil Service Commission, although there is little doubt that a stronger commission could do much to correct the situation. The Director of Public Works, for example, pointed out that his payroll carries 311 "displaced persons" (those hired in non-competitive positions but working in competitive jobs). The Director attempted to correct the situation in the 1949 budget, but his proposal would have meant the removal from the payroll of many incumbents and it was turned down by City Council. The Civil Service Commission knows of the situation and should correct it.

Salaries and Wages.

Salaries and wages of some city employees in the lower brackets are commensurate with, or higher than, their counterparts in private business. This contrasts sharply with the status of Philadelphia's other employees, particularly professional workers and administrative heads.

The City's salary and wage situation was responsible for the creation of the Committee of Fifteen. Prior to the salary increase granted in March on the recommendation of the Committee, two increases (1943 and 1947) of \$400 across the board to employees receiving less than \$5,000 (or fraction to bring them to \$5,000) had been granted. It is obvious that this type of increase aggravated the situation materially, since no investigation had been made of the merits of the employee requests—another indication of the lack of administrative direction of labor relations.

The Committee of Fifteen's study indicated that percentage increases were more desirable and it so recommended, except for per diem employees. Because employees with salaries over \$5,000 had received little or no increase in previous adjustments, the largest percentage increase was recommended for them. Council adopted these recommendations.

To some extent the salary and wage situation was rectified. Many of the City's employees have received increases since 1942 which are equal to, or greater than, the cost-of-living increase.

However, the last salary increase has by no means corrected inequities among employees, since it was applied to existing salary standardization tables. Many of the

inequities between grades and within grades remain. For example:

A licensed fire boat engineer receives only a hoseman's pay.

A telephone operator is paid more than some secretaries.

There seems to have been little system in the establishment in 1943 of the grades and salary standardization scale, although the classification job was well done. There is urgent need for a complete job evaluation, classification and standardization study, with provision for personnel to keep it up to date in future years.

The Civil Service Commission is responsible for classification and grading, but has never had sufficient personnel to do the work. Responsibility must be set for the correction and maintenance of an adequate system of job classification, evaluation and salary standardization, if the City is to retain its good employees. The present situation has led to poor employee morale.

Retirement and Pensions.

The city and county are responsible under State law to maintain a pension fund for retired employees. Thus City Council holds responsibility for the retirement policy or for legislation pertaining to it.

Actually there is no real city retirement policy. However, the letter of the pension laws is complied with in the case of firemen and policemen by the city's backing of two private pension funds operated by each of these uniformed agencies. **The city contributes nothing to the Fire Pension Fund** (except a few firemen who work for and are paid by the fund and also by the city) since this fund received contributions from a State tax on foreign (out-of-State) fire insurance, and also earns money on its investments. The Police Pension Fund also receives State money from a tax on foreign casualty insurance, and has some investments, but the city contributes about \$900,000 a year to this fund.

The remainder of the city employees belong to the Municipal Pension fund, which is the city's pension agency. Each fund sets the retirement age, length of service and other retirement provisions. Thus a fireman may retire at 45, a policeman at 50, but the others at 60, providing they have the required length of service. It can be seen that the city has no voice in the equity of retirement policies. A fire officer retiring today would receive much less than a police officer with the same age and service, and the city's only recourse for equity would be the payment of the difference, which has never yet been done.

There is at present no compulsory retirement age for city employees. The result is that many employees are too old to do a good day's work and the opportunity for promotion of younger employees is lacking. (Thirty per cent of the employees of the Bureau of Water, for example, are over 60 years old, and studies indicate that a large number of them should be retired.)

A plan for **compulsory retirement** seems needed, and some incentive—such as an increase in pension for longevity—be given for able employees to remain in service between the ages of voluntary and compulsory retirement.

Vacations, Leave and Hours of Work.

There is no top administrative policy on vacations, leave, sickness, hours of work or accumulated sick leave. This is an important area of administrative control and

employee morale. Because it is left to the department heads, practices vary widely. Whereas there is justification for some variance, it is the belief of the Committee of Fifteen that a rational policy should be uniformly applied and strictly enforced.

Recommendations.

To correct the principal faults discovered in the field of personnel management, the Committee of Fifteen recommends:

1. Appointment of a Personnel Advisory Commission, with an appropriation for this needed work. The work which would be done by this commission on job evaluation, reclassification and salary standardization is vital to the employees' morale, and, therefore, to the effective operation of the city.

2. Establishment of a position of Personnel Director, under the Mayor, and provision for the necessary staff to insure a comprehensive personnel management program for the city and county. Responsibility should be vested in the personnel director and his staff for the negotiation of salary and wage demands, and for advising the Mayor and City Council on personnel policies pertaining to vacations, sick leave, hours of work, employee welfare and retirement policy.

3. That the Civil Service Commission should conduct routine checks on acting appointments to the non-competitive classes to insure that permanent transfers are not made to competitive classes, and prosecute violations of the Civil Service Act.

4. Inauguration of a program of compulsory retirement. A complete survey of the city's pension and retirement policy should be made with the objective of obtaining an equitable retirement policy for all employees of the city and actuarially sound pension funds.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Few cities in the United States have as many sources of revenue as Philadelphia, and few as little administrative control over the collection of revenues and the rate of expenditures.

Revenues are collected by the Receiver of Taxes and the City Treasurer, both elected officials independent of the Mayor. The real and personal property taxes are based on assessments fixed by an independent board, the Board of Revision of Taxes, and audits are made by the City Controller, an independently elected official.

Although a budget for the city and county is prepared by the Mayor, he is not staffed to analyze expenditure needs, but bases estimates largely on the expenditures of past years. The Mayor's budget may be either increased or decreased by City Council, thus giving the Councilmen decision on administrative needs in addition to accepting or curtailing the city's financial program. There is no comprehensive capital expenditure budget or program of equipment replacement or building renovation.

Philadelphia is not as greatly dependent upon the real estate tax as most other large cities. It has many other sources of revenue, most important of which are the earned income tax, personal property tax and amusement tax. Moreover, its water and sewer utilities are self-supporting through the collection of water and sewer rents. Although this gives Philadelphia a wide revenue base, it also complicates the mechanism of collection.

Real Estate Tax.

The real estate tax in Philadelphia has been levied at the same rate for 14 years. This can be attributed largely to resistance by interested parties to any increase in the rate.

Collection of current taxes in recent years has been good, averaging about 97 per cent. The backlog of delinquent real estate taxes has been slowly reduced from a peak of \$35,000,000. There are still, however, delinquent real estate taxes amounting to about \$10,000,000. More than half of these are on land, some of which would not cover the cost of sale (about \$235 per sale for advertising, etc.), but there is a wide divergence in the assessment of properties, particularly in the case of residential properties, where the average assessed valuation is far below the sale value as reflected in recent transactions. Assessments are not made according to a uniform formula in Philadelphia, and there is real need for improved practices in this field.

Personal Property Tax.

The city and the school system each have a four-mill tax on tangible personal property. Personal property is assessed largely on reports made by the taxpayer. The practice followed when no return is made consists of setting an estimate and then revising it upward until the taxpayer protests, declares his holdings and proves them. A surprisingly small number of taxpayers (about 32,000) pay their personal property tax, amounting last year to a total of \$2,826,000. The Committee of Fifteen made no final studies of the collection of personal property tax but is convinced that the revenue from this source could be greatly increased by adoption of improved assessment techniques.

Earned Income Tax.

The earned income tax, commonly known as the wage tax, is second only to the real estate levy as a revenue producer. Receipts from this source totaled \$27,582,000 in 1947, and will reach about \$31,000,000 in 1948.

The Committee of Fifteen made a number of studies of the collection of the earned income tax, and the principal findings were:

1. No audits were being made, at the source, of taxes withheld from the pay envelopes of employees. During 1948 these audits were started by the City Controller after the Committee recommended it in its report of March 1st.

2. Collections were very low from individuals who are liable for payment of the tax directly to the city, rather than through payroll deduction. It was found, for example, that about 72 per cent of the persons living in Philadelphia and working in Camden were not paying any wage tax.

3. There was a large backlog of known delinquents who had not been billed for their earned income tax, even though the Receiver of Taxes office had copies from the State and Federal governments of the taxpayers' W-2 income tax forms. Through activities undertaken this year at the recommendation of the Committee of Fifteen, the Receiver of Taxes collected \$621,123.32 simply by billing these individuals. Since billings have not been completed, another \$600,000 can be collected from this source next year.

4. The billing of small business liable for the income tax on profits is incomplete.

Amusement Tax

The Committee of Fifteen made no direct studies of the collection of the amusement tax, but collateral studies were made by the City Controller, following the suicide of the head of that division of the Receiver of Taxes office. These studies showed that control of receipts in this division was weak and permitted the defalcation of approximately \$202,000. The principal control lacking was a check at the source. This check is currently being done by the City Controller, at the instance of the Committee of Fifteen.

Water Rent

Operation of the city's water works depends entirely upon the collection of water rent. Moreover, the city has not expended the full amount of the revenues upon maintenance and expansion of the water works. Studies by the Committee of fifteen show that a poor job has been done in the collection of both current and delinquent water rents in the following respects:

1. During the 20-year period ending in 1946, no survey was made of water fixtures, which are the basis for computing the rates for non-metered consumers. (About 50 per cent of the water connections in Philadelphia are not metered.) Such a survey was started in 1946 by the Receiver of Taxes office. Only 37 per cent complete by April of this year, the job was transferred to the Bureau of Water, at the insistence of the Committee of Fifteen. This transfer has already been justified by a substantial increase in revenues through the improved methods used by the bureau.

2. The rate of meter repair has been so slow as to be detrimental to the collection of water rent from metered users. The Committee of Fifteen recommended to the Receiver of Taxes that estimates should be made of excess water consumed when a meter is out of service. Adoption of this recommendation already has resulted in billings of \$215,035.62 on water and sewer rents.

3. There is considerable evidence that many meters in the city were not read, or that the time interval between the readings was very irregular. The transfer of meter readers from the office of Receiver of Taxes to the Bureau of Water has corrected this situation to a great degree, and increased revenues can be expected.

4. The city's water rate structure was not well designed to assess the charges for water at the rate of use. A new ordinance, increasing the water rate a flat 20 per cent, was proposed by the Administration. The Committee agreed that increased revenues were indispensable, but found that the proposed flat raise in rates would perpetuate inequities. It accordingly recommended a revised water rate structure which would correct these inequities and tie the charges for water more closely to actual consumption.

Sewer Rent

Sewer rent in Philadelphia is charged as a percentage of the water bill. Since the collection methods for the sewer and water rents are interdependent, no special study was made of its collection.

Licenses and Fees

In common with practically every other governmental agency, Philadelphia has a great many licenses and fees, most of which were fixed years ago and have not been adjusted to the present cost of the services rendered by

the city. The Committee of Fifteen studied the licenses and fees on the basis of recommendations by the administrative heads assessing them, and recommended many changes which would result in increased revenue to the city of about \$700,000. There seems to be a real need for further study of the licenses and fees from the standpoint of costs, and the probable elimination of some nuisance fees. The greatest weakness observed is the absence of an adequate check to assure that all liable persons take out the necessary licenses. To better serve the public, there is a need for co-ordinating the issuance of all licenses and fees in one office.

Fines

Under the administration of the new Chief Magistrate, revenue from fines has been materially increased. The city has suffered from a revenue standpoint in the past through the fixing by politicians and city officials of a great many fines. The present Chief Magistrate has been able to tighten up the collection of fines, and the City Controller has taken steps to provide a more adequate audit of auto parking tickets used by the police. This work should be continued. In the last two months, revenues from fines have been almost double those of the same months last year.

The cafeteria court ticket now used for parking seems to be particularly applicable to good control, as it is not as easily "fixed" as others. Its extension to other minor offenses, such as bad rubbish setouts and traffic-lights violations, would seem desirable.

Summary on Collection on Revenues

It can be seen from discussion of these recommendations that there is much to be desired in the collection methods of all revenues and the accounting for receipts by the city. Political appointments in the office of Receiver of Taxes, the Board of Revision of Taxes and other offices have been injurious to the city and have resulted in loss of revenue. There are outstanding examples of inefficient collections of taxes, particularly of earned income tax and water rent.

Expenditure Control

An appropriation by City Council is an authority to spend without further reservation. It is true that controls are retained by the City Controller and the Department of Supplies and Purchases on the nature of expenditures. Only when an appropriation item runs out does the department head come back for more money. Seldom is an appropriation item reduced unless City Council is hunting for money for some other purpose, in which case surpluses are transferred. In other words, normal budget control, which one would expect in any large business, is lacking.

The Committee of Fifteen first recommended a Budget Director; later, when it became apparent that this post was not to be established, it undertook to assist in the budgetary analysis. This work by the Committee was of course far short of the functions which would be performed by a continuing agency.

Expenditure control functions which should be established in the city's administrative organization are:

1. Continuous supervision of the budget and spending program.

2. Review of revenue estimates and appraisal of necessary new revenues or adjustment in taxes.

3. Preparation of expenditure estimates that encompass the entire spending program correlated to specific services or standards of work output for such expenditures.

4. Development of a work program based on the timeliness and total of expenditures.

5. Development and maintenance of a system of work reporting.

6. Periodic review of actual and probable expenditures and receipts, with executive authority to curtail spending when revenue falls off.

Recommendations

A great many detailed recommendations were made in reports on financial control prepared for the Committee of Fifteen by the agencies serving it. Attention is invited particularly to the report submitted by Mr. James Mullikin, of the Philadelphia National Bank; the report of Mr. Leonard Drake, of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, on sources of additional revenue; the report of the Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League on the Office of the Mayor; the report of the Bureau of Municipal Research on licenses and fees; the report of Mr. Charles Haydock, consulting engineer, on the Bureau of Water, and the report of Mr. Nathan Jacobs, of Morris Knowles, Inc., on the water rate structure.

The Committee of Fifteen calls particular attention to the following major recommendations:

1. The City Charter should be revised to provide a Department of Finance to administer all of the city's finances, except audits, which should remain under the City Controller. The Department of Finance should be a regular department of the city government headed by an appointed director. It is suggested that this department should contain a Bureau of the Budget, a Bureau of Collections, a Bureau of Accounting, and a Bureau of Machine Operations. The office of the Receiver of Taxes should be abolished. All of its collection functions and those of the City Treasurer should be performed by the Bureau of Collections. The Bureau of Accounting would perform all the accounting functions for the finance department, and, if and when city-county consolidation is a fact, should also take over the accounting work now done by the City Treasurer. The depository function of the City Treasury should remain in that office until city-county consolidation is achieved. There is great need for the establishment of a centralized Bureau of Machine Operations to do many functions with modern machine equipment which are now done by hand in many of the departments of the city and county, notably in the offices of the Board of Revision of Taxes and the Receiver of Taxes.

2. All water connections in Philadelphia should be metered, and full responsibility for the reading of meters and the assessment of water rents (but not the collection thereof) should be placed in the Bureau of Water.

3. Regular outside audits should be continued by the City Controller.

4. The Board of Revision of Taxes should install a modern program of property assessments.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATION

The Committee of Fifteen made numerous detailed

studies of the operation of City and County Departments. The recommendations that follow are the main conclusions reached.

Office of the Mayor

The Mayor's office is charged with the numerous ceremonial duties for a city of 2,000,000 and the manifold executive duties in the administration of departments with personnel totaling about 18,500 and an annual expenditure of about \$62,000,000. To assist him with detail in the performance of these duties, he has an office staff of 12 persons.

The Mayor's budget secretary is responsible for the important work of budget preparation, but is unable to do the continuous, year-round budget analysis required for adequate expenditure control. A considerably larger staff is required for this important function. The best answer to the problem lies in creation of a Department of Finance, as recommended in this report.

The Mayor has a small office for the issuance of licenses, a function not properly a part of the city's principal executive office. It is recommended that this function be transferred to the new Department of Safety Inspection, proposed in this report.

The Mayor has issued no annual report since 1938, and former reports were too detailed. It is planned to issue a popular annual report for 1948, for which provision was made in the 1948 budget, at the suggestion of the Committee of Fifteen. It would also be desirable to have informative departmental reports issued regularly.

Greater utilization by the Mayor of interdepartmental committees, as suggested under the section, "Administrative Leadership," would produce a more cohesive general policy.

City Planning Commission

The City Planning Commission has for its objective the formulation of policies and programs for the physical development of the City.

The organization and operation of the City Planning Commission was found to be effective. Efficient use is made of its personnel and only when its staff is unable to supply a needed service are outside consultants retained. All projects and operations are submitted to thorough cost analysis. An expanded information program is needed and could best be handled by a public relations director under the office of the Mayor. The public should be kept informed of the status of improvement and the city's ability to carry out its program.

City Architecture

This department has responsibility for the control and administration of the City's architectural interests.

The operation of the Department of City Architecture is adequate, but there is basis for criticism because not all architectural design for the city is passed on by this agency as required by law. In view of the city's large improvement program, much of which is the responsibility of the Department of Public Works, this condition appears unavoidable.

Department of Public Safety

Office of the Fire Marshal. The main functions of this office are fire prevention and the investigation of fires of suspicious origin.

Efficient operation of this office is severely hindered

by the absence of personnel trained in modern fire prevention methods. This inefficiency makes a thorough analysis of plans and specifications impossible and contributes to superficial and incomplete inspections. Division of inspectional activities among various city departments also contributes to the lack of a coordinated fire prevention program and the inefficient use of personnel. To correct this situation the following recommendations are made:

1. Passage by Council of a fire prevention code.
2. Transfer the licensing of installers of oil burners from the Office of the Fire Marshall to the Division of Housing and Sanitation.
3. Transfer the inspection of new oil burner installations from the Office of the Fire Marshal to the Bureau of Building Inspection.
4. Require fire marshals and assistant fire marshals to have experience in modern fire prevention methods.
5. Provide in-service training for inspectors.
6. Release the 40 uniformed men from the Fire Marshal's office and replace them with trained civilian inspectors; increase the civilian force from 11 to 14.
7. Transfer inspection of apartment houses and fire escapes to the Division of Housing and Sanitation.

Bureau of Police. This bureau is responsible for the enforcement of laws, protection of persons and property, and the apprehension of offenders.

Although many of the technical advances such as use of patrol cars and two-way radios have been adopted by the Bureau of Police, there still remains other areas in which it should modernize its practices. Philadelphia appears to operate a large number of district stations through a popular conception that police stations afford police protection. Many stations have not been adequately maintained, and afford poor facilities for their present primary functions of prisoner retention and housing of boys' clubs.

The full utilization of police personnel is diluted by special duty "sunshine jobs"—the assignment of patrolmen to non-police duties. These positions should be filled by civilians—or abolished.

Major recommendations on the operation of the police bureau are:

1. Establishment of a program of modernization of police district stations, with full consideration given to a reduction in their number.
2. Planning of a central police headquarters building.
3. Study of the form and reporting methods used by the bureau in order to bring them into line with those approved by the F.B.I.
4. Elimination of special duty and non-police assignments; replacement of personnel of the Traffic Summons Squad with civilians and of the City Hall detail with a smaller number of guards.
5. No increase in the number of patrolmen in 1949.
6. A study of the value of boys' club programs in police stations.
7. A resetting of quotas of police so that equalized protection is given all sections of the City, commensurate with their problems.
8. Creation of the position of Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Traffic, and the elimination of the position of Traffic Inspector.

Bureau of Building Inspection. The bureau issues permits for the construction, alteration and removal of buildings and inspects all construction operations. It also enforces the building code and licenses some crafts.

A commendable job has been done by the Bureau of Building Inspection in protecting the public and gaining the cooperation of contractors. Its main problems arise from the adaptation of modern standards to old construction. This can be solved by the adoption of a new building code. Until inspectional activities are coordinated, the bureau could take preliminary steps toward more efficient and convenient service through the distribution of information to the public on the procedure for obtaining permits and by simplifying the processing of applications.

Department of Public Works

Bureau of Water. The Bureau of Water operates, maintains and improves the water supply and distribution system of the city.

Although Philadelphia water is safe and adequate, the condition of the water works is generally unsatisfactory because it has not been well maintained. The present improvement program has largely been necessitated by past difficulties in maintenance.

Lack of a proper accounting system, and the mingling of the revenues of the water works with the general fund of the city, have contributed to the difficulties of operating the bureau on a business-like basis. Production and distribution of water is a utility and should be operated as such.

Many of the personnel in the bureau are not qualified to render satisfactory service. Thirty per cent of the employees are over 60 years of age, many unfit to perform their duties.

Major recommendations for improvement of the management are:

1. Separate operation of the water works from direct city control by one of several methods; (1) lease to private company; (2) transfer to a municipal authority, or (3) segregate the water rent revenues from other revenues and earmark them for the sole use of the Water Bureau.
2. Appropriate sufficient money to maintain the water works adequately and continue the improvement program until a high quality water, adequate in quantity and pressure and free from objectionable tastes and odors, is provided for all consumers.
3. Reorganize the entire meter-reading and billing system with competent clerical services; reorganize the meter department so that meter repair can progress on an assembly line basis.
4. Adopt a program of universal metering.
5. Assume responsibility for the repair and replacement of meters and make an annual charge for such service.
6. Install an accounting system recommended by the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission.

Zoning Division. This division administers the city zoning ordinance by issuing permits for changes in use or zoning. Elimination of some duplication of effort, and separation of clerical work from technical duties, would facilitate more efficient operation. Revision of

the zoning ordinance, as recommended by the Committee of Fifteen, will affect the work load and the procedures of this division, thus necessitating a further study of the personnel requirements.

Bureau of City Property. The main responsibility of this bureau is maintenance and repair of city property assigned to it by ordinance and operation of city markets. Studies made by the Committee of Fifteen covered only the maintenance of City Hall and City Hall Annex, which includes janitorial services administered by several agencies other than the Bureau of City Property.

The level of maintenance and repair of these two buildings is not as high as that of any well-run office building. Lax supervision of employees and the absence of a program for preventive maintenance cause the down-at-heel appearance of the city's main administrative headquarters. The number of employees is excessive.

The Committee of Fifteen recommends:

1. Placing the operation, maintenance, repair and cleaning of City Hall and City Hall Annex under the supervision of a general superintendent in the Bureau of City Property, aided by assistants in charge of each building.

2. Creation of a preventive maintenance plan.

3. Reduction of the present cleaning staff from 167 men and 43 women to 134 men and 7 women; provision of modern cleaning equipment and adequate supplies.

Bureau of Mechanical Equipment. The Bureau of Mechanical Equipment was organized to serve as a central agency in charge of the repair of all city-owned mechanical units.

The bureau, however, has never been able to assume the repair of all city-owned equipment. Chief among the reasons for this are insufficient personnel, large numbers of very old pieces of equipment, and inadequate shop and garage facilities. Fleet operators consider it desirable to have one mechanic (or helper) for every 10 vehicles, but the city has only one for every 28—a striking disparity. It is not surprising that other bureaus have been compelled to establish their own repair shops. War-caused difficulties in obtaining new equipment and repair parts, aggravated by failure to plan for replacement of vehicles, are responsible for the fact that almost one-third of the city's equipment is more than 10 years old.

Little attention has been given to standardization of equipment or to cost- and time-saving methods such as the unit replacement system.

It is recommended that:

1. Appointment be made of an automotive engineer to supervise the sorely-needed replacement and preventive maintenance programs.

2. Creation of an interdepartmental automotive equipment committee consisting of those in charge of automotive operations in various city departments for the purpose of co-ordinating their repair activities.

3. Introduction of cost accounting and cost control methods to show the actual expense of operating each vehicle.

Bureau of Aeronautics. This bureau supervises the operation of North Philadelphia Airport and Philadelphia International Airport.

The city airports operate at a deficit in operating cost

alone of \$80,000 annually at North Philadelphia and \$75,000 annually at Philadelphia International. The use made of North Philadelphia Airport raises the question whether its operation at its present level is justified. Formulation of plans for increased uses of North Philadelphia are needed. The administration should give consideration to the alternate recommendations made in the Bureau of Municipal Research report on the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Terminal facilities and revenue-producing concessions at Philadelphia International Airport should be developed to place it on a self-supporting basis.

Department of Public Health

Because of its inability to obtain the specialized investigators essential to an adequate analysis of the Department of Public Health, the Committee of Fifteen confined its studies of this department to the Bureau of Hospitals.

Philadelphia General Hospital. The hospital is overcrowded and understaffed, but in spite of these handicaps, it offers the citizens excellent medical service for little or no charge.

Many of the staff do double duty; for example, nurses serve as food preparers and housekeepers, dietitians as cooks and housekeepers, and the principal social service worker as head of the out-patient department. This represents an uneconomical use of trained personnel.

Lack of trained personnel curtails many activities that should be carried on, such as rehabilitation and therapy programs, dental care for children, and several essential laboratory and record services. If suitable personnel is to be recruited, improved working and housing conditions must be effected. The condition of some parts of the hospital's physical plant, because of age and inadequate appropriations, is at a low level. The lighting is poor and the plumbing system constitutes a threat to sanitation. The physical plant of the hospital kitchen should be replaced.

The quantity of nursing care is not up to recommended levels because of insufficient staff and the consequent doubling up of duties, but the quality is excellent.

There is severe overcrowding in the hospital, particularly in the departments of obstetrics, psychiatry and tuberculosis.

Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases. This physical plant also requires immediate improvements. The same inadequate protection from plumbing backflow into the water distribution system that prevails at Philadelphia General is apparent, as well as antiquated kitchen equipment. The number of nurses is insufficient, and many of them are required to do work more economically performed by non-professional personnel.

Recommendations for the Bureau of Hospitals are detailed in a report prepared by Dr. E. T. Thompson, of the U. S. Public Health Service, and the Committee of Fifteen generally endorses them. The Committee specifically recommends that the city:

1. Create an eight-man advisory board to be appointed by the Mayor to assist in co-ordinating activities at the two city hospitals and in establishing long-range administrative policies.

2. Provide the additional personnel necessary to in-

sure that adequate charges for medical services are collected from patients financially able to pay them. There is evidence that a number of patients capable of pay are not now doing so.

3. Create the post of Superintendent of Services at the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases to take charge of the physical plant, and create a department of housekeeping at both hospitals.

Expand the number of personnel, both professional and non-professional and obtain needed equipment.

5. Establish a 150-bed unit at Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases to relieve overcrowding at Philadelphia General Hospital.

6. Reorganize the dietary department at Philadelphia General.

7. Construct a new tuberculosis unit at Philadelphia General and employ a full-time medical director for it; increase the staff of tuberculosis units at both hospitals.

Department of Public Welfare

Despite difficult problems, the staff of this department is accomplishing a worthwhile job. The physical plant shows care; personnel is well controlled and operations are generally efficient and economical.

Office of the Director. The director and a small staff provide the over-all administrative service as well as manage the institutional districts. Two former poor district properties which are under the jurisdiction of this office should be utilized constructively, after minor repairs, or sold. In either case, custody should be given to the Bureau of City Property, an improvement which the director said would be made.

Bureau of Personal Assistance. The major duty of this bureau is the care of dependent children. An inadequate investigation staff makes it impossible for thorough collection to be made of monies owed in the form of individual payments and veterans' payments. It is estimated that through collection would result in additional revenue of \$100,000 a year.

The City of Philadelphia is caring for a large number of mental defectives who belong in State institutions which are unable to take them because of overcrowded conditions; thus, Philadelphia is bearing the burden of State obligations at a yearly expense of \$260,000. It is suggested that the city determine if it can recover the difference between the costs of local and State care, or increase Philadelphia's quota in State institutions.

Bureau of Recreation. The Bureau of Recreation directs the use of the city's recreational facilities as well as related social activities.

The buildings and grounds of the 43 recreation centers and 17 separate swimming pools are in good condition, but the toilet facilities are inadequate. One recreation center (Westmoreland) and some small shelter buildings are exceptions to the generally good condition prevailing at the majority.

The recreation facilities offered by the bureau overlap those of schools, Fairmount Park and the Police Bureau. A study of the city's over-all recreation program is advisable to eliminate duplication and to determine actual needs for personnel and facilities.

To bridge the gap between the chief of the bureau and the project level (29 persons are directly responsible

to the chief), the position of zone supervisor should be created.

Bureau of Charities and Correction. Management of the House of Correction and the Home for the Indigent, both on the same property, is the primary function of this bureau.

Two new positions are required for efficient delegation of responsibility: those of Assistant Chief in Charge of Service Activities and Operating Engineer in Charge of Maintenance Activities. All business matters should be placed under the chief clerk and all medical service under the senior physician.

The expansion of the bureau's farm activities should result in an annual saving of \$14,000 and provide productive activity to those detained in the House of Correction.

Department of Supplies and Purchases

The Department of Supplies and Purchases is the central purchasing agency for all city and some county departments. Its principal functions are: (1) purchasing, (2) inspection, (3) warehousing, and (4) auditing.

As a result of the analysis made of this department, serious defects in procedures as well as considerable negligence were revealed. These have been substantially corrected by the replacement of the department head with a competent purchasing agent and the reorganization along lines suggested by the Committee of Fifteen.

Delays in processing invoices and vouchers previously cost the city at least \$40,000 a year in discounts. The State law requiring advertising of all orders of more than \$500 was circumvented by "splitting" orders. This practice not only removed competitive bidding, but raised the cost of items to the city.

Before its reorganization, the department did not take advantage of such generally recognized purchasing methods as the assignment of buyers to certain classes of commodities and the use of commodity purchase records. Warehouse control was very loose. (A test check showed discrepancies of 22.6 per cent between the stock actually on hand and stock on record.)

A few of the recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen have not yet been acted on. They are:

1. Revision of the invoice processing procedure.
2. Standardization of goods and quantity purchasing by the department.
3. Assignment of specialist buyers to certain classes of commodities.

Department of City Transit

The Department of City Transit regulates all transit facilities operated by the city.

The department is effectively operated, and little opportunity exists for economies in budget funds. Development of the city's incomplete Locust Street subway to a revenue-producing status should receive early attention.

Recorder of Deeds

The Recorder of Deeds is a county department which records all instruments that may effect title to real estate, as well as many other documents presented for recording, and retains them for public examination.

The organization and administration of this department is outstanding for the antiquity of its methods. Modern techniques such as microfilming of records and the use

of loose-leaf binders and time stamps have passed virtually unnoticed in this department, perhaps because of the reduction in staff they would bring in their train.

The fees, unchanged since 1921, are no longer commensurate with costs of recording. The "Cash Book" and "FAIR Book", which contain handwritten entries, give virtually the same information. Some records, which are not the property of the Recorder, have been retained for nearly 150 years.

Among the many recommendations made for this department, the most urgent are:

1. Purchase of modern photostatic equipment which should reduce the number of employees by 18, at a saving of \$60,000 a year.

2. Purchase of microfilming equipment, if the State law will permit the use of microfilmed copies of records in court; and the microfilming by contract of 733 deed books, some of which date back to the year after the founding of Philadelphia by William Penn. These deed books cover the period from 1683 to 1850.

3. Installation of loose-leaf binders and a time stamp for certification should cut personnel requirements by five men at a saving of \$19,000 a year.

4. A disposal plan for the 175 bundles of undelivered instruments.

5. Revision of fees charged for recording, to bring them in line with the present costs of services.

Philadelphia County Prison

The Philadelphia County Prison comprises two units: The Reed Street Prison (Moyamensing) and the Holmesburg Prison. They are administered by the Board of County Prison Inspectors.

The superintendent and staff of the county prisons are doing an excellent job under extreme handicaps, the most dangerous being the shortage of custodial personnel. The lack of a counselor to supervise rehabilitation programs and the complete inadequacy of the work and recreation facilities make it difficult to educate and direct prisoners.

The operation of both prison units is hampered by space limitations, an important result of which is to make impossible the segregation of first offenders from hardened criminals, and the untried from the sentenced.

These steps are recommended:

1. Reorganization of the administration by creating the post of assistant superintendent to be responsible for Holmesburg.

2. Creation of the post of a chief counsellor to direct a prisoner rehabilitation program.

3. Addition of eight more guards at each prison, and two matrons and a captain of the guards at Reed Street Prison. This has been provided for in the 1949 budget.

4. Extension of the farm program and housing for the workers.

County Commissioners

Municipal Court. Municipal Court has wide jurisdiction in branches of the law in which social investigations and findings of physical and mental examinations, in addition to regular qualifications, guide the decisions of the judges. Its area of jurisdiction includes juveniles, desertion, criminal cases, misdemeanors and adoptions. The care of dependent and neglected children, including investigation and commitment to institutions and foundling

homes, is one of the major functions of the court. Its chief administrative officer is the President Judge.

Findings of the Municipal Court study were available at the time of the adoption of the 1949 budget but the complete report, which is being prepared under the direction of the Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League, is not yet available. The President Judge of the Municipal Court took office a little over a year ago and has made a great many changes for the betterment of the administration of the Municipal Court. He welcomed the investigation made by the Committee and adopted most of the suggestions and recommended others for adoption in the 1949 budget. Savings recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Court totaled about \$73,000 and involved a personnel reduction of 29 employees. It was also found that probation officers should have their salaries increased to a minimum of \$2,500 to be commensurate with those paid in other large cities. The Court also is taking action on the Committee's recommendation for the utilization of about 43,000 square feet of unused space in the Municipal Court Building at 18th and Vine streets by granting its use to other departments. This move should permit a substantial reduction in properties now rented by the city.

County Board of Elections. The County Board of Elections arranges and supervises primary and general elections and is entirely separate from the Registration Commission, which registers voters.

The board has 101 employees used primarily for election and administration—a number which seems extravagantly large, considering their responsibilities and the seasonal nature of their work. Fifteen of them are assigned to an office storehouse for election paraphernalia. Fifty-five laborers are assigned to maintenance of the City's 2400 voting machines.

Recommendations proposed by the Committee of Fifteen are:

1. Reduce the number of employees assigned to maintenance of machines to 20.

2. Move the office storehouse for election paraphernalia from rented quarters to City Hall. Voting machines are not involved in this proposed removal.

Bureau of Weights and Measures. The work of the Bureau of Weights and Measures is divided into inspection to insure accurate equipment and containers, and inspection to correct unfair selling and weighing practices.

Despite the rather high level of training and personal fitness necessary for inspection work of this nature, the personnel of this bureau, which is not under Civil Service, does not generally meet the requirements.

Economy of operation could be effected by a change from the traditional two- and three-man crews to one- or two-man crews on certain types of inspection. Although the degree of coverage by inspections in Philadelphia is comparable to, or better than, most other cities, the work load per man could be increased.

In order to co-ordinate the city's inspectional activities, it is recommended that the Bureau of Weights and Measures be transferred to a new Department of Safety Inspection.

Registration Commission. The Registration Commission

is a five-man board responsible for the registration of voters.

Despite passage of legislation simplifying the work of the commission and the installation of key-punch and sorting machines, the number of inspectors has increased. It is the general feeling of the Committee of Fifteen, however, that the commission is rendering improved services.

Civil Service Commission. This commission is responsible for the supervision of the city's recruitment, selection and promotion policies.

Personnel activities of the city have already been discussed under the heading of "Personnel Management", so that only the operation of the commission will be treated here.

Replacement of commissioners coincident with a change in City Council, which results at present from the four-year term of commissioners, does not encourage the independence of the commission. It has never carried out the authority it possesses, though it lives up to the letter of the law. It has an inadequate staff.

Certain basic modifications are indicated for the commission:

1. Change the term of office of the Civil Service Commissioners from four to six years and stagger the terms.
2. More adequate staffing of the mental examination and investigation divisions.
3. Modernization of business procedures and record-keeping systems.
4. Installation of scientific techniques for the recruitment and selection of personnel.

Board of Revision of Taxes

The Board of Revision of Taxes makes assessments on real and personal property, maintains records of assessments, and conducts hearings on valuations. It is an independent board of seven members appointed by the Board of Judges. It has a staff of 150 and an annual payroll of about \$700,000.

The report on the operation of the Board reached the Committee of Fifteen less than two weeks before the Committee went out of existence, and proper consideration could not be given to recommendations contained therein. It is therefore transmitted to the Mayor and the President of City Council with only two observations.

1. The report apparently contains much worthwhile information on machine operations to supplant hand methods. It is urged that this change be made, which the Committee believes will result in very substantial savings.
2. Full consideration should be given to other recommendations in the report.

PROTHONOTARY

The report on the Prothonotary's office also reached the Committee too late to be given the consideration necessary to make valid recommendations. The Committee transmits it without comment.

REQUIRED STATE LEGISLATION

Throughout its life, the Committee of Fifteen used its best business judgement to guide the elected and appointed leaders of Philadelphia toward more efficient management and improved service to the people.

The Committee is convinced that much can be done to

improve management within the city's existing organizational framework, if the leadership is willing. At the same time, the Committee is convinced that there are several legislative changes which would facilitate effective operation of the city. The following program is one which the Committee considers to be basic to the desired improvement.

City-County Consolidation

Effective government of the geographic area of Philadelphia can best be obtained by a single municipal corporation under strong administration. Toward this goal the Committee recommends passage of a constitutional amendment which would:

1. Abolish the County of Philadelphia as a political entity separate from the City of Philadelphia.
 2. Provide that all functions of the city and county and of the Philadelphia courts, except those of the judges, be performed by officers of the city.
 3. Provide that all officers of the city (but not judges and magistrates) be appointed or elected as the Legislature may decide. There are now 11 county officers, including the City Treasurer and the City Controller, who must be elected.
 4. Make it possible for all officers and employees of the city to be subject to the same merit system. This means that all not popularly elected could be forbidden to engage in political activity, not that all must be chosen by competitive examination.
 5. Provide that, except as the Legislature might otherwise decide, the city's tax-levying body shall be master of the City Treasury. This does not mean that the Legislature could not give mandatory powers to courts and other agencies, but does mean that unless the Legislature gave such powers, they would not exist.
- The committee feels that it is not prepared to recommend in detail what the ultimate organization of the city should be after consolidation, but urges that a study of the needed charter revisions to incorporate county functions most effectively be made upon adoption of the necessary constitutional amendment. The value of consolidation cannot be appraised in dollars and cents, but there is no question that great opportunities for economy, management control and improved services are offered by city-county consolidation. There is no reason why the improvement of local governmental organization should be inhibited by the State constitution.

Home Rule

The Committee of Fifteen believes that the third largest city in the nation should have autonomy in local affairs. It makes little sense, as well as being a needless distraction to the State Legislature, for the city to await action of the Legislature on matters which are purely local in character. The Committee recommends, therefore, the passage in the 1949 Legislature of an act granting to cities of the first class (Philadelphia) the right to frame, adopt, amend and revise their charters, with the exception of those powers which are primarily State-wide in nature.

Debt Stabilization

The city's planned program of improvements should be coupled with a plan of financing. The policy of spending to the limit when the debt limit is high has left the

city in a helpless position during periods when its debt limit is low—the very period when improvements could be made at low cost. The present debt limit of 10 per cent of the combined assessments on personal and real property for any year is a capricious limitation which does not permit regular improvements. The stabilization of the debt limit would take much of the gamble out of the city's estimates of what programs it can financially support. The bill passed in the last legislature for the stabilization of the debt limit by basing it on 12½% per cent of the average assessed valuation of real estate during the last 10 years is fundamentally sound, with the exception of the 10-year base span, which seems too long compared to that used in other cities. The Committee recommends that it be amended to a 5-year span.

Although this amendment would delay adoption of the necessary constitutional amendment by two years, the Committee feels this change is desirable in order to continue with badly needed improvements which the city was unable to make during the war. Any further delays in adoption of debt stabilization would endanger the city's entire financial program.

Future programs should be developed with the adoption of a debt stabilization law in mind. An increased amount of recurring improvements should be paid for from current revenues, and improvements which can reasonably be deferred should be postponed until costs are lower.

Charter Changes

Studies made by the Committee have indicated situations which require remedial State Legislation that would revise the City Charter to provide that:

1. A Department of Finance be created and the Office of the Receiver of taxes be abolished. The department should be a regular department of the city government headed by an appointed director. All collection functions now vested in the Receiver of Taxes and in the City Treasury should be incorporated in this department. Complete authority for expenditure controls, as suggested in that section of this report, should be vested in a Bureau of the Budget in this department. All accounting functions incidental to the collection of revenues and the expenditure of funds should be performed in this department and provisions made for a centralized operation of modern machine records equipment. Pending completion of city-county consolidation, the function of a depository for the city's revenue now performed by the City Treasury should be left with this department and the assessing functions left with the Board of Revision of Taxes. The audit of city finances should be left entirely independent and remain under the City Controller.

2. A Department of Safety Inspection be established and all inspections and licensing not strictly a function of public health or fire prevention be transferred to it, including the following:

- a. Complaint inspections from the Electrical Bureau, Department of Public Safety.

- b. All the duties of the Bureau of Building Inspection, Department of Public Safety.

- c. All the duties of the Zoning Division, Department of Public Works.

- d. All duties of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, under the County Commissioners.

- e. Those duties of the Department of Public Health which are not strictly health functions.

- f. All examining functions of departments which pertain to the qualifying of craftsmen, contractors and others for licenses to pursue a trade.

3. Legislation to permit consolidation of the Division of Housing and Sanitation and the Milk, Food and Livestock, Meat and Food Division of the Bureau of Health into a new Bureau of Sanitary Inspection of the Department of Public Health, thus permitting more efficient use of inspectors.

4. The term of office of the Civil Service Commissioners be changed from four to six years, the terms to be overlapping, with one commissioner chosen every two years.

5. A personnel director serve under the Mayor and be selected by him. This personnel director, a fully qualified and experienced personnel manager, should be in full charge of the city's personnel program.

The following additional legislation is urged to remove impediments to sound management:

1. A law to permit first-class cities to liquidate properties with one sale only, with provision for redemption by the owner within one year. An expensive delay is involved in carrying sheriff's auctions through two sales.

2. A law providing that microfilmed copies of official records be competent evidence.

3. A law permitting the Recorder of Deeds to divest himself of undelivered documents after reasonable time and permit him to charge for storage.

4. A law extending use of triplicate forms with Summons attached which are now used for parking violations to use for vehicles in motion. Consolidate forms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work of the Committee of Fifteen would have been impossible without the contributions of a great number of persons both of regular staff and volunteers from civic agencies and from business and industrial firms of the city. Throughout its entire work the staffs of the Bureau of Municipal Research, The Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League, and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, were key agencies. The Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the members of these staffs and the many others who worked with them throughout the past year. The many reports listed in the appendix under these agencies is indicative of their productive efforts.

Work of the key agencies was supplemented by that of volunteers from business and industry, by consultants or extra staff workers paid by the Committee and by a few firms that worked for the Committee at cost. In addition there were a great many industrialists and business men in the city who served in advisory capacities to the key agencies in the preparation of reports. The Committee was also extremely fortunate in having the United States Public Health Service contribute the services of 7 consultants for the study of the city hospital.

The following are among those who have contributed to our work:

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH OF PHILADELPHIA

Henry C. Beerits, Acting Director

Robert J. Patterson
James D. Patterson

Joseph S. Slavet
Tina V. Weintraub

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STATE LEGISLATION

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Worden and Risberg, Management Consultants

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Donald T. Ward | William Long |
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Edward N. Hay and Associates, Inc.

Edward N. Hay

| | |
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| Dr. Alfred J. Cardell | Harold H. Perry |
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Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

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| Leonard A. Drake | Robert F. Barr |
| Paul A. Howe | C. Frederic Wise |

Committee on Permit Procedure of the Construction Council

Joseph Burke, Chairman

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| A. E. Horst | Samuel Golder |

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Martin P. Klingel, Asst. Director

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| William A. Schellenberg | J. M. Leonard |
| William D. Hill | Lawrence Smith |
| Benjamin Light | Peter J. Mooney |

Advisory Committee on Automotive Equipment

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| L. Edsal | Robert Reid |

Charles Haydock, Consulting Engineer

The Osborne Association, Inc.
Austin H. MacCormick

Committee of Seventy

Walter P. Miller, Jr., Chairman

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| Harry K. Butcher, Secretary | |
| Benjamin M. Chandler | William Barclay Lex, Esq |
| Robert S. Cooper | Sidney B. Dexter |
| James A. Sutton, Esq. | Dr. William S. Parode |

U. S. Public Health Service

Dr. E. T. Thompson, Hospital Consultant

Eleanor Sprague
Dr. Russell Tighe
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Ruth I. Gillan

Dr. Dale Cameron
Mary E. Corcoran
Glen Studebaker
Malcolm Hope

Special Consultants

Contributed by Philadelphia Business

Peter J. Mooney (Pennsylvania Railroad) Dept. of Supplies and Purchases
John W. Mullikin (Philadelphia National Bank) Wage Tax
Thirty-eight others worked with the Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League in the Course of its work.

Committee of Fifteen Staff Consultants

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| Thomas O. Amelia | Donald R. Perry |
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| Robert C. Irons | Richard Sterne |
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| Joseph W. Bond | William Molyneux |
| John B. Bourke | Charles P. Roberts |
| Robert I. Goldy | Sylvan Savadove |
| Stephen J. Korn | Harry F. Warner |

Throughout its work the Committee had good cooperation from the administrative officers and many of their subordinates in supplying information required and in discussion of the Committee's findings. Many of these people contributed a lot of time to such work. We should particularly like to mention the outstanding work of Mr. Frank W. Short, Mayor's budget secretary and Mr. Edward P. Harris, clerk of City Council, who together with Mr. William A. Schellenberg, directed the entire work of budget analysis and did a splendid job. Mr. William W. Felton, Clerk of Council, and a number of the members of his staff were extremely helpful in arranging for meetings and assisting in the business of the Committee.

APPENDIX A

REPORTS TO THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN *

Bureau of Municipal Research

311 South Juniper Street

Philadelphia (7), Penna.

Bureau of Aeronautics

Bureau of Building Inspection

Bureau of Weights and Measures

City Planning Commission

Coordination of Regulatory Inspectional Activities

Department of City Architecture

Department of City Transit

Director's Office, Department of Public Safety

Fees for Licenses and Permits Issued by Philadelphia, Parts I, II, and III

Personnel Practices of the City of Philadelphia

Recommended State Legislation

Zoning Division and Zoning Board of Adjustment

* Obtainable from agency which prepared them.

Chamber of Commerce
17th and Sansom Streets
Philadelphia (3), Penna.

Review of City Salaries
Sources of Additional Revenue

Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania
Economy League

319 Broad Street Station
Philadelphia (2), Penna.

Board of Revision of Taxes
Bureau of Mechanical Equipment
Bureau of Police, Sections I and II
Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of City Hall and City
Hall Annex
Condensed Summary of Recommendations Affecting the
Municipal Court Budget Request for 1949
Department of Public Welfare
Department of Supplies and Purchases
Office of the Mayor
Office of the Prothonotary
Office of the Recorder of Deeds
Osborne Association Report on the Philadelphia County
Prisons
Philadelphia County Prison

Committee of Seventy
1202 Land Title Building
Philadelphia (7), Penna.

Registration Commission and the County Board of Elec-
tions

SPECIAL

These reports may be obtained from the Clerk of City
Council, City Hall
Bureau of Water (Charles Haydock—Consulting Engineer,
Philadelphia)
Comments by Civil Service Commission on "Personnel
Practices"
Patrolmen's Reaction to the Survey of the Bureau of
Police (Fraternal Order of Police)
Philadelphia General Hospital and Philadelphia Hospital
for Contagious Diseases, Parts I and II (Dr. E. T.
Thompson, United States Public Health Service).
Proposed Water Rate Schedule (Morris Knowles, Incor-
porated, Engineers)
Superintendent Sutton's Reply to the Survey of the Bu-
reau of Police
Survey of Philadelphia Income Tax Bureau—J. W. Mul-
likin

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL

Authorizing the appointment of a Special Committee to
survey the possibilities of obtaining additional revenue
for the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of providing
additional compensation for employees of the City and
County of Philadelphia.

Whereas, Requests have been made for additional ap-
propriations and increases in salaries for City and County
employees of Philadelphia for 1948;

And Whereas, In order to grant these requests it will

be necessary to obtain additional revenue for the City of
Philadelphia; therefore

Resolved, By the Council of the City of Philadelphia,
that the Mayor and the President of City Council, jointly,
are hereby authorized to appoint a Special Committee
of Fifteen, comprised of members of City Council, repre-
sentatives of labor, industry, commerce, finance, civic and
business organizations, for the purpose of reviewing the
finances of the aggregate possibilities of revenue to be
derived out of existing taxation, and for the purpose of
recommending legislation whereby new revenue may
be obtained, together with any other legislation, so as
to insure an increase in compensation for employees of
the City and County of Philadelphia, retroactive to Janu-
ary 1, 1948.

Resolved, That said Special Committee shall submit its
report and recommendations to City Council on or before
March 1, 1948.

Adopted December 4, 1947.

RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL

Requesting and authorizing the Special Committee on
City Finances to continue its review of the finances of the
City of Philadelphia.

Whereas, City Council, by resolution adopted December
4, 1947, authorized the appointment of a Special Com-
mittee on City Finances to survey the possibilities of ob-
taining additional revenue for the City of Philadelphia for
the purpose of providing additional compensation for em-
ployees of the City and County of Philadelphia, and it was
provided in said resolution that a report and recommenda-
tions shall be submitted to City Council on or before
March 1, 1948, which report has now been received,

And Whereas, It is the desire of City Council that the
activities of the said Special Committee on City Finances
shall be continued, in order that its review of the finances
of the City of Philadelphia shall be further proceeded
with and enlarged; therefore,

Resolved, By the Council of the City of Philadelphia,
that the Special Committee on City Finances, appointed
pursuant to resolution adopted December 4, 1947, is
hereby requested and authorized to continue its review
of the finances of the City of Philadelphia, whereby it
shall be enabled to make further reports to the City Coun-
cil from time to time during the remainder of the year
1948; and that it shall conclude its deliberations and
investigations at or about December 31, 1948; and shall
furnish to City Council its final and complete report and
recommendations on or before December 31, 1948.

Adopted March 1, 1948.

ORDINANCE

Authorizing and requesting the Special Committee of
Fifteen on City Finance to make investigations, studies
and recommendations in relation to the finances and
methods of operation of the Philadelphia City and County
government.

Whereas, Under authority of a resolution adopted
December 4, 1947, the Mayor and the President of City
Council, acting jointly, appointed a Special Committee
of Fifteen on City Finances "for the purpose of review-
ing the finances of the City of Philadelphia for the year
1948, in order to fully ascertain the aggregate possi-
bilities of revenue to be derived out of existing taxation,

and for the purpose of recommending legislation whereby new revenue may be obtained together with any other legislation”;

And Whereas, On March 1, 1948, the said Special Committee submitted its report containing valuable studies and recommendations relating thereto;

And Whereas, By resolution adopted March 1, 1948, the Special Committee was continued and was “requested and authorized to continue its review of the finances of the City of Philadelphia, whereby it shall be enabled to make further reports to the City Council from time to time during the remainder of the year 1948; and that it shall conclude its deliberations and investigations at or about December 31, 1948; and shall furnish to City Council its final and complete report and recommendations on or before December 31, 1948”; therefore,

Section 1. The Council of the City of Philadelphia ordains, That the Special Committee of Fifteen on City Finances be authorized and requested to perform the following functions and duties.

1. To conduct an investigation and study into the departments and agencies of the City and County government to determine the qualifications and efficiency of the employees therein.

2. To make an investigation and study of the said departments and agencies as to their methods of operation and expenditures as compared with methods of operation and expenditures by private industry and business.

3. To prepare and submit a plan for the installation of methods that will increase the efficiency of these operations and will effect efficiency and economy in the expenditures and cost of operation of the City and County government.

4. To make investigations and studies of the methods employed in the collection of taxes, rents and other charges due the City and to recommend the improvement of the system relating thereto and more efficient operation of the revenue collecting agencies.

5. To make investigations and studies of the personnel and equipment used in the various departments and agencies and to recommend such changes in methods, assignments and equipment as will provide for the more efficient operation of the City and County government.

6. That from time to time during its investigations and studies and upon completion thereof to report to City Council its findings and recommendations in relation to the above matters.

Section 2. That the said Committee be further requested to submit to City Council from time to time a schedule of the amounts required by it for personnel and other costs for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Section 1, together with recommendations as to the times and amounts of appropriations desired by it for the said purpose.

Adopted June 25, 1948.

A PLAN TO COMPLETE THE CONSOLIDATION OF CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Submitted at the request of the
Joint State Government Commission of Pennsylvania
by the

Institute of Local and State Government
University of Pennsylvania
December, 1948

A PLAN TO COMPLETE THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

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City Agencies not under the Mayor

Commissioners of Fairmount Park

Board of Revision of Taxes

Receiver of Taxes

Civil Service Commission

Commissioners of the Sinking Funds

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The Free Library of Philadelphia

The Commercial Museum, Exhibition, and Convention Halls

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The Art Jury

The Office of the Mayor

Department of City Architecture

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Department of the Mayor

Appendix

PREFACE

Pursuant to the request of the Joint State Government Commission of Pennsylvania, the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania submits herewith a plan for specific, desirable structural

changes in the government of the City and County of Philadelphia under a complete consolidation of the city-county government.

The Institute has observed the generally accepted principles of good administration. For example, it has grouped closely related functions in the same department; brought under the direct control of the chief executive all departments whose primary function is to aid him in carrying out his policies rather than to check upon his performance; eased the chief executive's task of coordination by keeping the number of administrative departments within reasonable bounds; equipped the chief executive for his managerial task by providing him, within his own department, with needed staff and auxiliary aids. Recognition has been given also to the generally accepted rule that for new functions and for functions which involve determination of broad policies or the hearing of appeals, a board is desirable, and that for the execution of policies a single executive is to be preferred.

The Suggested Plan in Brief

Chart 2 shows the board outlines of the suggested plan. This may be compared with Chart 1 which pictures the existing one. It will be noted that only two of the elective county officers are retained, the Controller and the District Attorney. As the Controller has the duty of checking the legality of proposed expenditures, and of serving as the city's auditor, it seems proper that he should remain independent of the city's chief executive. The District Attorney, too, as the chief prosecuting officer, should be independent of other officials and therefore, might well be continued as an elective officer. But the other elective county officers—the County Commissioners, the City Treasurer, the Coroner, the Recorder of Deeds, the Register of Wills, the Sheriff, and the Clerk of Quarter Sessions—have no duties not appropriate for appointed officers. It will be noted also that the elective office of Receiver of Taxes is discontinued and its functions, together with those of the City Treasurer and the Board of Revision of Taxes, all of which are closely related, are transferred to a new department of finance. With a further view to bringing closely related functions together, there are suggested: (1) a new elections commission, for the elections duties of the County Commissioners and the registering of voters now done by the Registration Commission; (2) a department of recreation and parks, for the recreation and parks functions of the Fairmount Park Commission, the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, and the Bureau of City Property of the Department of Public Works; (3) a department of transit and aviation, for the functions of the Department of City Transit and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works; and (4) a department of records, to absorb most of the functions of the Recorder of Deeds and the Register of Wills. An appointed clerk of courts takes the place of the Prothonotary and the present elected Clerk of Quarter Sessions. The functions of the Inspectors of County Prisons are transferred to the Department of Public Welfare. Finally, the Office of the Mayor is expanded into a department, with separate bureaus for the managerial service and control functions now reposed in the Department of Supplies and Purchases, the Civil Service Commission, and the Budget Secretary to the Mayor.

Gains to be Expected from Suggested Plan

What gains may be expected from this plan? The following may be mentioned:

1. By removal from the ballot of nine county offices and one city office, none of which has major policy-determining functions, the voters' task would be simplified and they would be better able to concentrate their attention upon the choice of the important elective offices.
2. Administrative responsibility would be more fully centralized in the city's chief executive, the Mayor. It is axiomatic that better administrative results can be obtained where responsibility is concentrated than where it is diffused.
3. Coordination of related activities would be facilitated, especially in the fields of elections, recreation and parks, and finance. This will yield dividends in better service and low unit costs.
4. The Mayor would be better equipped to perform his managerial functions.
5. Although a better administrative mechanism will not of itself produce more efficient and more economical governments, it will make it easier for officials striving to give such service to succeed in their endeavor.
6. The structural changes suggested would themselves effect immediate economies, though of relatively small amount, instead of requiring initial net increases in expenditures.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED CHANGES

If, by an appropriate amendment to Pennsylvania's Constitution, the State Legislature is given a free hand to reorganize Philadelphia's city-county government, there will be an opportunity to modernize the structure of that government, bringing it more into conformity with generally accepted principles of good administration. In its study, the Institute has sought to devise a plan of reorganization which would conform to these principles. Under this plan, the present functions of county and city agencies (not including the Board of Education or the courts) would be distributed as follows:

County Agencies

1. The County Commissioners, an elected body, would be abolished and their functions transferred as follows:
 - a. Those relating to elections, to a new elections commission which would perform also the functions of the present Registration Commission.
 - b. Those relating to weights and measures, to the Department of Public Safety.
 - c. Those relating to welfare, to the Department of Public Welfare.
 - d. Those relating to the administration of oaths, to the Department of Law.
 - e. The disbursing functions, to a new department of finance.
2. The elective office of City Controller, a county as well as a city office, would remain as it now is.
3. The elective office of City Treasurer, a county as well as a city office, would be abolished and its functions transferred to the new department of finance.
4. The elective office of Coroner would be abolished and its functions transferred as follows:
 - a. The making of autopsies and control of the city morgue, to the District Attorney.

b. The control of the city burial ground, to the city's Department of Public Welfare.

c. The field investigations of the causes of death, to the District Attorney.

5. The elective office of Recorder of Deeds would be abolished and its functions transferred to a new department of records.

6. The elective office of Register of Wills would be abolished and its functions transferred in part to the new department of records, in part to the new office of clerk of the courts, and in part to the new department of finance.

7. The elective office of District Attorney would remain as it now is, except for the functions transferred to it from the Coroner.

8. The elective office of Sheriff would be abolished and its functions transferred as follows:

a. Those relating to the maintenance of peace and the custody and transfer of prisoners, to the Department of Public Safety.

b. Those relating to the selection of jurors, to the new clerk of courts.

c. The serving of processes for the courts, to the new clerk of courts.

9. The elective office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions would be abolished and its functions transferred to the new clerk of courts.

10. The Prothonotary, an officer appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, would be abolished and his functions transferred to the new clerk of courts.

11. The Inspectors of the County Prisons, a board now appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, would be abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Welfare.

City Agencies not under the Mayor

12. The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, a body composed of ex-officio members and persons appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, would be abolished and its functions transferred as follows:

a. The policing functions, to the Department of Public Safety.

b. The construction and maintenance of highways, to the Department of Public Works.

c. The maintenance and supervision of parks and recreation, to the new department of recreation and parks.

13. The Board of Revision of Taxes, an appointive body, would be abolished and its functions transferred to the new department of finance.

14. The elective office of Receiver of Taxes would be abolished and its functions transferred to the new department of finance.

15. The Civil Service Commission, a body elected by City Council, would be abolished. Its appellate and rule making functions would be performed by a personnel board appointed by the Mayor and attached to a bureau of personnel, itself attached to the office of the Mayor.

16. The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, a body consisting of the Mayor, the City Controller, and a person elected by the City Council, would remain as it now is, until all sinking fund bonds have been retired.

17. The Registration Commission, a body appointed by the Governor, would be abolished and its functions transferred to the new elections commission.

18. The Free Library of Philadelphia, a semi-private institution, would remain as it now is.

19. The Commercial Museum, Exhibition and Convention Halls would remain as they now are.

City Agencies under the Mayor

20. The Art Jury, a body composed of the Mayor and the Director of the Department of City architecture serving ex-officio, and eight other persons appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

21. The Office of the Mayor of which the Mayor is the head, would be expanded into a department of the Mayor, to include, in addition to its present functions, the following:

a. The functions now performed by the Department of Supplies and Purchases, to be placed in a bureau of supplies and purchases.

b. The functions now performed by the Civil Service Commission, to be placed in a bureau of personnel, and a personnel board attached thereto.

c. The present functions of the Budget Secretary would be expanded and placed in a budget bureau.

22. The Department of City Architecture, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

23. The Department of Public Safety, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is, except for the addition to its present functions of the inspection of weights and measures now performed by the County Commissioners; the maintenance of the peace and the custody and transfer of prisoners now responsibilities of the Sheriff; and the policing of the parks now under the Fairmount Park Commission.

24. The Department of Public Works, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is, except for the following changes in its functions:

a. It would be given the additional function of constructing and maintaining the highways now under the jurisdiction of the Fairmont Park Commission.

b. The public squares under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of City Property would be transferred to the new department of recreation and parks.

c. The functions now performed by the Bureau of Aeronautics would be transferred to a new department of transit and aviation.

25. The Department of Public Health, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

26. The Board of Health, which consists of the Director of Public Health, who serves as its president, and two other persons appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

27. The Department of Public Welfare, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is, except for the following changes in its functions:

a. It would have as additional functions those now performed by the Inspectors of County Prisons, and the control of the city burial ground now a responsibility of the Coroner, and the welfare functions now performed by the County Commissioners.

b. The functions now performed by its Bureau of Recreation would be transferred to the new department of recreation and parks.

28. The Department of Wharves, Docks, and Ferries, the

head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

29. The Department of Supplies and Purchases, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would be abolished and its functions transferred to a bureau of purchases and supplies in the department of the Mayor.

30. The Department of Law, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is, except that to its present functions would be added that of administering oaths now performed by the County Commissioners.

31. The Department of City Transit, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would be abolished and its functions transferred to a new department of transit and aviation.

32. The City Planning Commission, which consists of nine members appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

33. The Philadelphia Housing Authority, which consists of five members, two appointed by the Mayor, two by the City Controller, and the fifth chosen by the first four, would remain as it now is, except that the five-member board would be appointed solely by the Mayor.

34. The Redevelopment Authority, which consists of five members appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

New Agencies

35. There would be an elections commission, appointed by the Mayor, to perform the functions now performed by the Registration Commission, and the elections functions now performed by the County Commissioners.

36. There would be a clerk of courts appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court, to perform the following functions:

a. Those now performed by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions and the Prothonotary.

b. Those functions which the Register of Wills now performs as Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

c. The serving of processes for the courts and the functions relating to the selection of jurors now performed by the Sheriff.

37. There would be a department of recreation and parks, the head of which would be appointed by the Mayor, to perform the recreation and parks functions now performed by the Fairmount Park Commission, the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, and

the Bureau of City Property of the Department of Public Works.

38. There would be a department of records, the head of which would be appointed by the Mayor, to perform the functions now performed by the Recorder of Deeds and the Register of Wills, except for the latter's functions as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and his function, as agent of the Commonwealth, of collecting the collateral inheritance tax.

39. There would be a department of transit and aviation, the head of which would be appointed by the Mayor, to perform the functions now performed by the Department of City Transit and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works.

40. There would be a department of finance, the head of which would be appointed by the Mayor, to perform the following functions:

a. Those now performed by the City Treasurer and the Receiver of Taxes.

b. The assessing function now performed by the Board of Revision of Taxes. (There would be a separate board of appeals to be appointed by the Mayor.)

c. The collection of the collateral inheritance tax now performed by the Register of Wills.

d. The disbursing functions now performed by the County Commissioners.

41. There would be a department of the Mayor consisting of the present office of the Mayor expanded to include the following component units:

a. A bureau of supplies and purchases, to perform the functions now performed by the present Department of Supplies and Purchases, except that it would service all the administrative agencies instead of only part of them.

b. A bureau of the budget, to perform the budget functions now performed by the Mayor's Budget Secretary.

c. A bureau of personnel, to perform the administrative personnel functions now performed by the Civil Service Commission, except that it would service all administrative agencies instead of only part of them.

d. A personnel board, to perform the rule-making and hearings functions now performed by the Civil Service Commission.

CHART I
THE EXISTING ORGANIZATION
OF PHILADELPHIA'S GOVERNMENT *

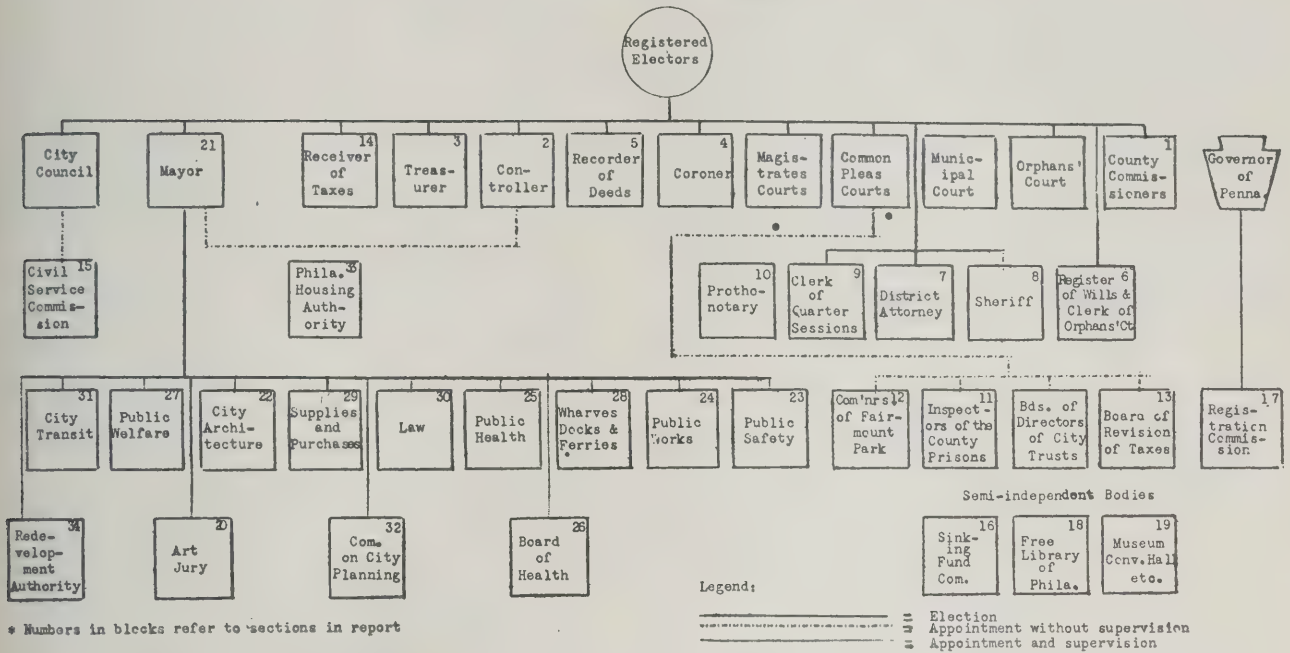
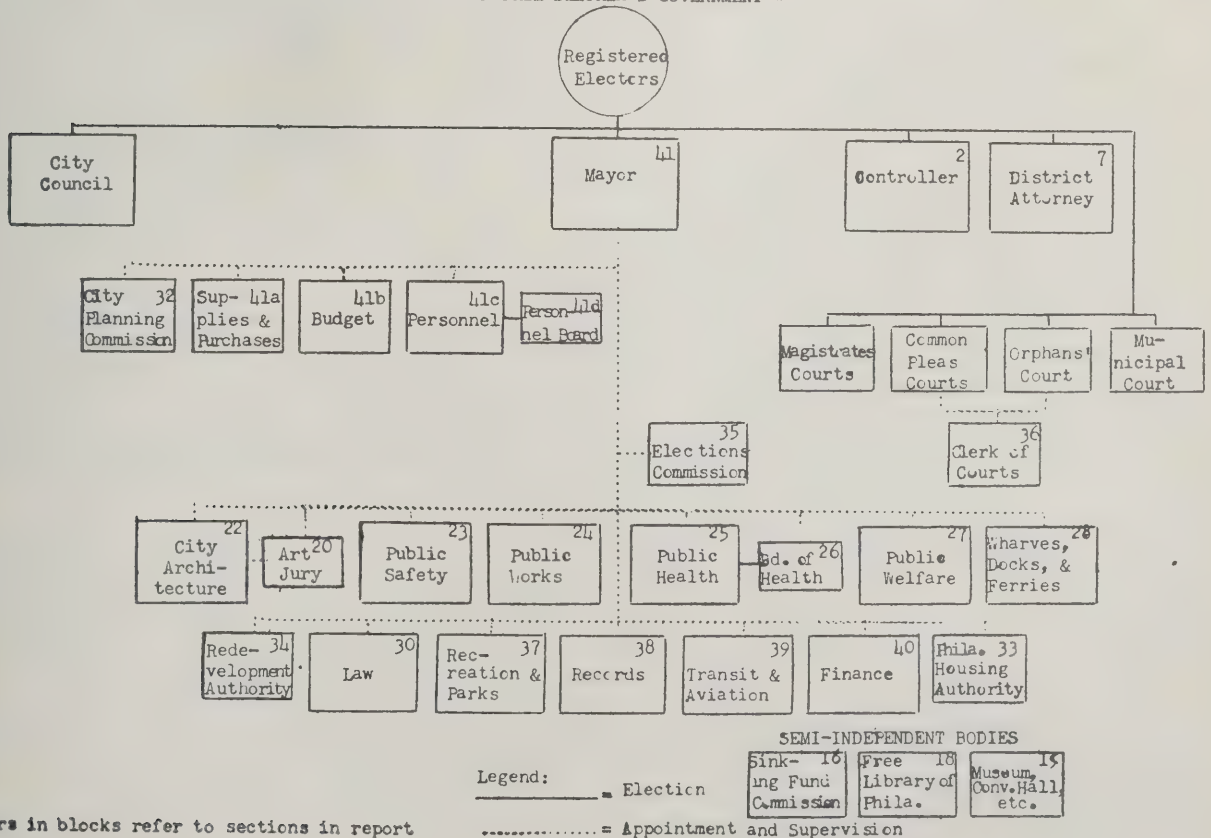


CHART 2
SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION
OF PHILADELPHIA'S GOVERNMENT *



FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS, BY AGENCIES

In the following pages are shown for each agency of the city-county government (a) how it is constituted, that is, how its head or governing body is chosen; (b) the functions now performed by the agency; (c) the suggested redistribution of its functions if the agency is to be abolished or materially changed; and (d) the direct savings, if any, that would result from the abolition of the agency and redistribution of its functions. By direct savings is meant only those savings that would result immediately from the legislative act of abolition and redistribution; not also those which may result later from improved administration under a better governmental structure. The direct savings obviously would be relatively small, for they would occur only on the top level of management, at the narrow apex of each administrative pyramid, not at its broad base.

As for the savings that may accrue later from improved administration, whether they are expressed in the form of reduced expenditures or in that of more and better service, these will depend upon the use made of the better administrative mechanism by the public authorities. It is to be presumed, however, that, just as workmen can produce more and better products with better tools, so our public authorities will be able to give more and better service, or the same service at least cost, when they are provided with a better administrative mechanism. The structural changes herein suggested for Philadelphia's government are designed to provide those authorities with a better administrative mechanism.

COUNTY AGENCIES

County Commissioners (Known Also as
City Commissioners)

Section 1

How constituted

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in common with other counties in the state, has three County Commissioners who are elected by the people for four-year terms. Their powers and functions, however, are less extensive than those of county commissioners in the other counties, many of the powers and functions formerly possessed by the Philadelphia Commissioners having been transferred to the City Council or to administrative agencies of the city by the Consolidation Act of 1854 and later legislation. For example, the power to levy taxes for county purposes, vested in other counties in the county commissioners, in Philadelphia is in the City Council; and the maintenance of county highways, which in other counties is the responsibility of the county commissioners, in Philadelphia is a duty of the city's Department of Public Works.

Existing Functions

This body has the following functions:

Elections

- (1) To prepare for and conduct all elections, except for the registration of voters.

Weights and measures

- (1) To make proper tests of all weighing and measuring devices.

Welfare

- (1) To provide support for children under 16 years of age who have been committed by the Juvenile Court as charges upon the county.

- (2) To arrange for the reception and maintenance at state institutions of indigent insane persons and convicts.

- (3) To approve all bills on account of such inmates of state institutions and draw warrants upon the City Treasurer for their payment.

- (4) To pay to the Civil War Home and the National Guard Armories the gratuities or donations provided by the City Council.

- (5) To pay not more than \$75 each of the expense of burial of veterans or widows of veterans.

- (6) To pay not more than \$75 each for head stones for graves of veterans; and to see that the graves and tombstones of veterans receive proper and fitting care.

- (7) To obtain and keep a complete record and registration of burial place and time of death of each veteran buried in Philadelphia County.

- (8) To assist war veterans and their families in securing their rights as such in matters relating to their person, property, and care of family under laws of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania.

- (9) To pay for the maintenance of at least 84 blind men, beneficiaries of Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, at Philadelphia.

Administration of oaths

- (1) To administer oaths to all subordinate employees in every municipal department who are required by law to take an oath of office.

Disbursing

- (1) To disburse payrolls for:

- (a) the courts of Philadelphia city and county

- (b) the consolidated trial lists

- (c) the various sub-divisions of the County Commissioners Office except that of the Bureau of Weights and Measures

- (2) To pay bills for:

- (a) the House of Detention

- (b) the Courts

- (c) the Division of Children's Agents and Investigators

- (d) the Bureau of Elections

- (e) the Bureau of Weights and Measures

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the County Commissioners and transfer their functions as follows:

- (1) Those relating to elections, to a suggested new elections commission

- (2) Those relating to weights and measures, to the existing Department of Public Safety

- (3) Those relating to welfare, to the existing Department of Public Welfare

- (4) The one relating to the administration of oaths, to the Department of Law

- (5) The disbursing functions, to a new department of finance

Direct savings

By the abolition of the County Commissioners and the transfer of their functions to other agencies, there would be effected direct annual savings of the salary and overhead costs of the three County Commissioners.

City Controller
Section 2

How constituted

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the City Controller of Philadelphia, who is also the County Controller, in common with controllers of the other counties of the state, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

- (1) To prescribe the form of reports and accounts to be rendered to him.
- (2) To have entire charge and supervision of the accounts of city departments and trusts.
- (3) To control and supervise all employees engaged in keeping any books of accounts which form part of the city's bookkeeping system.
- (4) To audit all accounts in which the city is concerned.
- (5) To submit annually to City Council a report of the accounts of the city.
- (6) To keep separate accounts for each specific item of appropriation.
- (7) To see that no appropriation is overexpended or is used for a purpose not provided for by City Council.
- (8) To countersign contracts and to charge them against the proper appropriations.
- (9) To prepare for the "Mayor's Budget" the annual estimates of receipts and expenditures and the annual statement of the city's borrowing capacity.
- (10) To act as "School Controller."
- (11) To furnish to the magistrates information regarding bail secured by real property and to issue bail certificates.
- (12) To act as bail approval commissioner for all courts.
- (13) To act as Mayor in case of the latter's death or resignation.
- (14) To act as Controller of the County of Philadelphia.

No change suggested

As the City Controller's functions include those of checking the legality of proposed expenditures and of serving as auditor of the city's financial transactions, it seems desirable to preserve his independence of other officials by retaining his office as an elective office. No change in his functions is suggested.

City Treasurer
Section 3

How constituted

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who is also the County Treasurer, in common with treasurers of the other counties of the state, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

- (1) To demand and receive from the proper officers all moneys payable to the city from whatever source.
- (2) To pay all warrants or checks duly issued and countersigned.

(3) To keep the accounts arising from the several sources of revenue and income separate and distinct from one another.

(4) To make daily deposits of all moneys received.

(5) To make specific reports daily to the City Controller of all receipts and deposits and of all moneys withdrawn from the treasury.

(6) To act as an agent of the Commonwealth in the collection of certain state taxes within the city.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the elective office of Treasurer and transfer its functions to a new department of finance.

Direct savings

As there would need to be in the new department of finance an appointive official to perform the duties now performed by both the City Treasurer and the Receiver of Taxes, no direct annual savings would be effected, in addition to those mentioned in the section on the Receiver of Taxes. (See Sections 14 and 40.)

Coroner
Section 4

How constituted

Under the constitution of Pennsylvania, the Coroner of Philadelphia, in common with coroners of the other counties of the state, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

- (1) To hold inquests before a jury of six, to determine the cause of death.
- (2) To investigate deaths of a violent, sudden, and suspicious nature.
- (3) To supervise and control the city morgue.
- (4) To supervise and control the city burial ground.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the elective office of Coroner and transfer its functions as follows:

- (1) The making of autopsies and control of the city morgue, to the District Attorney.
- (2) The control of the city burial ground, to the city's Department of Public Welfare.
- (3) The inquests and field investigations of the causes of death, to the District Attorney.

Direct savings

By the abolition of the office of Coroner, and the transfer of its functions to other agencies, there would be effected a direct annual saving of the salary and overhead costs of the Coroner.

Recorder of Deeds
Section 5

How constituted

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia, in common with recorders of deeds of the other counties of the state, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

(1) To record, file, and index real estate transfers, mortgages, ground rents, and bonds of county officers, and to furnish certified copies of the same.

(2) To collect from individuals and to disburse to the proper agencies the fees incident to the above.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the elective office of Recorder of Deeds, and transfer its powers and functions to a new department of records.

Direct savings

(See Section 6, on the Register of Wills, and Section 38, on the new department of records.)

Register of Wills**Section 6****How constituted**

Under the constitution of Pennsylvania, the Register of Wills of Philadelphia, in common with registers of wills of the other counties of the State, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

As Register of Wills:

(1) To probate wills and testaments.

(2) To grant letters testamentary and of administration, and to collect the state tax \$.50 on such letters.

(3) To pass and file executors', administrators', and guardians' accounts.

(4) To certify official papers, such as bonds, inventories, and accounts.

(5) To notify corporations of bequests made to them.

As Clerk of the Orphans' Court:

(1) To keep a record of all the proceedings of the court and of all accounts filed and all estates settled.

As agent of the Commonwealth to collect the collateral inheritance tax:

(1) To keep account of the amount of these taxes and of the estates on which they were collected.

(2) To make a monthly return of the amount to the Auditor General of the state.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the elective office of Register of Wills and transfer its functions as follows:

(1) The functions performed as Register of Wills, to the new department of records.

(2) The functions performed as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, to the new clerk of courts.

(3) The collection of the collateral inheritance tax, to the new department of finance.

Direct savings

By the abolition of not only the office of the Recorder of Deeds, but also that of the Register of Wills, and the transfer of their functions to the new department of records, and other agencies, there would be effected direct annual savings of the salary and overhead costs of either the Register of Willis or the Recorder of Deeds.

**District Attorney
Section 7****How constituted**

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the District Attorney of Philadelphia, in common with district attorneys of the other counties of the state, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

(1) To conduct the prosecution of all criminal cases in the Courts of Philadelphia.

(2) To present evidence before the Grand Jury, unless superseded by the Attorney General.

(3) To draw up indictments.

Increase of functions

As the District Attorney is the prosecuting officer for the community, it seems desirable to preserve his present independent status as an elected officer.

It is suggested that to his present functions be added, by transfer from the office of the Coroner, the following:

(1) The making of autopsies and control of the city morgue.

(2) The inquests and field investigations of the causes of death.

**Sheriff
Section 8****How constituted**

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Sheriff of Philadelphia, in common with sheriffs of the other counties of the State, is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

Maintenance of peace and custody and transfer of

(1) To convey every convict sentenced to either the county prison or the penitentiary to those institutions.

(2) To transfer to the Western Penitentiary persons sentenced to death on warrants issued by the Governor fixing the date of execution.

(3) To convey all prisoners between places of detention and places of trial, and to guard them at each of those places. Once a person is held for court, he is entirely in the charge of the Sheriff until he is finally lodged in the institution to which he has been committed.

(4) To maintain the public peace within the county as long as the civil authorities are in control. In theory, the Sheriff is the principal county peace officer until martial law is declared.

Section of jurors

(1) To select grand and petit jurors and summon those selected for service.

Serving of processes

(1) To execute processes addressed to him by the courts.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the elective office of Sheriff, and transfer its powers and functions as follows:

(1) Those relating to the maintenance of peace and the custody and transfer of prisoners, to the Department of Public Safety.

(2) Those relating to the selection of jurors, to the new clerk of courts.

(3) The serving of processes for the courts, to the new clerk of courts.

Direct savings

By the abolition of the elective office of Sheriff, there would be effected direct annual savings of the salary and overhead costs of the Sheriff.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions

Section 9

How constituted

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of Quarter Sessions (who also serves ex-officio as Clerk of the Criminal Division of the Municipal Court) is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer has the following functions:

(1) To record, index, and file all indictments returned by the Grand Jury.

(2) To prepare and issue subpoenas for defendants and witnesses in bail and non-bail cases.

(3) To perform miscellaneous work in condemnation of liquor, autos, and slot machines.

(4) To receive all petitions for insane persons committed to Norristown.

(5) To issue petitions for constables and private detectives.

(6) To issue all writs of habeus corpus.

(7) To receive petitions for appeals from the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

(8) To receive motions to quash indictments.

(9) To remit forfeitures.

(10) To verify appointments of election officers, changes in polling places, and additional voting machines.

(11) To receive petitions to appoint a jury of view from the Board of Revision of Taxes.

(12) To protect 49,000 naturalization records (1802 to 1914).

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the elective office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions and transfer its functions to the new clerk of courts appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court. The duties performed by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions for the Municipal Court might be transferred to an appointee of the Municipal Court.

Direct savings

By the abolition of the elective office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and the transfer of its functions to the new clerk of courts who would perform also the duties of the Prothonotary, and some of the duties of the Register of Wills, there would be effected direct annual savings of the salary and overhead costs of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions. (See also Sections 6, 10, and 36).

Prothonotary

Section 10

How constituted

Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Prothono-

tary of Philadelphia is appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas.

Existing Functions

This officer has the following functions:

(1) To fix the seals of the respective courts to all writs and processes.

(2) To take bail in civil actions.

(3) To enter judgment at the instance of the plaintiffs, upon the confession of the defendants.

(4) To sign all judgments (Entered and Satisfy judgments).

(5) To take acknowledgement of satisfaction of judgment or decrees entered on the records of the respective courts.

(6) To administer oaths and affirmations in conducting the business of these respective offices.

(7) To certify monthly every divorce, annulment of marriage, adoption or annulment of adoption decreed by any court to the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

(8) To receive certified copies of the orders of arbitration boards appointed by the Governor to settle labor disputes in public utilities, and to maintain a complete record of each case. The Prothonotary must also notify the Governor and the parties to the proceeding of the order entered by any court in appeals from the order of the board of arbitration.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the office of the Prothonotary and transfer its functions to the new clerk of courts.

Direct savings

(See Sections 9 and 36.)

Inspectors of the County Prisons

Section 11

How constituted

Under a special act of the State Legislature, the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prisons consists of eleven members appointed for one-year terms by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. The members of the Board serve without salary.

Existing functions

This Board has the following functions:

(1) To supervise the care and management of the Reed Street and Holmesburg Prisons, and the Prison Farm at Byberry.

(2) To exercise certain powers necessary to implement the above function, including the selection and supervision of personnel, and the determination of such rules for the internal government of the prisons as are not inconsistent with the principles of separate or solitary confinement.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous, under city-county consolidation, to abolish the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prisons and transfer its functions to the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare.

Direct savings

There would be no direct savings.

CITY AGENCIES NOT UNDER THE MAYOR

Commissioners of Fairmount Park
Section 12

How constituted

The Fairmount Park Commission is not a county agency, but neither is it an ordinary city agency. It was created by a special act of the Legislature prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, which prohibits such special legislation. This act gave the Commission unusual powers and a more independent status in the structure of the city government than is possessed by ordinary city agencies.

Its membership consists of ten persons appointed for five-year terms by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and five ex-officio members consisting of the Mayor, President of City Council, Chief of the Bureau of Water, Chief of the Bureau of City Property, and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. All serve without compensation as members of the Commission.

Existing functions

The Commission has entire and exclusive control of Fairmount Park, its grounds, its works, its maintenance, its improvement, its expenditures, its business, its officers and employees together with every other function of government relating to control of the Park. Besides managing Fairmount Park itself, the Commission supervises the care and management of numerous smaller parks and squares. The area under its supervision totals more than 7,000 acres, which contain a large variety of recreational facilities. In order to implement these functions, the Park Commissioners are authorized to employ, equip, and pay a Park police force, adequate to maintain good order. The Commissioners also have exclusive control over the construction and repair of all roadways within the parks.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous to abolish the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and transfer their functions as follows:

- (1) Their policing functions, to the Department of Public Safety.
- (2) Those relating to the construction and maintenance of highways, to the Department of Public Works.
- (3) Those relating to the maintenance and supervision of parks and recreation to the new department of recreation and parks.

Direct savings

There would be no direct savings.

Board of Revision of Taxes
Section 13

How constituted

The Board of Revision of Taxes of Philadelphia consists of seven members appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for six-year terms.

Existing functions

This Board has the following functions:

- (1) To appoint the real and personal property assessors.
- (2) To divide the county into assessment districts and to assign assessors to each district.

(3) To establish real property assessment records, including a complete survey of each parcel of ground and its improvements.

(4) To issue annual precepts to the assessors and to examine the returns made by the assessors.

(5) To revise assessments so that they will conform to the laws of the Commonwealth.

(6) To hear and dispose of appeals from assessment.

(7) To exercise certain powers necessary to implement the above functions.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous to abolish the Board of Revision of Taxes and transfer its functions to the new department of finance. Attached to a bureau of assessment in that department would be a board to hear appeals from property owners on their assessments.

Direct savings

There would be direct annual savings to the extent of the difference between the salaries of the members of the present Board, and those of the members of the new board of appeals, whose duties would be less time-consuming than those of the present Board.

Receiver of Taxes
Section 14

How constituted

The Receiver of Taxes is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

This officer is charged with the duty of receiving and collecting taxes and funds derived from loans, licenses, water rents, water-pipe frontages, permits, and rents from markets, landings, wharves, and other public property, and of turning the moneys collected and received over to the City Treasurer daily.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous to abolish the elective office of Receiver of Taxes, and transfer its functions to the new department of finance.

Direct savings

By abolition of the elective office of Receiver of Taxes, and the transfer of its functions to another department, responsibility for these could be entrusted to a second level official at a lower salary.

Civil Service Commission
Section 15

How constituted

The Civil Service Commission consists of three members elected by the City Council for four-year terms.

Existing functions

This Commission administers the city's merit system, and serves as the city's central personnel agency for most of the departments under the Mayor.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous to transfer the functions of the Commission to the department of the Mayor, in which there would be a bureau of personnel headed by a personnel director appointed by the Mayor, and a personnel board also appointed by the Mayor.

The personnel director would perform all the administrative functions, and the board would serve as a rule-making and hearings body.

Direct savings

While the members of the suggested personnel board would have less responsibility and less demands on their time than the members of the present Civil Service Commission, and therefore might be paid smaller salaries, any savings thus realized would probably be absorbed by the salary of the personnel director whose responsibilities would be greater than those of the present executive officer of the Commission, the Chief Examiner. Hence, there would be no direct savings.

Commissioners of the Sinking Funds

Section 16

How constituted

The Sinking Fund Commission consists of the Mayor and the City Controller, who serve ex-officio, and a person elected by City Council.

Existing functions

This body serves as trustee of the sinking funds established for the payment of the city's bonds upon their maturity.

No change is suggested, but if the city continues in the future to issue only serial non-sinking fund bonds, this body would not be needed after the retirement of the last outstanding sinking fund bonds.

The Registration Commission

Section 17

How constituted

The Registration Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms.

Existing functions

This body is charged with the duty of administering the system of permanent registration of voters in Philadelphia.

Redistribution of functions

It would be administratively advantageous to abolish the Registration Commission and transfer its functions to the suggested new elections commission, thus bringing all elections functions into the same department where they can be more readily coordinated. (See also Sections 1 and 35.)

The Free Library of Philadelphia

Section 18

How constituted

The Free Library of Philadelphia is a semi-private institution managed by a board of twenty-two trustees. Two of these trustees, the Mayor and the President of City Council, serve ex-officio, and the others are named, as vacancies occur, alternatively by the Mayor and by the board.

Existing functions

This body has the management of the free library system of Philadelphia.

No change suggested

The Commercial Museum, Exhibition, and Convention Halls

Section 19

How constituted

The Commercial Museum, Exhibition, and Convention Halls are managed by a board of nineteen trustees, of whom seven serve ex-officio, six are appointed by the Mayor, and six are elected by City Council.

Existing functions

This body has the management of the Commercial Museum, Exhibition Hall, and the Municipal Auditorium, popularly known as Convention Hall.

No change suggested

CITY AGENCIES UNDER THE MAYOR

The Art Jury

Section 20

How constituted

The Art Jury consists of the Mayor and the Director of the Department of City Architecture serving ex-officio and eight other persons appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

This body passes upon the design and proposed location of every work of art intended to be made city property. It also passes, before erection, upon the design of buildings, bridges, arches, gates, fences or other structures for which the city is to pay or for which a public authority is to furnish a site. A third function is to pass, before erection, upon proposed structures or fixtures to be erected on or to extend over any highway, stream, lake, square, park, or other public place within the city, and to pass upon all buildings to be erected within 200 feet of the Parkway.

No change suggested

The Office of the Mayor

Section 21

How constituted

The Mayor of Philadelphia is elected by the people for a four-year term.

Existing functions

The Mayor is the city's chief executive.

Among his powers and duties is that of preparing the annual budget of the city and submitting it to City Council for its consideration and action. On his staff is a Budget Secretary to assist him in this task.

Suggested changes

It is suggested that the Office of the Mayor be expanded as outlined in Section 41.

Department of City Architecture

Section 22

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, control, inspection and administration of the city's architectural interests."

No change suggested

The Department of Public Safety
Section 23

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, administration, and supervision of the police affairs and all matters relating to the fire and police forces, electrical service (except electric lighting) erection of fire escapes, and the inspection of buildings . . ." Included in it are the following major administrative units:

Bureau of Police
Bureau of Fire
Electrical Bureau
Bureau of Building Inspection
Bureau of Traffic Engineering

Suggested changes

It is suggested that to the present functions of this department be added the following:

- (1) By transfer from the County Commissions, the inspection of weights and measures.
- (2) By transfer from the Office of the Sheriff, the functions of maintaining the peace and the custody and transfer of prisoners.
- (3) By transfer from the Fairmount Park Commission, the policing of the parks under its jurisdiction.

Department of Public Works
Section 24

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, administration, and supervision of water-works, gas works . . . owned or controlled by the city, the supply and distribution of water and gas, the grading, paving, repairing, cleaning, and lighting of streets, alleys, and highways, including footways, the construction, protection, maintenance, operation, and repair of public buildings, bridges, and structures of every kind for public use, public squares, real estate . . . surveys, engineering, sewerage, drainage, and all matters and things in any way relating to or affecting the highways or footways of the city."

Included in the department are the following major administrative units:

Bureau of Engineering, Surveys and Zoning
Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning
Bureau of Water
Bureau of Lights and Gas
Bureau of City Property
Bureau of Mechanical Equipment
Bureau of Aeronautics

Suggested changes

It would be administratively advantageous to make the following changes in the functions of this department:

- (1) Transfer to the department, from the Fairmount Park Commission, the construction and maintenance

of highways now under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

- (2) Transfer from the department, to the new department of recreation and parks, the care of the public squares now under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of City Property.
- (3) Transfer from the department, to the new department of transit and aviation, the functions now performed by the Bureau of Aeronautics.

These suggested changes would bring closely related functions together in the same agency, reduce somewhat the size of the large Department of Public Works, and bring the small Department of City Transit under the same roof with another closely related administrative unit.

Department of Public Health
Section 25

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, administration and supervision of city activities relating to public health, including hospitals and control of housing and sanitation, . . ."

Included in the department are the following major administrative units:

Bureau of Health
Bureau of Hospitals

No change suggested

Board of Health
Section 26

How constituted

The Board of Health consists of the Director of Public Health, who serves as its president, and two other persons appointed by the Mayor. It is attached to, and a part of, the Department of Public Health.

Existing functions

Under state law, this body has power to make general rules and orders for protection from contagious diseases, nuisances prejudicial to public health, regulation and cleaning of cesspools, the sale of meat and milk, the operation of private maternity hospitals, the regulation of house drainage, and other matters essential to sanitation and the preservation of public health.

No change suggested

Department of Public Welfare
Section 27

How constituted

The head of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, administration and supervision of all charitable, correctional, and reformatory institutions, and agencies (including the House of Correction, but not including hospitals) the control or government of which is entrusted to such city" other than those under the Board of City Trusts. It has also the management of playgrounds, recreation centers, bathing beaches, recreation piers, and other recreation facilities or grounds of the city not under the School District of Philadelphia,

the Fairmount Park Commission, or the Bureau of City Property of the Department of Public Works.

Included in the department are the following major administrative units:

- Bureau of Charities and Correction
- Bureau of Recreation
- Bureau of Personal Assistance

Suggested changes

It would be administrative advantageous to make the following changes in the functions of this department:

- (1) Transfer to the department, the functions now performed by the Inspectors of County Prisons.
- (2) Transfer to the department, from the office of the coroner, the control of the city burial ground.
- (3) Transfer to the department, from the County Commissioners, the welfare functions now performed by that body.
- (4) Transfer from the department, to the new department of recreation and parks, the functions now performed by the present Bureau of Recreation.

Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries
Section 28

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the mayor.

Existing functions

Under state law, this department has charge of the building, maintenance, and leasing of municipal wharves, piers, and other harbor structures; the preparation of plans for port development; the issuance of permits and licenses for private water-front improvements; the supervision of private docks; the dredging of docks and approaches; the bulkheading and dredging of the Schuylkill River; and the operation of ice boats.

No change suggested

Department of Supplies and Purchases
Section 29

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, direction, control, and administration of the purchase and supply of all articles of personal property" for the use of the various city agencies, including the City Controller and City Treasurer.

Suggested changes

It would be administratively advantageous to transfer the functions of this department to a bureau of supplies and purchases in the department of the Mayor and to give this bureau jurisdiction over all agencies of the consolidated city-county government.

Department of Law
Section 30

How constituted

The head of this department, the City Solicitor, is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, the City Solicitor serves as

the legal adviser and is attorney for the city and for all departments and officers of the city.

Suggested change

It is suggested that the services of this department be extended to all administrative units of the consolidated city-county government, and that to its present functions be added the administering of oaths now performed by the County Commissioners.

Department of City Transit
Section 31

How constituted

The director of this department is appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

Under the City Charter, this department has "the care, management, administration, and supervision of any and all transit facilities purchased, leased, located, constructed or otherwise acquired, equipped, owned, maintained, used or operated by such city."

Suggested change

As the Department of City Transit is a small unit and is its functions are closely related to those of the present Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works, it would be administratively advantageous to transfer the functions of this department to a new department of transit and aviation which would include as bureaus both the present Department of City Transit and the present Bureau of Aeronautics.

City Planning Commission
Section 32

How constituted

Under the City Charter and an ordinance of City Council, the City Planning Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

This body makes studies and prepares plans for the information and guidance of the Mayor and City Council and of the public in regard to the physical needs and the future development of the city.

No change suggested

The Philadelphia Housing Authority
Section 33

How constituted

Under an act of the State Legislature, the Philadelphia Housing Authority consists of five members named as follows: The Mayor appoints two, the City Controller appoints two, and the four thus appointed select the fifth member.

Existing functions

This body is charged with the administration of the state "Housing Authorities Law" in Philadelphia.

Suggested change

It is suggested that all the members of the Philadelphia Housing Authority be appointed by the Mayor.

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
Section 34

How constituted

Under an act of the State Legislature, the Philadel-

phia Redevelopment Authority consists of five members appointed by the Mayor.

Existing functions

This body is charged with the administration of the "Urban Redevelopment Law" in Philadelphia.

No change suggested

NEW AGENCIES

Elections Commission

Section 35

How to be constituted

The members of this commission would be appointed by the Mayor.

Suggested functions

This commission would perform the present functions of the Registration Commission and the elections functions of the County Commissioners. Thus the two closely related functions of registration of electors and of conducting elections would be brought within the same administrative unit and could be more readily coordinated.

Clerk of Courts

Section 36

How to be constituted

The new clerk of courts would be appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court.

Suggested functions

In this office would be brought together the closely related functions now performed by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions (except those performed by him as clerk of the Municipal Court), those performed by the Prothonotary, those performed by the Register of Wills as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and the serving of processes for the courts and the functions relating to the selection of jurors now performed by the Sheriff.

Department of Recreation and Parks

Section 37

How to be constituted

The head of this department would be appointed by the Mayor.

Suggested functions

In this department would be brought together, so that they may be more readily coordinated, the recreation and parks functions now performed by the Fairmount Park Commission, the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, and the Bureau of City Property of the Department of Public Works.

Department of Records

Section 38

How to be constituted

The head of this department would be appointed by the Mayor.

Suggested functions

In this department would be brought together the functions now performed by the Recorder of Deeds and those now performed by the Register of Wills, except the functions performed by him as Clerk of the Orphans' Court and as agent of the Commonwealth for the collection of the collateral inheritance tax.

Department of Transit and Aviation Section 39

How to be constituted

The head of this department would be appointed by the Mayor.

Suggested functions

In this department would be combined the functions now performed by the Department of City Transit and those performed by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works.

Department of Finance

Section 40

How to be constituted

The head of this department would be appointed by the Mayor.

Suggested functions

In this department would be brought together the closely related functions now performed by the City Treasurer, the Receiver of Taxes, and the Board of Revision of Taxes. The functions of the latter unit would be performed by a bureau of assessment attached to which there would be a board to hear tax appeals. This department would perform also the disbursing functions now performed by the County Commissioners, and the functions now performed by the Register of Wills as agent of the Commonwealth for the collection of the collateral inheritance tax.

Department of the Mayor

Section 41

How to be constituted

This department would be an expansion of the present Office of the Mayor.

Suggested functions

It would retain all its present functions.

To strengthen the Mayor for the performance of his managerial functions, there would be in his department the following bureaus:

a. A bureau of supplies and purchases, to perform the functions now performed by the Department of Supplies and Purchases, except that this bureau would service not only the administrative units now serviced by the Department of Supplies and Purchases, but also all other agencies of the city-county government.

b. A bureau of the budget, to perform more fully the budget functions now performed by the Mayor's Budget Secretary.

c. A bureau of personnel, to perform the administrative personnel functions now performed by the Civil Service Commission, except that this bureau would service not only the administrative units now serviced by the Civil Service Commission, but also all other agencies of the city-county government.

d. A personnel board, to be attached to the bureau of personnel and to perform the rule-making and hearings functions now performed by the Civil Service Commission.

The heads of these bureaus and the members of the personnel board would be appointed by the Mayor.

APPENDIX

Philadelphia now has a degree of city-county consoli-

dation. Since 1854, when the Consolidation Act was enacted by the State Legislature, the city and the county have had a common legislative body, and the City Treasurer and City controller have served also as County Treasurer and County Controller. Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, however, the County of Philadelphia still remains as a separate legal entity, and most of the county functions are still required to be performed by elected county officers. The integration of these functions into a unified governmental structure for both the city and the county therefore must wait upon the adoption of an appropriate amendment to the Constitution of the State.

Other large cities which perform county functions under plans of consolidation are:

| | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|
| Baltimore | Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Boston | New York | St. Louis |
| Denver | | |

INSTITUTE OF LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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The Institute of Local and State Government was established July 1, 1937, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, through a generous grant by the Samuel S. Fels Fund, the founder of which has long been interested in the improvement of municipal and state government. It is governed by a board composed of administrative officers of the University and of persons prominent in Pennsylvania civic affairs, and is housed in one of the buildings of the University.

The Institute engages in training, assistance, consulting, and research.

The training program is for:

1. college graduates who wish to become local or state government officials;
2. officials and employees already engaged in governmental service who desire to extend their training, on a part-time basis, either through regular university courses or special subject short courses; and
3. undergraduates in the University, who study government as part of their liberal education.

The municipal assistant service aids local governments in a variety of ways, including help in the preparation of administrative reports and general advisement on management and public works problems. Thus service is free. When practicable, the work is performed through supervised student laboratory assignments.

The governmental consulting service carries out specific contracts with local and state governmental agencies and related organizations on a cost basis. These services include installation of procedures, formulation of city and rural plans, preparation of municipal annual reports, making of zoning and other surveys, framing of charters, analysis of financial and administrative conditions, and similar activities.

The research activities of the Institute are usually connected with its training and service programs, but occasionally long-range studies are made which are not immediately applicable to a specific situation.

In pursuing its various objectives, the policy of the Institute is to service government officials in a unique way, and to avoid duplicating the work of other governmental service associations, leagues, and bureaus in this area. The Institute leaves the promotion of public economies, the exposure of official wrongdoing, the advocacy of controversial measures, and the military type of over-all reform to existing organizations, and tries to achieve supplementary objectives. It strives to help incumbent public officials to do the job that is to be done. In this helping process, however, the staff of the Institute endeavors to discover improvements in techniques and to advance the science and art of governmental administration, especially at the local level.

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INSTITUTE CENTER

3437-39 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia 4

HOW TO MODERNIZE PHILADELPHIA GOVERNMENT

Lets' Put an Up-to-Date Chassis Under the
Rolls-Royce Motor

FOREWORD

On July 19, 1948, a sub-committee of the Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission conducted a hearing in Philadelphia to receive suggestions and recommendations as to remedial changes in Philadelphia's governmental structure. Members of the subcommittee who were present included:

Senator Weldon J. Heyburn, chairman
Senator J. H. Dent.
Senator J. M. Walker.
Representative H. G. Andrews.
Representative C. H. Brunner.
Representative Baker Royer.

The heads of five Philadelphia civic organizations and their key staff members also attended the hearing. They were:

Bureau of Municipal Research
James Allen Montgomery, Jr., President.
Robert J. Patterson (staff).

Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia
Clement V. Conole, general manager.

Leonard A. Drake, economist.
Paul A. Howe, assistant manager,
Civic Development Bureau.

Wilfred Jordan, manager, Civic Development Bureau,

Citizens' Council on City Planning
Allen Mitchel, president.

Walter M. Phillips, former president.
S. B. Zisman, executive director (staff).

Committee of Seventy
Walter P. Miller, Jr., chairman.
Sidney B. Dexter, treasurer.

Harry K. Butcher, executive director (staff).

Philadelphia Committee of Pennsylvania
Economy League

Alexander Biddle, chairman.

Dr. Charlton F. Chute, executive director (staff).

Because these organizations were unanimous in agreeing on four fundamental objectives, they united in making a common presentation. Arthur C. Kaufmann, president of the Chamber of Commerce, made a joint statement in behalf of the group. These were the recommendations made at that time:

1. Consolidation of the City and County of Philadelphia. This essentially means transferring the present county functions to the city administration by making city officials out of county officials.

2. Home rule to be granted to Philadelphia by the Legislature.

3. Stabilization of Philadelphia's debt limit (its borrowing power) by eliminating personal property values from the base and using an average of real estate assessments over a long period of years.

4. Consolidation of the election machinery by the Legislature through merger of the existing Registration Commission and the County Board of Elections.

It was stated at the hearing that while this four-point program did not represent a complete outline of what the various groups necessarily thought should be done to enable Philadelphia to operate more efficiently, the four points, nevertheless, were basic revisions essential to the governmental structure of our city.

Without these four changes, the functioning of government in our city is not unlike the operation of a Rolls-Royce motor on a Ford chassis. What we mean is that the motor symbolizes the tremendous driving force that presently exists among the thinking people of this community in the direction of modern and economical city government. But without the proper chassis—or framework—the motor can accomplish relatively little.

It was announced at the time of the hearing, in response to questions from the members of the sub-committee, that the program of governmental reorganization which was outlined would be later supplied in greater detail. This booklet is an attempt to satisfy this promise and give the reasons why the program was advocated.

It is only in the interests of businesslike government, therefore, that we propose to place these four matters before the Legislature at the coming session:

I. City-county consolidation.

II. Home rule.

III. Debt stabilization.

IV. Consolidation of the Registration Commission and County Board of Elections.

Chapter I

CITY-COUNTY CONSOLIDATION

Pennsylvania's constitution does not require that a single officer of any city be chosen by popular election and, at the department-head level, only one Philadelphia officer, the Receiver of Taxes, is elected. But by constitutional requirement, 11 county officers, whose combined expenditures account for only about a tenth of the city-county budget, must be chosen by the voters.

Popular election of these 11 county officers puts them in a position to resist the Mayor and Council, who are chosen by the voters to be the responsible heads of the local government. The county officers are on the team, but since their authority comes from as high a source as the captain's, they feel no strong obligation to obey any signals but their own. For the Mayor and Council, not to speak of the voters, they are an unwieldy and unresponsive load.

The city side of Philadelphia's government would be comparable with the county side if the City Solicitor, the three Civil Service Commissioners, and the Directors of Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health, Public Welfare, City Transit, City Architecture, Supplies and Purchases, and Wharves, Docks and Ferries were elected.

Nobody would argue that such an arrangement would make the city government responsive to the public's wishes; nobody would expect much from it in the way of concerted effort for the city's welfare.

Unfinished Business. Is the city-county consolidation now proposed for Philadelphia a radical departure from the past, possibly a hazardous venture?

No. It would simply add some necessary finishing touches to a unification of city and county governments put into effect by the State Legislature almost a century ago.

Since 1854 the city and county of Philadelphia have had the same boundaries, and within them many important functions of county government have been performed by city officers.

City Council levies the taxes, borrows money, and authorizes expenditures for county as well as city purposes. The funds are pooled, and at no point are they accounted for separately as city and county. City and county have one tax collector, one treasurer, one treasury, one auditing office.

City administrative departments render many services performed by county officers in other parts of the state. The activities of local government with which the public has its day-to-day contacts are practically all in charge of city officers.

City-county consolidation is not an untried experiment. So far as it has gone, it has been a big success. Unfortunately it was never completed.

County Officers Get the Breaks. Philadelphians choose at the polls a County Treasurer (who serves as City Treasurer), a County Controller (who serves as City Controller), a Sheriff, a Coroner, a Recorder of Deeds, a Register of Wills (who is also Clerk of the Orphans' Court), a Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a District Attorney, and three County Commissioners. The

constitution provides that a twelfth county officer, the Prothonotary, shall be appointed by the Common Pleas Judges of Philadelphia.

The constitutional county officers have always been dealt with very generously by the Legislature, City Council, and the courts.

They are not subject to the merit-system provisions of the City Charter, and are free to hire and fire regardless of fitness for the work. The Charter forbids most city employes to engage in certain forms of political activity, but county jobs are continually handed out as a reward for political services. These offices, in consequence, easily degenerate to serving political factions rather than the general public.

Even the City Treasurer and City Controller are exempt from civil service because, despite their titles, they have the constitutional status of county officers.

Because numerous laws have withheld budgetary control of county offices from City Council, and there has been a carefully cultivated myth that the constitution denied Council power to refuse any appropriation demanded by a county officer, Council's budgetary control on the county side has always been weak and halfhearted. Legislation intended to give Council practically complete control of county payrolls was enacted in 1945 and 1947, but it has not yet been thoroughly tested in the courts. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1873 the courts have not smiled on legislation subjecting county affairs to city control.

The county officers are not obliged to do their buying through the city's centralized purchasing system.

The county offices are the big prizes of Philadelphia politics. But since not one of the county offices has power to decide any important question of public policy, the voters, in choosing between candidates, have nothing more important to decide than who is to enjoy the prizes. In a city the size of Philadelphia the voters can know very little about the qualifications of candidates for so many offices, and what happens has been aptly described as follows: The politicians tie the candidates in bunches, like asparagus, and the people vote them by the bunch. A voter has little choice but to pull a straight party lever and trust to luck.

Consolidation Objectives. It is sometimes said that complete consolidation is desirable for Philadelphia because city and county governments are wastefully duplicating each other's work. But duplication has never been a serious problem and is not now.

It is said also that consolidation would enable Philadelphians to discontinue some county functions that have outlived their usefulness. This is not correct either, for all the present activities of county officers would have to be continued.

What advocates of consolidation want is that all the functions of county officers be performed by city officers, and that as many as possible be performed by appointed city officers.

They want all agencies financed out of the city treasury to be subject to Council's budgetary control, to the city's centralized purchasing system, and to its merit system, including the prohibitions against political activity.

They realize that the Legislature may consider it to be the best interest of the state to grant some local agencies

the right to act independently of the Mayor and Council, but they want it established beyond any possibility of contradiction that if the Legislature does not grant such rights they do not exist. They want to end the myth that county officers can override the Mayor and Council without authority from the Legislature.

The Courts. The consolidation amendment to the constitution that won a majority of the votes cast in Philadelphia in 1937, but was defeated by the rest of the state, was attacked as an effort to destroy the independence of the courts.

Despite propaganda to the contrary, the amendment did not seek to alter the method of selecting judges or magistrates, their terms of office, or their pay. It would not have touched the jurisdiction, organization, or procedure of any court.

Still, the courts might have been affected in several ways. They employ hundreds of workers who are not on the payrolls of any city or county officer and who, though paid from the city treasury, have not been subject to close city budgetary control and are exempt from the civil service provisions of the City Charter.

The 1937 amendment would have subjected court expenditures to as strict budgetary and merit system control as the Legislature chose to impose. This would have met the claim often heard that under the constitution the Legislature cannot subject the courts to such restraint.

How to Get It? Complete city-county consolidation cannot come so long as the state constitution withholds certain powers from the Legislature.

The most important constitutional obstacle is the provision that requires 11 county officers to be chosen by popular election.

The present constitutional ban on local and special laws to regulate cities and counties has also been anything but helpful. It has caused laws to be passed for Philadelphia either as a city or as a county. Such laws are not a neat fit for a partially merged city and county, and they do not promote the closer merging that is desirable. They emphasize differences between city and county which it would be better to minimize or extinguish.

Although the objectives of consolidation may not look very complicated, drawing the necessary constitutional amendment is a task for constitutional lawyers and skilled draftsmen.

County Functions Under Consolidation. When the Legislature has the necessary powers, how would it, or a home-rule charter commission, deal with the functions of the county officers.

That can hardly be predicted, but there are many possibilities, all backed by successful experience in one part of the country or another.

The charter-makers, one may be certain, would be reminded that the Mayor of New York City appoints (after civil service tests) the Sheriff, the Register of Deeds (Recorder in Philadelphia), and the Medical Examiner, an officer in the health department who performs the functions of Coroner; that since the most important powers of County Commissioners have been exercised by Mayors and Councilmen in Philadelphia since 1854, a simple transfer of the remaining responsibilities of the County Commissioners would make it possible to dispense with these three officials entirely; that

the duties of the Register of Wills, Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions might be given to one appointed clerk, who still would not have a very arduous job; that a city with a Treasurer doesn't need a Receiver of Taxes; that Cincinnati's Treasurer is appointed by its City Manager; and that if the Federal Government can get along with an appointed Treasurer, Philadelphia certainly could do so, too.

What to do about the Controller and District Attorney would be more puzzling, since many would urge that these two officers need the kind of independence conferred by popular election. Nevertheless, the chartermakers would probably be reminded that Cincinnati does quite well with an Auditor appointed by its Mayor (the President of City Council), and that New Jersey does very well with District Attorneys appointed by its Governor; also that no Federal auditing or prosecuting officers are chosen by popular election.

Great Economy and Efficiency. How much money will consolidation save the taxpayers of Philadelphia.

This question is often asked, but in the form in which it is stated there is no answer. Nobody can predict the cost of the present government in a future year. Still less can anybody predict the cost of a government which at best could not be given legal form for several years. Attempts to say how much would be saved are necessarily pure guess work at this time.

But change the form of the question and the answer will be different. If one asks whether a given grade of service could be provided by a consolidated city-county government at lower cost than by the present form, the answer is that substantial savings would obviously be possible.

Any such simplification of organization and control as is proposed would make for more efficient use of the tax dollar. The improved efficiency could be expected in the city as well as county departments, since the county departments now tend to demoralize the whole city-county service.

Citizens backing consolidation are aware, of course, that there is no magic in any mere form of government. The best possible governmental structure will not yield efficient and low cost government automatically. It will be wasteful and inefficient if the voters are indifferent.

The point is that a poor structure, such as Philadelphia now has, will balk the voters even when they are interested, and that nothing is so likely to make them lose interest as a structure which continually fails to translate their desires into action.

Supporters of consolidation want to give the voters a form of government that can be made as efficient as they want it to be.

Chapter II

HOME RULE

Home Rule has been defined as "those powers that are vested in cities by constitutional provisions, and more especially provisions that extend to cities the authority to frame and adopt their own charters."

Seven of the ten largest American cities now have operated under home rule charters for many years. They have given the home rule principle a thorough trial, and in every case have found the experience generally satisfactory. Not one of them is on record as abandon-

ing home rule to return to the old system of city charters made and amended only by action of the State Legislature.

The facts are set forth in the table below:

| CITY | Estimated * Population 1948 | Date Home Rule Charter First Adopted | No. of Years of Operation Under Home Rule Charter |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| New York | 7,871,000 | 1938 | 10 |
| Chicago | 3,600,000 | None | .. |
| Philadelphia | 2,115,000 | None | .. |
| Detroit | 1,921,000 | 1918 | 30 |
| Los Angeles | 1,921,000 | 1889 | 59 |
| Baltimore | 1,007,000 | 1918 | 30 |
| Cleveland | 963,000 | 1913 | 35 |
| St. Louis | 906,000 | 1876 | 72 |
| Boston | 826,000 | None | .. |
| San Francisco | 786,000 | 1899 | 48 |

* Population estimates are by the magazine "Sales Management."

For those interested in averages, it may be said that these seven cities have now operated under home rule charters for an average period of forty years each. Some of these cities have framed and adopted several home rule charters.

Philadelphians will notice, of course, that only two other very large cities, Chicago and Boston, are not operating under home rule. Chicago city officials have been seeking home rule for years; in fact, the 1940 Report of the City of Chicago Law Department was entitled "The Number 1 Municipal Law Problem: Home Rule."

A letter was written to the mayors of some large American cities asking whether their experience under home rule was generally more satisfactory than their experience under the older system of legislative control. The replies received to date, from officials directly involved, all indicate that home rule has been a practical success in their community. Excerpts from a few replies follow:

Detroit: "Detroit's experience under home rule charter extremely satisfactory. Believe I reflect feeling of 75% of Detroiters that home rule is better plan." (telegram).

Cleveland: "In answer to the inquiry in reference to Home Rule, Cleveland has enjoyed home rule for many years, and I believe it to be the ideal form of city government. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court, in recent decisions, has whittled away some of the cities' home rule powers."

Baltimore: "I am glad to know that Philadelphia is considering the home rule charter and certainly our experience here indicates that it is a desirable power to have not only for the City but for the legislature of your State. It means that the City will go less frequently to the legislature for local acts which the City itself can enact."

St. Louis: "On the whole we believe that our City government has been able to function more effectively under a home rule charter than would have been possible under a legislative charter."

San Francisco: "It has been so many years since we have been under any but the home rule charter that there is no practical experience to guide us. However, in comparison with other cities who have no charter and who operate under State law only, I believe that the charter

form of government is better. It provides a flexibility that is not possible when operating under State laws only.

"I have no doubt but that the citizens of Philadelphia would much prefer the home rule charter form of government if it is given a trial. Properly drawn, to incorporate provisions for meeting the local problems which may be peculiar to Philadelphia and with proper provision for amendment thereof as conditions change, I believe you will have an instrument with which you will be much better satisfied than otherwise."

New York: "The cities of New York State are much better off since the adoption of the Home Rule amendment than prior to it."

Minneapolis: "Yes, the City of Minneapolis does operate under a home rule charter. I am convinced that the home rule charter is much more satisfactory than operating under legislative charters. I am sure that all political scientists would advocate the extension of the home rule principle to as many cities as possible. I heartily recommend it and trust that Pennsylvania will take the necessary steps to effectuate home rule charter government."

Kansas City, Missouri: "It would seem to me that a home rule charter is much to be preferred over a charter that is subject to amendment only by legislative action. It seems to me that the citizens of a particular city are far better qualified to determine the need and wisdom of charter changes than is a legislature composed of representatives from all over the State, most of whom can have little, if any, appreciation of the local needs of a given community."

Denver: "Briefly, I can say that Denver has been operating under the home rule charter for a great many years, and it has been considered to be a generally very satisfactory arrangement. The home rule charter in a very real sense is a protection to the interests of the people of Denver since our representation in the State legislature is not proportional to our population. This type of charter affords us a considerable degree of freedom of action. The problems of Denver are unique and it is entirely proper that the people of Denver have the right to make their own decisions concerning matters of local government and the legislative and executive branches of government be empowered to act without having to turn to State legislature for approval."

Seattle: "It comes as somewhat of a surprise to realize a city of the size of Philadelphia could still be operating under home rules and regulations prescribed by the legislature. Seattle has been a home rule city for a great many years, having operated under one home rule charter from 1911 until its repeal in 1946, when a new and more modern charter was adopted. The city's earliest experience with home rule goes back to the turn of the century. I do not believe there is any adequate substitute for home rule government of our city. Surely, if the people are competent to govern themselves in any sphere of government, it is at the municipal level. It would be unthinkable for this city to go back to the old type of government, dominated by the State legislature. I am sure public opinion here would not permit its consideration."

The precise meaning of home rule in any given State depends, of course, on the language of the constitution,

the State statutes, the home rule charter, and the interpretations made by the courts in these matters when specific issues arise.

The main purpose of home rule is to permit the people of a community to determine for themselves their form of city government and the powers and duties of their city officials. At the same time it is commonly recognized that the State as a whole has a vital interest in certain matters which rise above purely a local interest.

For example, the people of the State as a whole are directly interested in honest elections in cities, because the choice of the Governor and other State officials is at stake. Because of this, it is believed that when the right to frame, adopt, amend and revise a home rule charter is granted to Philadelphia by State law, it should set forth certain restrictions of which the following are most important:

(1) Registration of voters and conduct of elections; (2) public schools; (3) certain subjects of taxation reserved to the State; (4) condemnation of property; (5) filing and collection of tax claims and sale of property for delinquent taxes; (6) limitations on the incurring of debt; and (7) public health matters affecting the welfare of adjacent communities.

Home rule charters customarily are amended either by submission of an amendment by the City Council to the city's voters, or the proposal of an amendment by a petition signed by a certain number of qualified electors of the city.

The advantages of home rule charters are as follows:

1. They relieve the State Legislature of the necessity of considering a multitude of controversial local issues, giving it more time to deal with problems of statewide importance.

2. The people of a city can adopt a form of government well suited to their needs.

3. Home rule encourages citizens to take a greater interest in their government. In their hands is the power to make needed improvements.

In 1922, the Constitution of Pennsylvania was amended by popular vote. The amendment reads in part "Cities, or cities of any particular class, may be given the right and power to frame and adopt their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self-government, subject, however, to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations as may be imposed by the Legislature." To date, no law has been enacted by our General Assembly to grant home rule power to the City of Philadelphia.

In view of the fact that most large American cities operate under home rule charters, and that many years' experience under such charters has convinced the public officials in these cities that they are more satisfactory than the old legislative charter, it appears that now is the time for Philadelphia public officials and civic-minded citizens to consolidate their forces so as to obtain the right of home rule from our Legislature which meets next January.

To Sum Up: If Philadelphia now had a charter of the home rule type, the charter could be amended by a majority vote at a city election without the necessity, as at present, of going to Harrisburg or of trying to convince a great many State legislators who do not come from the area and who have many more important prob-

lems to solve than the purely local ones of the city of Philadelphia.

Chapter III

DEBT STABILIZATION*

High on any list of matters that are of great importance to the City of Philadelphia, and to its taxpayers, residents, and various business interests, is the subject of city debt.

Things That Should Be Prevented. Too much debt; too heavy a burden for interest and principal payments; excessive creation of debt in boom periods, when prices are high and labor is scarce; an exhausted general borrowing power in periods of business recession or depression, when prices are low and labor is plentiful—these are some of the things that should be guarded against, that should, if reasonably possible, be prevented from happening.

They Were Not Prevented. Unfortunately, all of these things have happened to Philadelphia. They have all happened in recent years, and taxpayers, residents, and business have paid, and will continue to pay, heavily for the lack of caution, wisdom, and foresight that brought them about.

An Orgy of Borrowing. In the 13 years 1920-1932 the city borrowed the huge sum of \$428,830,500 through the issuance of bonds for new expenditures, a yearly average of \$32,987,000. More than half of this was borrowed in the 4 years 1925-1928 alone, at an annual rate of \$54,633,500.

No General Borrowing Capacity From 1932 to 1944. During that 13-year period of 1920-1932 the city went so heavily in debt, and authorized the issuance of such a large amount of bonds, that it found itself overboard on its general borrowing capacity in 1932. The city's general debt (meaning net debt for purposes other than self-supporting projects, like the water-works and the Frankford Elevated Railway) was so large that the city continued to be overboard until March, 1944. For 12 years the city was without power to authorize the issuance of bonds for general (non-self-supporting) public improvements. The most that it was able to do for such improvements was to issue \$29,950,000 of bonds that had been authorized for specific purposes before 1930. (The city was able to do this much only because the courts have ruled that bonds once legally authorized may be issued even after the general borrowing capacity has been wiped out.) Besides these previously authorized bonds, the only bonds issued for public improvements were a \$7,000,000 block of the \$18,000,000 authorized in 1940 for the city's self-supporting water-supply system. Altogether, only \$36,950,000 of bonds were issued by the city for public improvements in the 13 years 1933-1945—a yearly average of \$2,842,000, just slightly over one-twelfth of the yearly average of the preceding 13 years.

Some of the Bad Effects. As a result of the excessive incurrence of debt in the boom years preceding the early 1930's the city was unable to undertake more than a tiny amount of public improvements during the 13 years 1933-1945. Accordingly, it was not able to take advantage of

the low prices and the plentiful supply of labor available during most of that 13-year period; it was not in position to help more than a trifle to reduce the heavy unemployment or to soften the long depression that occurred in those years; nor was it able to secure its rightful share of federal grants for various public improvements, because it could not provide the money needed to met the city's required share of their cost.

Combination of Two Basic Faults Responsible. Now, this piling up of debt in times of prosperity, and having little or no borrowing power for use in times of recession, is the result of two things.

First, there is a strong tendency, and a rather consistent practice, for the city to borrow close to the legal limit when any borrowing capacity is available.

Second, the base upon which the general debt limit is calculated (the assessed valuation of taxable property, both realty and personalty) fluctuates widely, giving large, highly irregular increases in the city's general debt limit, or borrowing capacity, in boom periods, and reducing that debt limit by large, highly irregular amounts in periods of declining business and prices. Consequently, the city enters a recessionary period with little, if any, free general borrowing capacity, and decreases in the general debt limit resulting from declines in the debt limit base put the city deeper and deeper in the hole—more and more overboard on its borrowing capacity.

Change Needed in Debt Limit Base. How best to correct this bad situation is not simple. Yet correction is sorely needed. Some change in the debt limit base clearly is called for—some change that will greatly reduce the size of the annual increases and decreases in the general debt limit, that will flatten out the yearly fluctuations in that limit and thus make it more stable.

Beneficial Results of Proposals for Stabilizing City's General Debt Limit. Although none of the proposals for stabilizing the city's general debt limit that have merited serious consideration could insure that the city would have some general borrowing power every year, in depressions as well as in prosperous periods, all of them would tend to keep the debt limit down in periods of prosperity and hold it up in periods of recession. All of them would give the city a much more stable debt limit than it has had, or could have, under the present constitutional provisions; all would provide a much smaller spread between the maximum and minimum limits. Had any of them been in effect from 1920 on, the city would not have been able to create anywhere near as much debt in the 1920's as it did, and in the years following 1932 it would have been able to borrow much more money for public improvements than it was permitted to do.

The Present Debt Limit. Philadelphia's debt-incuring powers are governed by section 8 of Article 9 of the State constitution. That section, as last amended in November, 1920, and as interpreted by the courts, empowers Philadelphia to incur debt, as defined below, up to 10 per cent of the last assessed valuation of taxable property, both real estate and personal property.

This limit of 10 per cent (which is variously called the total debt limit, the total general debt limit, the electoral debt limit, the electoral general debt limit, or simply the debt limit or the general debt limit—also the total bor-

* Since this booklet has been compiled the Chamber of Commerce has certain reasons for feeling that this chapter on debt stabilization is not in accord with its present thinking on the subject and, thus, is not in a position to endorse this particular recommendation at this time.

rowing capacity, the total general borrowing capacity, the electoral borrowing capacity, the electoral general borrowing capacity, or simply the borrowing capacity or the general borrowing capacity) is a general debt limit, applicable to non-self-supporting debt. Self-supporting debt is not limited. The debt limit applies to the net amount of non-self-supporting debt—that is, to the gross amount of non-self-supporting debt outstanding, plus the gross amount of non-self-supporting debt authorized but not yet incurred, less any sinking-fund assets applicable to such gross amounts, and less any other funds available within the year for or toward the payment of such gross amounts.

Self-supporting debt (meaning debt outstanding, also debt authorized but not yet incurred, for completely self-supporting projects) is deductible from, or not included in, the debt chargeable against the city's debt limit. A completely self-supporting project is one that produces net revenue, over and above all expenses of operation, maintenance, etc., other than depreciation, equal to, or in excess of, the annual debt charges for principal and interest on the debt for such project (including, though sometimes with the help of estimated new or additional net revenues, the estimated debt charges on debt authorized but not yet incurred). The city's water-supply system, the Frankford Elevated Railway, and the city's sewerage and sewerage treatment system are completely self-supporting projects, so none of the debt for them, whether outstanding or merely authorized, is chargeable against the city's debt limit.

Fluctuations in the Debt Limit. Since the debt limit is a percentage of the last assessed valuation of taxable property, that limit moves up and down in direct proportion to the annual changes in the assessed valuation. In 1920, the valuation was \$2,635,097,960.80 and, the debt limit was \$263,509,796.08. In 10 years the valuation and the debt limit rose to their all-time high amounts of 1930, when the valuation was \$4,787,602,031.42 and the debt limit was \$478,760,203.14. Thus, from 1920 to 1930 the debt limit increased by \$215,260,407.06, or 81.69 per cent. From the record high amounts of 1930, the valuation declined to \$3,065,860,311.86 in 1945, and the debt limit of \$306,586,031.18. The decrease in the debt limit from the peak figure of 1930 to the subsequent low figure of 1945 was \$172,174,171.96, or 35.96 per cent. Some of the larger annual increases and decreases in the general debt limit since 1920 were the following:

| | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|--------------|--------|
| 1921 | ..... | increase | \$20,962,000 | 7.95% |
| 1924 | ..... | increase | \$37,736,000 | 12.40% |
| 1925 | ..... | increase | \$20,788,000 | 6.08% |
| 1926 | ..... | increase | \$33,834,000 | 9.32% |
| 1927 | ..... | increase | \$23,446,000 | 5.91% |
| 1928 | ..... | increase | \$25,630,000 | 6.10% |
| 1929 | ..... | increase | \$20,970,000 | 4.71% |
| 1932 | ..... | decrease | \$27,266,000 | 5.72% |
| 1933 | ..... | decrease | \$33,381,000 | 7.42% |
| 1934 | ..... | decrease | \$25,374,000 | 6.10% |
| 1935 | ..... | decrease | \$18,524,000 | 4.74% |
| 1938 | ..... | decrease | \$16,863,000 | 4.65% |
| 1947 | ..... | increase | \$23,728,000 | 7.48% |

Means of Stabilizing the General Debt Limit. There are several ways in which the city's general debt limit could be made more stable. One way would be to base the debt

limit on an average of the annual assessed valuations over a long period of years, for example, 10 years. Obviously, such a debt limit would fluctuate much less than one that moves up and down in direct proportion to the annual changes in the assessed valuations.

A further improvement would be to eliminate from the debt limit base the assessed valuation of taxable personal property, since that valuation fluctuates much more sharply than the valuation of taxable real estate does, and to make the limit a percentage of the average annual assessed valuation of taxable real estate over a period of, say, 10 years. To compensate for the elimination of personal property, a high percentage would be used for calculating the debt limit than would be used where both real estate and personal property valuations form the base.

A still greater degree of stabilization could be achieved if, in addition to basing the general debt limit solely on an average valuation of taxable real estate over a long period, a simple change were made in the provision for excluding revenue-producing debt from the percentage debt limit. Under the present constitutional provisions, debt for a project that is fully self-supporting is not chargeable against the general debt limit, but if a project ceases to be self-supporting, by even a small amount, the whole of that project's debt immediately becomes a charge against the debt limit. Thus, a small decrease in net revenue might cause a large amount of previously self-supporting debt to become chargeable against the general debt limit, and perhaps not only wipe out any existing borrowing capacity, but also put the city considerably overboard on its borrowing capacity.

Sudden fluctuations of this nature, or increased charges (for example, for water) to keep the debt self-supporting, could be avoided by making all revenue-producing debt deductible from the debt chargeable against the debt limit to the extent that it is self-supporting.

Chapter IV

CONSOLIDATION OF REGISTRATION COMMISSION AND COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

In Philadelphia our overlapping election machinery results in the highest annual cost per registered voter of any major city in the United States. We have two separate agencies to do the work that should be handled by one. The registration of voters in Philadelphia is considered a separate and distinct function beyond the jurisdiction of the County Board of Elections. This can be compared to having two conductors on every street car; one to receive the fare and pass out transfers and the other one to ring up the fare.

To register voters in Philadelphia, there is a Registration Commission of 5 members, a special counsel and a permanent staff of 141 employees. The Commission spends approximately \$486,000 annually, including a \$382,000 payroll.

To conduct elections we have a three-man board, a special counsel and a permanent staff of 80 employees with a payroll of more than a quarter million dollars. In every other large city in the country, the registration of voters and the conduct of elections are considered related functions and are handled within one department under the jurisdiction of a small commission.

New York City, for example, has approximately three and a half million voters. The Board of Elections handles the registration of voters, the conduct of elections and all other related duties with a staff of 73 permanent employees under the administration of a four-man commission. The total cost is \$362,360.

In Philadelphia we support a three-man board, a five-man commission and 232 employees to provide the same services for approximately one million electors at an annual payroll cost of over \$632,000. These figures, it should be pointed out, do not include the extra help that is used in both New York and Philadelphia during seasonal peak periods.

Since the work of registering voters and conducting elections in Philadelphia is seasonable and largely confined to short periods of time within the year, the consolidation of these duties under one administrative body would effect real economies through the year-round employment of a permanent staff of the now existing two boards.

For example, during the election season the County Board of Elections is largely concerned with the distribution and filing of nomination papers, watchers' certificates, etc., the delivery of election equipment to be used at the polling places on Election Day and the recount of the vote immediately after the election.

In the long period of time that lapses between elections there is little work to be done by this large permanent staff of 80 men.

Between the election periods the Registration Commission registers electors, corrects and prepares voting lists for the next election. It is apparent, therefore, that if these two large permanent staffs of employees were consolidated under one administrative body fewer would be needed and they could be kept busy throughout the year.

In addition to economies, better administration and enforcement of election and registration laws should result. Consolidation of these overlapping departments in our election system relates only to the City of Philadelphia and is an important part of the legislative program for 1940.

The Legislature can help solve this problem by consolidating these duties under a three-man Board of Elections or a Commission of Elections.

The End

This Booklet Prepared by
Bureau of Municipal Research
Chambers of Commerce of Philadelphia
Citizens' Council on City Planning
Committee of Seventy
Philadelphia Committee
of
Pennsylvania Economy League

OFFICE OF THOMAS EVANS
Washington Avenue and 21st Street
Philadelphia 46, Pa.

December 3, 1948

Senator Weldon B. Heyburn
Concordville
Delaware County, Pa.

Dear Senator Heyburn:

I note the proposed hearing by the Joint State Government Commission on remedial legislation for Philadelphia to be held on December 15th. As I shall be away on that date, I take the liberty of writing to you and sending a copy of this letter to the other members of the Commission and to enclose a copy of my book "Demand for Action" which proposes a schedule of essential legislation for the good of Philadelphia and includes actual drafts of the bills recommended. I might add that no other such drafts have been prepared, so far as I know, and that these drafts have been made as a result of ten years study and preparation, and are based initially on the work of the Philadelphia Charter Commission, of which I was Chairman, created by Act of the Legislature in 1937. The legalities have been approved by eminent counsel.

Permit me to make the following pertinent observations:

(1) That the Civil Service suggestions, I believe, are approved emphatically by the great majority of the people of the City of Philadelphia but that they are unalterably opposed, wrongfully, in my opinion, by both political organizations who obviously continue to desire patronage to support the organization in power regardless of the effect on the efficiency of public administration. It has been amply demonstrated that large responsibility for the inexcusable maladministration of the City and County governments rests on the unbridled use of public office to sustain the political organizations, without any compensatory reward to the public welfare.

(2) The same observations apply to the retention of the Registration Commission.

(3) There is no argument against City-County Consolidation. Opposition rests, in my opinion, entirely on this same patronage curse.

(4) The maladjusted government of the City and its misadministration can, in my opinion, be corrected by the reconstruction of the government proposed in this suggested program, including as one of the chief legs of the structure a new Home Rule Charter. As the Home Rule provisions of the proposed Charter constitute in themselves an enabling act under the home rule amendment of the constitution, the boon to the people of Philadelphia of a charter granted by the legislature and to be submitted to a referendum vote in the general election in November, 1949, should be the objective sought by the forces striving for good government.

As these matters are intricate in detail I have thought it might be of use to your Commission to have these studies and this point of view. I expect to send a copy of this book to every member of the legislature which will give an opportunity in the leisure before the legislature meets for the members to acquaint themselves more intimately with these problems.

Trusting that you will give consideration to these thoughts, please believe me,

Very sincerely,

THOMAS EVANS
(signed) Thomas Evans

December 10, 1948.

Mr. Thomas Evans,
Washington Avenue and 21st Street,
Philadelphia 46,
Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I appreciate your sending me a copy of your book "Demand for Action" which I am reading with a great deal of interest. I regret that due to your absence from town it will not be possible for you to attend the hearing on the 15th.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

WBH:R

WELDON B. HEYBURN.

DEMAND FOR ACTION

by Thomas Evans

SEPTEMBER, 1948

DEMAND FOR ACTION FOR A NEW PHILADELPHIA GOVERNMENT

Introduction

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just . . .
The Star-Spangled Banner

Not that we love our present Philadelphia of "unmatched charm among the great cities of the nation" less, but that we would love it more with a reconstructed Home Rule government, and honest and efficient municipal administration. We have suffered from an abortive, wasteful, and unnecessary dual City-County government for more than three quarters of a century; we have squandered many hundreds of millions of dollars through the incompetence and dishonesty of many patronage-laden administrations and are at present in the vortex of a flood of disgraceful revelations of wholesale corruption, defalcations, mismanagement, and neglect of duty of a large number of public officials and employees of the City-County governments. It is scarcely believable that the people of our City can have tolerated and repeatedly elected high officials whose acknowledged conception of responsibility of public office as a public trust is limited to the avoidance of the actual commission of punishable crime. Not only is the efficiency and competence of the administration of our local government at a very low ebb, but a decent moral conception of duty owed to the public is sadly lacking.

This bad housekeeping is due in large measure to the badly worn and outmoded governmental machinery used. Loose and sloppy administration is one of the inevitable accompaniments of an archaic dual government and an overpatched Charter. "A new broom sweeps clean" is an axiom. But the broom must be a good one and the wielder must be reliable, trustworthy, and industrious.

FOR PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE GOOD GOVERNMENT THERE MUST BE A RECONSTRUCTED GOVERNMENT. The shocking revelations of the day call for the punishment of the guilty without doubt. But invoking the penalty of the law upon a few who have been guilty of crimes, and showing up the incompetency, incapacity, and failure in performance of duty on the part of many officials and employees of the dual government, are not enough. These wrongdoers, these people who have been neglected or misled and so failed in duty, have cast refection upon many thousands who would be faithful and conscientious public servants under a reconstructed and modernized government. These innocent but badly led civil servants should not suffer more from the misdeeds of the others, if they are willing to change bad ways and methods, which have been part of a bad system, to good ways and methods, which will follow the installation and administration of a good new system. Those parts and things in the present system of government which are good should not be and have not been changed in these suggested laws. Under a revised system the standard of administrative performance would perforce be tighter and more efficient. The holes and breaks in the present system would be closed so far as can be fore-

seen to prevent, as far as possible, maladministration under the new and improved framework of government.

To these ends and with these objectives the program suggested in this volume is submitted for the study, scrutiny, alteration, revision, and, it is to be hoped, adoption in such final form as may be agreed upon by the proponents of a new structure of government, for submission to the Legislature for enactment at the first session of 1949.

The preparation of this program with definitive drafts has been undertaken as a gratuitous task, partly because no one else has volunteered to do so but mainly because of a firm conviction on the part of the preparer and his friends and associates that it is essential to have actual suggested drafts of the four Acts included in the program which can be submitted to the consideration of representatives of the public at large, so that out of such material a large committee truly representative of the people of Philadelphia can present recommendations to the Legislature. Certainly fundamental laws of this import should spring from the mass of private citizens without self-interests to serve rather than directly or indirectly from holders of either public or party office.

For these reasons the undersigned has had the temerity to submit this report not only to the Philadelphia Committee on Public Affairs, of whose Committee for Philadelphia Governmental Reconstruction he is the Chairman, but also to the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member, and to other organizations, notably the Committee of Seventy, the Pennsylvania Economy League and the Bureau of Municipal Research, to the support of which organizations he has been a modest contributor, and to the public at large.

Much of the groundwork for this report was taken from the work done by the Philadelphia Charter Commission of 1937-40, of which the undersigned was Chairman. However, the pattern has been greatly changed to meet altered conditions and to allow for the lapse of time. The march of the years and the lessons taken from present revelations have induced such changes to make the program proposed as modern and up to date as possible.

Philadelphia
August 1948

Thomas Evans

CHAPTER I

Objective—Good Government for Philadelphia!

In our type of Municipal Government, policy is determined by the City Council on advice and approval of the Chief Executive, the Mayor, Administration is the task of the Mayor and the Departments and Agencies of the Government.

Administration is only as effective as the administrators are capable and efficient. A loyal, trained, devoted, and efficient personnel is the key to good administration.

For good government we must have an adequate and well-constructed framework of law, a capable legislature and executive and an efficient personnel under Civil Service. Unity of these elements produces truly government for the people by the people. It is said that good government rests on two pillars, consent of the governed and efficient management. Again good government has been epitomized in Sun Yat-sen's summarization of the Declaration of Independence:

The People shall own;
The People shall control;
The People shall enjoy.

For Philadelphia, therefore, to redeem the City from the chaotic mismanagement under which it now flounders so tragically, a new and modernized governmental structure is the first essential. To remedy wasteful, inefficient, and patronage-infested dual government of the City and County identical area an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania merging the Philadelphia County government into the City government is required. This measure is termed City-County Consolidation. This merger, so long needed but vainly sought, requires the authority of two Legislatures before submission of the Amendment to a vote of the people of the State. It is possible, if the proposal be approved by the Legislature meeting in January 1949 and by the succeeding Legislature Meeting in January 1951, to submit the proposed Amendment to the electorate of the State at the first general election in 1951. If approved at the polls by a majority of those voting on the question, Consolidation would be an accomplished fact at long last after a useless and regrettable delay since 1874. During these seventy-four years the taxpayers of Philadelphia will have wasted on senseless duplication of government no less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

At the same time that City-County Consolidation begins to grind through the legislative mill, the Legislature of 1949 should grant to the City a new Charter, modernizing and streamlining the now outworn Charter, and providing for the inclusion of the County functions automatically in the appropriate City Administrative Departments when the City-County merger becomes effective. Under the Home Rule Amendment to the Constitution, such a new Charter grant by the Legislature would become effective when approved by the voters of the City at the first General Election in 1949 or at a Special Election called for the particular purpose.

Just as essential to the creation of an adequate and sufficient reconstruction of the government of Philadelphia would be the passage by the Legislature of 1949 of Civil Service extension to the County offices and abolition of the useless and patronage-burdened Registration Commission, with a transfer of its desirable functions to the County Commissioners. These four measures would, when Consolidation finally completed the program, give to Philadelphia a reconstructed government of the latest model and of the last word in efficiency, judged by the best standards of Municipal Government in the United States.

Despite all banal generalities to the effect that government is no better than the men who administer it, obviously the framework of the government is a most vital first requisite to good administration. The best of personnel is fatally handicapped by having a loose-jointed and wobbly vehicle to administer, but even with feeble administration an excellent governmental structure greatly guards the public interest. Following the adoption of a splendid new structure of government itself, Philadelphia can and, after its near breakdown of government in recent years and the open scandals revealed in the last few months, no doubt will repudiate its present ne'er-do-wells and send to the posts in the new government men of high character and tested capacity. With

the new machinery in good, competent, and reliable hands, Philadelphia may then look forward to an Era of Progress and Good Will such as it has never experienced in its history.

The stake at issue is the welfare of the people. The enemy is sloth, corruption, incompetence, and a monstrous political patronage at the expense of the public at large. A free expression of public opinion will indubitably compel prompt and favorable enactment of this legislative program of four essentials. The General Assembly can do no less than thus serve the people of the State's largest City. The traditions and history of our City loom large in the eyes of the world as representative of the birth and development of our great Republic. We must no longer be denied our right to enjoy the benefits of good local government. We must insist that our Legislature without further delay grant us these remedies for the manifold abuses which we have so long suffered and to which we are still subjected.

The good people of Philadelphia must be articulate and adamant in demanding such action from the Legislature and Governor. Ten years ago we begged the Legislature for this relief, but were denied. The answer to our plea was "Let well enough alone." It is glaringly apparent now that the corruption, inefficiency, incompetency, and betrayal of the public trust charged by the proponents of those remedial steps were only too true. The half had not been told.

Again let our plea to our elected lawmakers be in the words of the Apostle, "Or what man is there of you whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?"

The aims of these proposed measures are: to restore good and efficient government to Philadelphia; to correct current abuses and make a recurrence as difficult as possible; to revive the expiring merit system, not only to furnish a trained and capable personnel, but also to eliminate political favoritism and patronage; to simplify and straighten out along functional lines a topsy-turvy fungus-like departmental growth and confusion; to eliminate duplication and effect wholesome economies; and finally to bestow Home Rule and self-determination of local government on the community where national representative government had its birth; those are the chief objectives of this program.

True economy in the cost of government flows from the use of adequate governmental machinery by a capable local legislature—City Council—and by a competent manager—the Mayor—and, under the Mayor, by administrators equal to the task of reaching the highest standard of performance.

CHAPTER II

Legislative Program—1949

Legislation needed to reconstruct the government of Philadelphia, as has been suggested, is comprehended in four proposed Acts:

I. AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA MERGING THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF PHILADELPHIA INTO THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

II. GRANT BY THE LEGISLATURE OF A NEW CHARTER SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA AT A REFERENDUM ELECTION

III. A STOPGAP ACT TO SUBJECT THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA TO CIVIL SERVICE UNTIL CONSOLIDATION IS EFFECTED, AND THE CIVIL SERVICE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CHARTER TAKE HOLD OVER THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT.

IV. REPEAL OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION ACT AND TRANSFER OF ITS FUNCTIONS TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WHO WILL, UPON CONSOLIDATION BEING EFFECTED, BECOME CITY COMMISSIONERS.

These four measures are essential to the procurement of good government for Philadelphia. To omit either of the first two would be to defeat utterly the effort to replace the present outgrown and inadequate dual government with a modernized Home Rule unified structure of government for both City and County. To omit the imposition of Civil Service on County offices would be to invite a continuance of the misgovernment and abuses in administration which permeate both City and County governments at present. The disclosures of the past few months afford ample and convincing proof of such an assertion. Lastly the fourth suggested Act, which would dispense with a useless and expensive agency, the Registration Commission, would place the elections machinery where it properly belongs, in the hands of the County Commissioners. The present Commission is a glaring example of an unnecessary multiplication of agencies to perform one general function of government. It is in the nature of a supernumerary on the Ship of State and wastes a very substantial amount of tax money.

CHAPTER III

Arguments for the Program

In an examination of this suggested program two major questions present themselves. First—Does Philadelphia need this reconstructed government? and—second—If so, who should frame the reconstruction? Debate on the merits of these important points should be outspoken, fearless, and free of political partisanship.

As to the need for this remedial legislation, it would seem that the evidence is irrefutable in favor of the program. The record tells a sad story of incompetency, indolence, corruption, and the insolence of power on the part of the political organization which has ruled Philadelphia for several generations uninterruptedly. The record speaks with evidence of almost equal guilt on the part of the public conscience which has complacently shut its eyes and ears to this misgovernment and voted for a continuance of the same regime of control time after time, giving no later than last November what has been described by the present Mayor as a vote of confidence and a mandate of approval to the present administration, which is now struggling with half a dozen probes, each revealing almost daily new depths of dishonesty, carelessness, incompetence, and betrayals of the public trust. Let us hope that the public conscience can be purged of being a guilty accessory both before and after the crime by insistence that a system that permitted such lax administration be completely modernized and remodeled to prevent so far as possible a recurrence of these events and that the remodeling be done by persons not connected directly or indirectly with the maladministrators.

At the risk of over-reiteration our citizens should be reminded again of the findings of the Gates Commission

in 1938, of the Philadelphia Charter Commission (1937-40), of the Economy League (Wolfe Report, 1945), of the Committee of Seventy on many occasions, and of publications such as "What Price Boss Rule?" (1945), "Our Fair City," etc., all of which attempted to rouse Philadelphia from its Rip Van Winkle sleep of decay and warn it of the virtual orgy of misgovernment going on under its very eyes. Verily, there are none so blind as those who will not see! But at long last the screen has been pushed aside sufficiently by the Committee of 15, by the Grand Jury, by the newspapers and others to reveal the cesspool of corruption, mismanagement, incompetence, and maladministration that exists in many of the City and County Departments. It is an amazing story of betrayal of public trust and has shocked and outraged the public. Still it is nothing new and has been going on a long time. Only those who run would not read?

The moral of this sordid story is that a loose system of dual City and County government, which permitted this state of affairs to exist, should be reconstructed at the first opportunity, and that first opportunity is at the session of the new Legislature in January 1949.

Nothing short of the program of the Four Major Acts described above can give us adequate relief. Following on this reconstruction of government so effected—it is the responsibility of the people to elect good, honest, competent, reliable, and capable officials to administer such a model new Municipal Government. Would that a great warning could be emblazoned at the Masthead of our Municipal Ship of State, constantly before the eyes of every citizen—"Constant Vigilance by the Citizens Is the Price of Good Government in Our Town of Philadelphia. Be Vigilant, Vote and Vote Intelligently."

Every effort will be made this Fall of 1948 to lull our public conscience into a coma of indifference about our City and County misgovernment. It will be argued that the Republican ranks must be closed, and that our Municipal house can be cleaned in the next year or two. There will be the fatal cry of Manana—Tomorrow! The cry that makes cowards of those who yield to its seductiveness! There will be many who will counsel delay and caution. Rome was not built in a day, they will say. Let us remember that Rome fell in a night to the Barbarians because it tolerated corruptions of its government. Others will advise a moderate program of revision of the present Charter and say that Consolidation and other changes will come later. Still others will excuse the administration, say that the present officials have been taught their lesson, and all will go well in the future. There will be a thousand and one impediments and objections and excuses and pleas for another chance, all seeking to delay and finally to defeat any real betterment in our structure of government and its administration. Most of this policy of Delay and Linger, Divided and Defeat, will have at the bottom one idea—the protection and preservation of political patronage and the same sort of maladministration we now suffer. It looked as though we would have government reconstruction in the Charter fight in 1939; the Gallup poll recorded more than 75 per cent of the people in favor, yet the cause was lost totally. Those who defeated it were those who have controlled and enjoyed political patronage during the intervening ten years, and who are responsible for the misdeeds and incompetency now being daily unfolded.

The public has been shocked particularly by the thefts and defalcations of public funds recently revealed, but there is no realization evident of the relative unimportance of these losses of many hundreds of thousands as compared with the huge and almost inestimable losses of tax moneys due to contracts awarded without fair competitive bidding, to payrolls padded with pay for drones, political henchmen, and nepotism, to skimmed performance of contracts for public works, and to many like frauds, of which there is the strongest moral probability although legal proof is exceedingly hard to produce. The pilfering of the people's pocketbooks is a moral certainty but has been covered up by experts. There is good reason to believe that even a power probe of the Seabury type could unearth only a fraction of the waste of the public's money by the politicians in the last twenty-five years. It has been estimated to exceed two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

These stupendous losses are due to "those things which have been done which should not have been done" but do not take into account almost equal losses because of "things which have not been done which should have been done." The nature of these latter losses resides in such categories as taxes, fees, and rents which through incompetence or negligence or favoritism or crooked dealing have not been collected or have been rebated or compromised or defaulted, or if collected have been stolen. Huge losses in revenue have resulted from inequitable assessments and from plain neglect, indolence, and inefficiency of the agencies charged with such collection duties.

It would, of course, be greatly to the public interest to recover as much as possible of such losses, but the lapse of time, lack of evidence, and losses resulting from inefficiency and neglect of duty prevent substantial recoveries, unfortunately. Very much more important is the obligation and responsibility of the Legislature to grant this program of remedial legislation to prevent the recurrence of all of these losses. Much can be done by revamping the City's governmental system. Still more can be accomplished by setting up a governmental form which will bring about a vastly more efficient Civil Service personnel and encourage the election of better equipped men for the elective posts in the new government.

Let no one doubt that without the reconstructed government the ills and abuses of which we are now partly aware would soon take over again. The only way to regain good government is to sweep away the old system with its failures and shortcomings and put into its place the new remodeled government embodied in this program. The Legislature of 1949 cannot again postpone or deny this boon to the people of Philadelphia; they cannot permit such a tragic betrayal of Pennsylvania's largest and the nation's most historic City by failure to respond in full measure to this cry for justice and help in our great City's hour of need. The opportunity to express its will at the referendum vote on this program at the first General Election after the Legislature passes the suggested Acts will certainly give overwhelmingly unmistakable proof of approval of the Acts.

The most casual reader of the Philadelphia newspapers can have not even a shred of doubt that City-County Consolidation, a new Charter, simplification of administration, and Civil Service rehabilitation are absolute necessities

to the institution of good government in Philadelphia. No person not interested in the perpetuation of political patronage in the government of Philadelphia can put up any defense of the present setup, can offer one sound argument for its continuance.

Now comes the time to answer the second query posed in this chapter—Who should prepare the terms of the remedial legislation suggested? Should the authors be those who have a selfish interest in ripping the heart and life out of the program, and in perpetuating the substance of the present system? No intelligent and honest person could take that position. Just as the Federal Constitution framers and those who have written the Constitutions of the States have been men selected primarily because of their unselfish and disinterested devotion to the cause of good government, so should the private citizens of Philadelphia who have no official positions or connections with the City-County governments or the political party organizations or with the State or National governments or State or National political party organizations consult together and agree on such a legislative program. Having so formulated recommendations to the Governor and Legislature, these citizens and citizens' good-government organizations should organize and press their cause upon the candidates for the new Legislature, and then upon the Governor and Legislature when it convenes in January 1949.

This is the cause of the private citizen and of the taxpayer and also may most properly be espoused by the public officeholder, but the framing of the Acts to be recommended to the Legislature should be done by citizens who are above suspicion of selfish or partisan interest. That's what was done by the Fathers in Philadelphia in 1787, and in Philadelphia in the Charter movement of 1919, and what should be done and can be done in Philadelphia in 1948. In 1939 the petitions of 125,000 citizens in favor of a grant of the new Charter, subject to referendum approval at a General Election in the City, were laid before the Legislature. This Fall there may well be double or triple such petitioners and then not represent more than a fraction of those who favor these reforms. There will be without shadow of doubt outpouring of support from every quarter for a program properly embodying the hopes and aspirations of our citizenry for good government.

This program is put forward as a suggestion flowing from civic interest, study, and careful preparation, as a recommendation to the citizenship at large, with a view to its adoption in substance by a great movement of public for submission in turn to the Legislature as a governmental reconstruction which the people of Philadelphia ask for from the Legislature and the Governor, and, in the case of the City-County Amendment, from the people of Pennsylvania.

The Home Rule provisions written into the new Charter make it possible, within constructed limitations and reservations made by the Legislature, for Philadelphians to vote on revisions of the Charter that may be proposed. Consequently, while this proposed draft may not meet the approval of all, those who have different ideas about certain provisions may propose changes which may be adopted by the electorate if the proponents of such revisions can present arguments which gain public approval. It is reasonable to unite in support of

a definitive program on which the great majority of citizens can agree in principle, even though in some details opinions may differ. In other words, let us sink possible differences over some minor details in unity in general principle over the program as a whole. Hence such great controversial issues as Proportional Representation and the vesting of executive power in a City Manager have been omitted and left to the debates and determinations of future years.

The Charter makers of 1919 did a great job of reconstructing the then City government, which needed revision and modernization. Nearly thirty years have passed, and conditions have changed so as to demand again a remaking of the local Constitution. It was the misfortune of the Charter makers in 1919 that City-County Consolidation could not be effected. It is the good fortune of 1948 that the opportunity is here to bring about Consolidation and to merge this ridiculously cumbersome, inordinately wasteful and innately inefficient dual government into one well-integrated system. Our opportunity is great; the public conscience is aroused, the necessity for firm action is realized; there is a general agreement in principle as to the kind of government we want; let us add a determination that we are going to have the good governmental system we are entitled to, and let us present with united front an undeniable petition to the Legislature which that body can and will recognize as our birthright and proper heritage and freely and willingly bestow upon us.

It is unnecessary at this point to discuss at further length the third and fourth proposals. Drafts of these four Acts have been carefully prepared and approved by eminent counsel as legally formed and constitutional. These drafts are appended, and except for repealers are ready for introduction into the House and Senate. God speed them in the interest of the public!

The first, second, and third proposals are indispensable, as has been urged. Full treatment by way of information and discussion respecting them demands that each be given full review.

CHAPTER IV

THE FIGHT FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT MUST BE NON-PARTISAN!

Where there is no vision, the people perish.
—Proverbs XXIX

There are certain basic and fundamental principles underlying the Constitution of the United States. These principles are recognized as non-partisan. In present-day two party politics, there is little claim by men the most prejudiced that the Federal Constitution in whole or part is Republican or Democratic. Thanks to these fundamentals, the Constitution is regarded as the bulwark of our liberties, the guardian of our way of life. In just the same way the Charter of our City should be non-partisan. The policy of the administration in power under the Charter is one that may be a bone of contention between the parties. Under the draft of the Charter suggested, it is indeed contemplated that the elective offices shall be filled by a choice of the electors from the nominees of the political parties. Of course should the people decide under Home Rule provisions to change the method of choosing

certain officers, and if such change, where required should be approved by the Legislature, such office or offices might be filled otherwise than by party nomination; but as arranged in the appended draft the Charter, while in itself non-partisan, does provide that the administrators shall be those nominees of the political parties who shall be elected.

Philadelphia has unfortunately been the victim of party antagonisms and intra-party warfare in every approach to City-County Consolidation and to the other features of the program advocated for these many weary years of deteriorating governmental administration. Surely in this year 1948 it must be plain to every voter that party politics should not interfere in this desperately wanted relief. However, to make the point—and it is a vitally important one—crystal clear, the liberty is taken of quoting pertinent paragraphs from Chapter 5 of "What Price Boss Rule?"—

The record of municipal government in America is the poorest chapter in our political history. Scandals and corruption mar the stories of the growth and development of most of our large cities. New York had its shameful Tweed and Tammany domination for many decades. San Francisco, Kansas City, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other large cities for long periods were subject to the rule of corrupt and disdainful political bosses. Bryce, in his famous "The American Commonwealth," scores as our greatest failure our municipal governments, ruled by vicious and predatory political gangs. These local machines have always adopted the label of one or the other of the two great political parties. Sometimes the gang in power is under the Republican label; more often it has called itself Democratic.

New York threw off the Tammany yoke, elected La Guardia, and adopted a new Charter with a Council elected by the Proportional Representation method of voting during the middle 'thirties, and has made gigantic strides in its service to its people in the last ten years. The cleanliness of that city, its fine housekeeping, its splendid city services, its progressive spirit and attractiveness, its good management, and the interest and pride of its citizens in the great metropolis speak volumes in comparison to Philadelphia, with its dilapidated services, unpalatable water, unkempt streets and its spirit of progress almost broken in its apparently hopeless battle against its tyrannical machine, in whose deadly grip it has squirmed for nearly three-quarters of a century. Who will say that having an anti-Tammany Mayor in New York hurt the National Democratic Party from 1932 to 1944? Who can say truthfully that the Machine control in Philadelphia helped the Republican Party nationally in 1936, 1940, and 1944?

Cincinnati turned out the so-called "Republican" gang over 15 years ago, but Cincinnati has remained faithful to the Republican Party. Other cities have fought their way out of gang control through a realization that Party principles are not at stake in the administration of City affairs. A city is a business in a large sense, and its administration should be selected for its competence and capacity to run the city as a business of services to the inhabitants. In other words, the principles of National political Parties have little or no bearing on city government as such. But the strength of the Machine in Phila-

delphia is based on a false appeal to Party loyalty which really has no legitimate place in the picture. It has been able to so entrench itself through its long hold on practically all of the public payroll that however the City voted for State or National offices whenever the City administration has been up, party loyalties and the power of patronage have been invoked successfully to sustain the Machine in its overlong tenure of undisputed power.

City elections go through a vicious circle in operation. The taxpayer furnishes the payroll which supports the City employee. The employee gets on the payroll through the Machine. The Machine then calls on the employee to kick in at election time—or else. He pays up what is virtually an assessment. Then the Machine uses the money so contributed, together with large loans and gifts from others, who have various reasons for giving, such as gratitude for past favors, hopes for special privileges, desire for power, political conviction, dislike of the other party, and other motivations, good or bad. This fund so gathered is used for the Machine's expenses and spread through the Wards for use on election day. Thus the entrenched political Machine has been able to perpetuate its grip on the City-County government. It is plain to be seen that National Party principles have little or nothing to do with it.

Party machinery could be kept under a new Charter, but the vicious and predatory practices now followed by the Machine could be largely eliminated. A decent Civil Service law imposed on all City and County jobs would largely do away with the sinister and odious system of patronage which now poisons our municipal government. Election of Councilmen at large without Party labels would give the voter a better chance to choose more competent men or women than under the present arrangement. Under the Home Rule provisions of the proposed Charter, and with an improved Civil Service and many other beneficial changes contained in the Charter, we would have the liberty of changing the Charter itself from time to time as we progressed on our way to political liberty and freedom. We could finally eliminate the political Boss and restore the rule of the City to the people. Is that too much to ask or to expect for Philadelphia? It has been accomplished in many other American cities formerly afflicted with the scourge and plague of Boss rule such as we now have under the present Machine. If others could do it, why not the people of Philadelphia?

There is no suggestion in this plain reasoning of swapping one Machine for another which might and probably would prove equally bad after a prolonged session in power, long enough to forget the promises and pledges under which it came to power. There is no such thing as a Good Machine or a Benevolent Boss. In all history the march of liberty has been over the discarded Boss, be he King or Emperor or Dictator. The hope for better things for Philadelphia must rest in the development of leadership in each Party which will come out 100 per cent for these measures of change and progress in our local government.

Many men and women of note in the community have lent active support and taken official posts in the Machine. Their motives have been virtuous, and no doubt their influence good, but at bottom they have not been able to correct the abuse of patronage and to stem the waste on

which the Machine lives and thrives. Surely these men will join in a movement to rebuild our City and County governments. When the Charter battle was fought in 1939, leadership and financial support in the fight came substantially from the ranks of the Republican Party. Who will forget the eloquence of the plea for Charter and Civil Service reform in the address of former Senator Pepper, entitled, "Sunrise for Philadelphia"? These citizens must now realize the hopelessness of expecting any good of the Machine. They must realize that a continuation of waste and the overpowering burden of political dronery will sink us if allowed to continue, as it must and will if the Machine is permitted to live. Is there one of these men who can sincerely believe that we can get a modern new Charter, Civil Service reform, and City-County Consolidation from the Machine? Who can believe that Philadelphia can meet the test of reconstruction, give full employment and modernize our City under the malevolent and iniquitous blight of Machine rule?

On this fetish of local party loyalty, it is interesting to note the comments of the son of Republican President William H. Taft:

"... But there is a group of business and professional men [says Charles P. Taft] who back the Machine against reform because of a sincere conviction that the evils are necessary incidents of the promotion of the National welfare. The conviction that the Machine is necessary lives because of a belief that we must have two National Parties and that a National Party cannot exist except by means of strong local organizations. The minor peccadilloes of the Machine are necessary evils to be mitigated by the presence in Party councils of these honest men, and the more serious charges are laid to the mistaken fervor of enthusiastic partisans or the slanderous efforts of the minority Party to reach power by way of the reform.

"I hesitate to criticize these men, whether Republicans in Chicago or Democrats in Cleveland, because they are honest and sometimes acquire a position of influence in the organization that enables them to truly eliminate many of its corrupt practices. But they cannot make the politicians swing their votes for the best candidates and there is always hidden from them a residence, most often in the courts and especially the police courts, of the viciousness that jobs and spoils inevitably permit to exist.

"There is a far larger group for whom I have no such sympathy. They support the Machine for motives that are a combination of fear and self-interest. They have none of the genial rascality of the blatant buccaneer and none of the high purpose of the honest Party leader. They may indeed have in mind that the Boss can influence a tariff schedule or grant a privilege that means livelihood to their employees and their families, but they lack the strength of character to see that the black-mailer succeeds only with cowards. These men shut their eyes to the most brazen graft and permit themselves to be made the respectable front for the Machine. In the old days the politician and the profiteer could often run the show against all comers, but today the badge of respectability is generally needed, especially in the face of a reform government, and these men furnish it. In such a situation they may be the determining influence that defeats reform, for they ad-

strength to the mass inertia of less prominent citizens whose active indignation is essential to the first victory."

In 1940 or in 1944, national results might have been different had the Republican Party been able to point to Philadelphia, its historic City stronghold in its historic State stronghold of Pennsylvania, and say—"There, behold a great city, whose political house has been cleansed and its government reconstructed along the most modern, economic, and efficient lines! Behold Philadelphia, best governed, most progressive City of America! We did that job. We can be trusted with the government of the United States." But no, the Republican Party in Philadelphia was tagged with the mark and record of the Machine. Scarcely a majority of the Party's own registered voters voted for its candidates. Who can doubt that it passed up a great opportunity? Who can doubt the confidence and esteem it might still achieve if it cleaned house?

All voters in the Fall of 1948, irrespective of Party, should vote only for candidates for the Legislature (Representatives and Senators) who have unequivocally pledged themselves to vote for these four acts: (1) consolidation, (2) new charter, (3) county civil service, and (4) abolition of registration commission!

CHAPTER V

Timing of Governmental Reconstruction

Strangely enough, after seemingly tireless interest and attention to the abuses of government which have been revealed by official inquiries, investigations by different agencies, and through the news columns of the press, the public's enthusiasm often wanes when the hard work of riveting attention to details of corrective measures is faced. It is a species of mental indolence which accounts for the difficulty of getting otherwise good citizens to the polls to vote for reforms such as City-County Consolidation and a new Charter, while, on the contrary, those who have a definite self-serving interest in preserving the old order show up almost to a man to oppose such remedial acts. Now here is a situation of governmental breakdown which is appalling and shocking to the public at large, and the public opinion polls show an overwhelming concentration of opinion in favor of drastic reform of our system, but when the details of the task and scope of reform are presented, public apathy is immediately encountered, or at least that is the history of the past many years in Philadelphia.

To avoid this letdown in public pressure, this proposed program should be scheduled for prompt enactment before the fatal lull in public interest occurs and the driving force of public opinion evaporates.

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

While speed is desirable because governmental abuses will the sooner be corrected, the complicated nature of the task of putting new laws into effect to replace old ones requires care and meticulous arrangement as to time and dates on which the new laws shall take effect. However, all this arrangement is capable of exact timing, and the complications which seem to be so difficult with careful study soon fall into simple array.

Our first observation in studying the scheduling of this program is that the City administration and the

majority of the County offices to be vitally affected were elected for a four-year term stretching from the first of 1948 to the end of 1951. All the contemplated changes should be in effect, therefore, conveniently for the selection of the new government administrators at the Primaries and General Municipal Election in 1951. To accomplish this, the following schedule should be followed:

(A) City-County Consolidation Amendment

1. Passed by the Legislature in 1949
2. Passed by the Legislature in 1951 (in the early part of the session preferably)
3. Submitted to State-wide vote for approval at a Special Election in the Spring of 1951, if possible, or at the General Election in the Fall of 1951

(B) City Charter

1. Passed by the Legislature early in 1949
2. Submitted to referendum vote in Philadelphia in the General Election in the Fall of 1949

(C) Civil Service Act, imposing Civil Service on Philadelphia County offices

1. Passed by the Legislature in 1949
2. To be made effective immediately

(D) The Act Abolishing the Registration Commission to be passed by the Legislature in 1949, and to go into effect immediately, the terms of the present Registration Commissioners to end with the abolishment of their offices

Special schedules are necessary for the new Charter in order to weld it into the present structure of government, which must go on in certain phases until new officers are elected in the Fall of 1951. This Special scheduling should be arranged as follows:

(a) Elective procedures to take effect immediately on the approval of the Charter by referendum vote and to operate in 1951.

(b) Budget procedures to be effective immediately and to govern the Mayor's budgeting so far as possible in 1950 and 1951.

(c) Immediately on the City-County Consolidation Amendment becoming effective, the County offices of Sheriff and Coroner would disappear with the functions of those present offices, being automatically transferred to and included in, as to the Sheriff—the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and as to the Coroner—the City Department of Health.

The Sheriff and Coroner would be permitted to serve out their terms, but if elected to serve a future term through the fact that City-County Consolidation had not become effective in time to stop the election machinery but had become effective before the newly elected Sheriff and Coroner could take office, then such election to these offices which had been abolished with functions transferred to other City Departments, as provided under the new Charter, shall be null and void and the election considered as lapsed and of no effect. So also in such case would the election of a Clerk of Quarter Sessions, a Register of Wills, and a Recorder of Deeds, as these offices would have become City offices under the new Charter and would be chosen by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas.

With the above scheduling, the effect is that Civil Service over County offices will immediately, upon the adoption of the new County Civil Service, an inseparable part of this program, be installed, the long-en-

dured abuse of the County offices for political spoils and patronage ended, and the administration of the County government infinitely bettered even before City-County merger can be effected.

It would further mean that the City would be put under strict and modern budget management and control during the remainder of the term of the present City administration. This would likewise be a boon of inestimable benefit to the people and would save two years of the present budget weaknesses.

It would mean that the present waste of money on the Registration Commission would be saved from the date of the passage of the Act abolishing the Commission.

Finally it would mean that the City would emerge in its new dress of a streamlined, modernized single unit of Municipal Government the beginning of 1952.

There will be some contention that, instead of this program providing for a reconstructed government, it would serve better to amend the present Charter, to plug up the holes from which the appalling losses and waste have poured. These critics belittle a new Charter, Civil Service Reform, and City-County merger, but let no one be deceived or lulled into a feeling of security by such arguments. Basically we need both City-County Consolidation, County Civil Service, and modernization of our City Charter. Failure of any one of these three steps would be a fatal omission in a good governmental structure. The patchwork required now to stop temporarily the pilfering and neglect and incompetency of which we have such shocking proof daily before our eyes is due largely to the method of administration and to the rules and regulations of the City Departments and of the City Council; but the fundamental giant wastes are due not only to a loose administration of a now inadequate and already too-much-amended Charter but to the frightful incubus of a dual system of government, and a wretched Civil Service which does not extend at all over the County offices. We have now a topsy-turvy government, un-integrated, without concentrated administrative authority, no head nor tail nor middle, no backbone, a sort of jelly-fish style of governmental architecture. Nothing can really better the situation except to rebuild the structure upon sound and modern foundations, and this program, if followed, would do just that thing, to the redemption of the City, to its rejuvenation, and to the infinite betterment of the living conditions of this generation of its inhabitants.

No patchwork, no half measures, no pussyfooting, no further delays, only firm positive remedial legislation can give us the measure of good government which is our due!

It is obvious to the most casual observer of the limiting dates of election schedules that the suggestion, now often heard, that the new Charter be postponed either to take effect at the same time as City-County Consolidation, or to be drafted after City-County Consolidation, is in reality simply a proposal that the new Charter be postponed until 1956 at the earliest. City-County merger cannot become effective, unless a Special Election is held, which is costly and extremely unlikely, in the Spring of 1951, until ratification at the General Election in November 1951. As the machinery for the election of a new administration for the City under the present Charter begins to operate in the Spring of 1951, it is evident that

the new Charter cannot await City-County Consolidation, but must be passed before 1951. Unless this new Legislature of 1949 grants a new Charter, Charter Reform will be dead at least until 1956. Of course everyone knows that opponents of a reconstructed government will use the deception of Delay (such as above described) to try to kill any change from the present governmental setup. Citizens must be awake to the vital import of these limiting dates. There is only one fatal date to be watched—and that is the grant of a new Charter in 1949. The grant of a new Charter Commission or a grant to the City Council of the right to write a new Charter for submission to the Legislature in 1951 and then to the people is also the exact equivalent of decreeing death to Charter Reform before 1956. It's the same old story of Tomorrow, and Tomorrow will never come if it is left with the politicians!

CHAPTER VI

Simplicity and Economy

Under this program, immediately upon favorable action by the Legislature in the first part of 1949, great benefits will commence to accrue both in the increased efficiency of the administration of city services and also in savings to the taxpayer in reductions of the expense of the government. The passage of the proposed bill abolishing the Registration Commission will result in substantial savings in expenses. Also the imposition of Civil Service on County offices will result in immediate improvement in administration and elimination of dronery, political waste, and excessive costs. As has been pointed out, the granting of a new Charter, effective upon approval of the people at the November 1949 election, would bring into being immediate and widespread benefits, to which there would be, of course, added major betterments springing from City-County Consolidation in 1951, and finally the completion of the program by the new government going into complete fulfillment the first part of the year 1952.

When there is added to the savings in expenses that will result from these steps one after the other the collections of moneys due the City which are now not being collected, owing to inefficiency, incompetence, thievery, inequitable assessments, and favoritism, it is a conservative guess that the City is now losing Ten Million Dollars a year, which it will have when the new government is installed for the year 1952 and the years to come. That will be the savings in current operations, and to this can further be added the uncounted millions of savings which will result from having the vast program of public improvements carried out under the new government rather than by the loose-jointed, patronage-laden, creaking dual government now malfunctioning.

As examples of the simplification and integration of functions which can be accomplished are certain outstanding changes resulting from City-County Consolidation under this program. It is provided that the offices of Sheriff and Coroner, which are archaic and wasteful in the present arrangement, will disappear, with their necessary functions transferred to other City agencies better and more suitably equipped to handle them. Three other County offices will be made appointive by the Board of Judges instead of being elected. These are the Recorder

of Deeds, the Register of Wills, and Clerk of Quarter Sessions. It is scarcely debatable that these administrative offices are better served by appointment than by submitting them to a popularity contest which has no bearing on the suitability of the candidates for the performance of the duties of these offices.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will in due course deprive the Magistrates of their criminal jurisdiction and make them appointive by the Judges, and thus remove the two prime reasons for the frightful mismanagement of these courts which should be the poor man's tribunals but which in many instances are now so misused as to be the oppressor instead of the defender of justice for the lower income groups.

From the Charts shown farther on it will be seen that the new government, besides unification under one administrative organization, will have simplified the governmental setup very extensively indeed. About one third of the present functioning agencies have been eliminated, with their functions integrated into a well-balanced governmental machine. Such unnecessarily expensive agencies as the present Board of Tax Appeals, Receiver of Taxes, and Civil Service Commission have been altered greatly or abolished. There is every justification both in theory and experience for these readjustments.

CHAPTER VII

Regeneration? Yes or No!

Let us adopt as a guide for this new Charter movement the motto—*Vires Acquirat Eundo* (It grows stronger as it goes). That is if we can get this program out in the open for consideration. In the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 many fallacious arguments had to be discarded before the movement could get under way. In the preliminary discussions a vast number of previous opinions were altered or abandoned, and out of the welter emerged the new government. One of the prime considerations leading to agreement was the pressure of time and events. There were undeniable trends to disintegration under the Articles of Confederation. It was a great question as to whether a breakup of the States could be stalled off long enough to allow a new government to be planned out. The people were interested and open-minded. Conditions pointed to the necessity for a closer organization to bind together the divergent State sovereignties. The Fathers realized that the time was ripe and that delays and postponements might be irreparable. When their labors were finished and the greatest Charter of all history was published, the support it received became irresistible and its adoption as the Supreme law of the land inevitable. But if the work had been delayed, if the easy counsel of "Let's wait a year or two" had prevailed, our nation might never have been, and our country still divided into dozens of petty, squabbling little States.

In certain respects there is a parallel between the situation when those great events were taking place in Philadelphia and our position now under a disordered, disorganized, and demoralized local government. All through there is an excited realization of the need of a reconstructed government at the earliest possible moment; still there are many who counsel indefinite delays, hazarding by such very counsels the life, soul, and vitality of the now vibrant spirit of reform.

There are those who have a selfish interest in fighting off any change in the present setup; there are others who believe that there should be no agitation of local issues during a Presidential campaign, although it is as plain as the nose on your face that the new State Legislature, which is to be elected at the same time, is the single authority to decide on local issues, and that failure to bring these issues forward during the campaign will be construed by legislative candidates as proof of apathy in respect to them; again there are still others who advocate that we make very minor reforms in the forms of the government but that we again rely on that most ancient (and most fruitless) and most naive of cries—"We must put better men in office." These latter well-meaning citizens say that the forms of government are unimportant but that you must get good, honest administration, and thus leave all in the hands of a political organization which has complete control of the present government. And so these good citizens are advocating a perpetuation of all the abuses of which they complain.

Most dangerous of all to this cause are those who would urge the Legislature to refer back to those responsible for our ills of government the question of reform. These good citizens—and they are very substantial and powerful—do not advocate that the Legislature be asked for a new Charter with Home Rule provisions included thereunder, but that the Legislature be asked to permit the City to suggest a new Charter to the Legislature. And to whom would the Legislature delegate such power? A Charter Commission to be appointed by the Mayor, or the Governor, or the Council, or elected by the people? And how could this result in as representative a movement as to have a draft of a new Charter presented to the Legislature (elected after a campaign on this issue) by a great and widely representative group of private citizens?

Obviously the suggestion of a new Charter Commission means a long and objectless postponement of the whole project of a new Home Rule Charter. Manifestly the Charter draft proposed by such a Commission would require a resubmission to the Legislature and then a referendum to the people at large. To schedule this whole operation, the Legislature of 1949 might authorize such a Commission, which would report back to the Legislature in 1951, and the new Charter approved by the Legislature would be submitted to a vote in the City. If this referendum was taken at a Special Election (which would be very expensive and allow little time for consideration or debate) during May 1951, there would be an opportunity to forestall the machinery for election under the present Charter. If the referendum was postponed to the November election, then it would be too late to take effect in 1952. It seems hardly possible that the business could be prepared for a vote at such a Special Election in the Spring of 1951.

Now the question arises as to the necessity for a reference of such a new Charter back to the Legislature of 1951. Suffice it to say that the Legislature has heretofore declined ever to give complete freedom to the City to write its own government regardless of limitation on the form or disposition of its legislative, executive, and judicial functions. It seems improvident, to say the least, to risk this whole enterprise on the gamble that the Legislature would abandon its previous attitude on this funda-

mental point. Once there is such a long delay as would be occasioned by the Legislature making such a refusal, there would be great probability of an evaporation of the pressure of public opinion and a resulting apathy which would be fatal to the vitality of the movement and finally mean its defeat at a referendum. The spark would have gone out.

Consequently, by all odds the best chance for success lies in steadfastly urging on the Legislature the grant of a new Charter in 1949. This new Charter would be one recommended to the Legislature by that most democratic of all methods, a great committee of private citizens of all walks of life, much more truly representative than any Commission or governmentally appointed or authorized group could possibly be. Thus while the heat of public opinion was still aglow for a real reconstruction of our government, we could, with great authority of feeling and conviction, ask our Legislature for this boon.

As to expression of opinion respecting the need for this legislation, it is not remiss to quote examples as follows:

"Buck passing and chaos thrive under the present disjointed system of dual City-County government in Philadelphia. It is obvious that a house thus divided cannot be sound." (Paul A. Howe of the Chamber of Commerce before the Junior Chamber of Commerce.)

"Philadelphia at present is trying to operate a Rolls-Royce motor in a worn-out Ford chassis," said Arthur C. Kaufmann, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Spokesman for five civic groups, before the Joint State Government Commission. He proposed "consolidation of City and County governments, a new home rule Charter to supplant the present instrument, a debt stabilization law, and the consolidation of the functions of the Registration Commission and the County Board of Elections." It is to be noted that he apparently, and very wisely too, commits the two research organizations which abstain from legislative promotion, the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Pennsylvania Economy League, as well as the Citizens Council on City Planning, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Committee of Seventy, to a new Home Rule Charter, "subject to those limitations of the Commonwealth which must necessarily be imposed; we definitely feel that Philadelphia should be permitted to draft, adopt, amend, and revise its Charter." It is suggested very definitely here and now in this book that the new Charter be drafted by a general committee of private citizens, representative of all walks of life, including but not representing exclusively special groups such as above or appointed by such special groups, and completely nonpartisan, and that such Charter so drafted be submitted to the Legislature in 1949, with the backing of a general campaign conducted during the months of October, November, and December 1948 to demonstrate to candidates for the Legislature what the people of Philadelphia want, and to ask for the commitment of these candidates before election day. That, it is submitted, is an entirely practical and feasible plan and is far better in every way than the idea of having the Legislature recommit the whole question to a Charter Commission which would be dominated by the same interests who have been responsible for the dreadful maladministration of our government from which we are now suffering so acutely.

It is to be further noted that Joseph S. Clark, Jr., appearing, at the same hearing of the Joint Commission, for the Americans for Democratic Action, fully endorsed a similar program and approved of a plea to the Legislature for the grant of such a new Charter, containing within itself Home Rule for Philadelphia in the future.

It must be recalled that on the question of a grant of a new Charter by the Legislature in 1939, during the general public's campaign in 1938 in support, newspaper polls revealed that well over three quarters of the electorate were in favor of the grant by the General Assembly and submission of the proposed new Charter to a referendum of the people. The plea to the Legislature was backed up by a petition of a hundred and twenty-five thousand voters. The whole movement was defeated by politicians with selfish and self-serving interests who refused to commit themselves and their candidates before the legislative election of 1938. The same result may very likely occur again unless we profit by the example of the past and place actual drafts of the proposed Acts before the candidates and both party organizations this Fall and demand commitments before election.

This program can be achieved if the people of Philadelphia will assert themselves and demand an end to the disgraceful misconduct of its government which is now going on and will continue without abatement if it is permitted. Picayunish amendments to the Charter should not appease us. We were promised in 1939, if we put down the ax, that things would be better. What we got is written into the record of the probes now in progress, and the surface has only been scratched!

CHAPTER VIII

The New Charter

The old order changeth, yielding place to new.

—Tennyson

To achieve unified government for Philadelphia, City-County Consolidation is essential, but to benefit from the merger and to achieve good unified city government, a new Charter is also essential. This new Charter must be so drawn as to incorporate not only the changes so urgently needed but to absorb automatically the functions of the County government into the City government simultaneously with the merger becoming legally effective through the adoption of the City-County Consolidation Amendment.

The draft of the proposed new Charter accomplishes this purpose. It is unnecessary to repeat that it would be a great misfortune should we again be led astray by the will-o'-the-wisp of a Home Rule Enabling Act, which would be virtually an Act to enable the opponents of good government to defeat any chance for governmental reform until 1956 at the earliest. The first station on the road to better things is the grant of a new Charter by the General Assembly in 1949 to give us partial relief, and the second and final station would be the adoption of the Consolidation Amendment in 1951.

Much is said in a general way about charter revision, but seldom are recommendations reduced to specific details, with the old compared to new. Now follows such a complete analysis, so that any voter who has the interest and takes the trouble to read this volume will understand what is proposed.

OUTLINE OF NEW CHARTER AND COMPARISON WITH PRESENT CHARTER

Council

The legislative power is vested in a Council consisting of 11 Councilmen. They are elected from the city-at-large, by the use of nonpartisan ballots. The terms of office of these 11 Councilmen are to be coincident, as they are at present; the length of the term, four years. Each Councilman will receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum, and will not be permitted to hold any other public office or position while serving as Councilman. Individual Councilmen may be compelled to attend meetings and to vote on all matters except those involving the consideration of their own official conduct or financial interests.

Size

A Council consisting of 11 members is generally considered, for cities the size of Philadelphia, a small Council. At present Philadelphia has a Council of 22 members, so that the proposed Council is considerably smaller than the existing one.

For the purpose of rapid and responsible conduct of the City's business there can be no doubt as to the superiority of the small Council. The small Council permits of informal procedure and genuine deliberation. It is a business directorate and not a debating society, as is so often the case with a large Council. From the viewpoint of efficiency the small Council is extremely desirable.

A more competent type of individual should be attracted by a small Council than by a large one: first, because of the greater prestige attached to the position, and second, because of the possibility of paying a salary commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of a Councilman.

The past records of our cities demonstrate that the small Council (because it is able to attract more competent Councilmen) gives to each subject coming up for discussion closer and more thorough attention than does the larger Council—even though the latter has a greater number of members among whom the work supposedly may be more widely spread. Responsibility makes it more careful of its own knowledge and power. As members of large bodies, men will sometimes do things for which they would hardly dare assume responsibility as individuals in smaller bodies.

Obviously the record of each Councilman in a small Council is much more easily determined than in a larger one and the electors therefore can exercise greater discrimination in re-electing members to a small Council.

Because each member of a small Council must necessarily represent a greater number of voters than does each member of a large Council, it has often been stated that the members of a small Council are not as close to their constituents as are the members of a large one. Is this really so under our present method of selecting Councilmen? Are the members of a large Council close to their constituents? In 1943 in Philadelphia the members elected to Council were the primary choice of far less than one third of the electors.

The large Council, experience has proved, is unwieldy, inefficient, and irresponsible. It takes too long to reach decisions. It interferes too much with the details of administration. Naturally, therefore, it has less time for the broader problems of public policy. They are less re-

sponsive to public opinion because they cannot be watched as closely as can the members of a small Council. Thus the small Council more nearly approaches a true legislative body.

Election of Council Candidates from City-at-Large

An at-large Council has a balanced view of the City's problems, while district Councilmen only too often indulge in log-rolling and pork-barrel legislation. This balanced view, in my opinion, nullifies three of the advantages claimed for the district system, viz., (a) no area will be overlooked in the distribution of benefits at the disposal of the City, (b) each district is sure of representation, and (c) district Councilmen are close to their constituents and therefore represent them well. Furthermore, it is important in the distribution of the benefits at the disposal of the City that the areas most in need of them, as determined by a well-rounded-out plan, receive them.

Residence in the "wrong" district does not exclude good men from Council when Councilmen are elected at-large.

"The district system," says Wm. Dudley Foulke, in his book *A Hoosier Autobiography*, "prevents the normal and healthy union of those who think alike and desire to vote for the same candidate. These are now separated from each other by arbitrary lines and are often prevented from acting together. There is no law to prevent men from uniting to build ships and railroads to the extent of their capital. But here we have a law which says to the voters. 'You shall not combine your voting capital—your ballots—unless you all live in the same district.' What should we think of a rule dividing the stockholders of a great railroad company by geographic lines and prohibiting those residing in different districts from voting for the same directors?"

Ticketmakers, while not overlooking the distribution of candidates by area, can recognize voters who have common interests other than geography. These interests are usually stronger than district ties and therefore the voter can more truly express his preference. It is possible, thereby, to set up a small Council which is a truly representative body.

The shifting of population from one section of the City to the other and the growth of population in new districts tend, under the district system, to give underrepresentation to these growing sections or Wards.

Nonpartisan Ballots

Nonpartisan ballots tend to keep the National Party Machines out of municipal elections and thus tend to prevent National issues, which are extraneous to these elections, from so occupying the center of the stage as to block intelligent discussion of important local problems. This by-passing of local issues often appears to be the rule under our present system.

The real issues in municipal elections are generally ones of legislation and administrative efficiency rather than ones of National policy, and those candidates who campaign on the basis of National Party labels are trying simply to divert the voter's attention from the real problems of local government.

In fact, where nonpartisan ballots have been used, the political Parties have not been materially weakened and in the larger political arenas (the County, the State, and

the Nation) have carried on as before. Oftentimes the candidates for these non-City offices have been of a higher caliber as a result of the better City elections.

Nonpartisan ballots have made independent voting easier, and, by doing so, have forced the local political organizations to nominate better candidates and to take strong positions for improved municipal government.

THE MAYOR

The Mayor is elected as at present and retains all the powers now vested in him. In other words, he takes the same place in the new organization as he had in the old as the Chief Executive of the City.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND DISCUSSION OF IMPROVEMENT EFFECTED

Defects of Existing Organization

1. Departments are greatly unequal in size. Some of them are so small that by no stretch of the imagination should they rank as separate departments. Others are so large as to be unwieldy.
2. Responsibility for administration is not centralized. Numerous activities are not under the administrator.
3. Interdepartmental relationships are intricate.
4. Some of the departments are hybrids. They combine unlike duties.
5. Some of the boards—those created prior to passage of the present State Constitution in 1874—have unwarranted powers.
6. Almost all of the boards and commissions mingle administrative work with quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial duties.

General Advantages of New Organization

The proposed new organization simplifies the local governmental structure considerably. Eleven agencies are abolished altogether and their functions are transferred to the departments.

There are 11 regular City departments instead of 9. Because of the amount of work they will do which now is performed independently, there is, comparatively speaking, a reduction in the number of departments.

Brought under central administrative control are the functions of these independent agencies:

- Receiver of Taxes
- Division of Children's Agents
- Bureau of Weights and Measures
- Commissioners of Fairmount Park
- Board of Prison Inspectors
- Aviation Commission
- Water Commission
- Correctional work of the criminal courts
- Real and personal property assessments
- Court buildings maintenance
- Independent purchasing
- Convention Hall, etc., maintenance

Thus the reorganized structure greatly improves lines of administration administration and responsibility.

Functions of the departments are rearranged so that no department has unrelated things to do. This cleans up inter-departmental relationships and should make for more competent administration of technical tasks.

Along the same line, specific and important functions, now so scattered among several offices that no agency is

ultimately responsible, are brought together. The most notable examples are correctional work, recreation and parks, and welfare.

The Fairmount Park Commission and the Board of Prison Inspectors possess unusual powers—powers which the Constitution now forbids being granted to any commission. Possessing such powers conflicts with good municipal practice. No activity should receive special privileges.

Where boards and commissions were found which mixed quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial, and trust functions with administration, administrative work was pulled out of their jurisdiction and put under the appropriate department.

The new departments are better balanced, being a good deal more equal in size than before.

The administrative departments directly under the jurisdiction of the Mayor are 11 in number. They are: (1) Recreation and Parks, (2) Health, (3) Medical and Social Welfare, (4) Detention and Correction, (5) Public Safety, (6) Public Utilities, (7) Public Works, (8) City Property, (9) Port, Commerce, and Industry, (10) Law, and (11) Finance. The head of each of these departments is appointed by the Mayor, and is directly accountable to him for the efficient administration of the department.

Department of Recreation and Parks

The Department of Recreation and Parks has jurisdiction over all municipal parks and park areas and over all municipal recreational activities and facilities. It may act jointly with the school board to establish and administer school playgrounds and recreation centers on school property.

Attached to the Department of Recreation and Parks, and a part of it, is the Fairmount Park Commission consisting of seven members appointed by the judges for overlapping terms of seven years each. The members receive no salary. They are vested with certain duties of trust administration and with the power to make long-range plans for the extension of recreational and park facilities, subject of course to the revision of such plans by the Planning Board. They also act in a rule-making and advisory capacity for the department.

Recreation is one of the activities so scattered throughout the local government that no single agency has been responsible for it. The Fairmount Park Commission, the Bureau of Recreation of the existing Department of Public Welfare, and the Bureau of City Property of the present Department of Public Works are all involved in recreation service and management of park facilities. With this triple control it probably is no wonder that many large and densely populated areas of Philadelphia have practically no recreational facilities whatsoever.

The proposed Department of Recreation and Parks would take over substantially all of the work of the three agencies mentioned above. Thus one department is made exclusively responsible for this highly important function of our local government.

The new department will not have the jurisdiction over park policing and highway maintenance. These two activities go into the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Public Works.

Department of Health

Control over the entire range of public health activities is given to the Department of Health. It is responsible for all the activities of the existing Bureau of Health with the exception of plumbing inspection and "outdoor physicians." It has jurisdiction over tuberculosis and other communicable disease control, child hygiene, medical inspection of public and private school children, food and milk inspection, medical examination of city employees, and sanitary and nuisance control. The director must be a graduate of a school of public health and must have had at least five years' experience as health officer of a city of 50,000 population or more.

A Board of Health with powers similar in every way to the existing one is attached to the department. The five members (three of them physicians) are appointed by the Mayor for five-year overlapping terms.

The new Department of Public Health corresponds almost exactly to the existing Bureau of Health of the old Department of Public Health.

It should be noted that the plan removes all hospitals from this department. Authorities do not agree upon whether municipal hospitals should be managed by a department of public health or by some other agency, and the case is not clear-cut one way or the other. With the theoretical arguments stacked up one against the other, one is impressed that in actual practice in our City there has actually been practically no relationship between the Bureau of Hospitals and the Bureau of Health, the two parts of the existing Department of Public Health. In recent years there has not even been a chief of the Bureau of Hospitals.

There remain in the new Department of Public Health all activities of the local government which are concerned with the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

Department of Medical and Social Welfare

Entrusted to this new Department of Medical and Social Welfare are all the municipal activities relating to care of the indigent—the general hospital, the contagious disease hospital, a chronic disease hospital if established, the summer camp for children, the home for the indigent, the almshouses, the juvenile wards of the County, the relief work of the Bureau of Personal Assistance and the Bureau of Charities and Correction, and the "outdoor physicians."

Attached to the department is a Hospital Board consisting of seven physicians appointed by the Mayor for overlapping terms of seven years each. This board is charged with the direction of the medical affairs of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the department.

The new Department of Medical and Social Welfare can be considered the heir to the Bureau of Hospitals of the present Department of Public Health, the Bureau of Personal Assistance of the Department of Public Welfare, part of the work of the Bureau of Charities and Correction of the Department of Public Welfare, and lastly, the Division of Children's Agents of the County Commissioners. It may be defined as that department of the local government which is concerned with relief of the indigent, no matter what type of relief it may be.

The first point that might be raised in regard to this department is: why are the Philadelphia General Hos-

pital and the Contagious Disease Hospital transferred from the Department of Public Health to it? Of course the first reason for the transfer is, as pointed out above, that the existing organization simply is not working properly. The next reason is that, though the hospitals are medical institutions, they are indigent institutions also. The necessity of relief may be caused by unemployment, old age, accident, or illness. A well-rounded program of relief includes both removal of the cause of misfortune and rehabilitation of the individual in every respect. Hospitalization of the poor cures the disease. At the same time, however, sickness is a terrible catastrophe to any family, and the financial effect of an illness disastrous enough to cause hospitalization drives lots of persons onto relief. Therefore, the second problem of a hospital is that of rehabilitation. Such an institution properly belongs, with other specialized types of institutions for the indigent.

The business administration of a hospital differs but little from the business administration of most of the other city institutions. Whether people are sick or merely poor, they require food, room, and clothing. To this extent there should be some very real monetary savings through operating economy.

Camp Happy, the Home for the Indigent, and the three almshouses formerly operated by the poor district would also be in this department. Concerning non-institutional welfare activities, it would have charge of of juvenile wards of the County, now taken care of under the Division of Children's Agents of the County Commissioners. Overlapping and duplicated efforts will be eliminated from the administration of relief to dependent children. The "outdoor physicians" of the Bureau of Health would be in this department too.

Having one department devoted entirely to welfare work should aid materially in improving the treatment afforded the unfortunates of the City.

Department of Detention and Correction

Included in this new Department of Detention and Correction are the activities, functions, and facilities of the house of detention for women, the house of correction, the prison, and the prison farms. Also grouped in the department are the administrative and probational activities of the criminal courts.

This proposal separates the administration of penal treatment from the courts themselves. Prison treatment has been so separated for 145 years. However, it is recognized that there must be close liaison between the proposed department and the criminal judges in order to co-ordinate and aid the judges in their fixing of treatment. Therefore, there is attached to the Department of Detention and Correction a Board of Probation and Parole, consisting of three members appointed by the Quarter Sessions judges, three members appointed by the Municipal Court judges and the director of the department himself. The board will review social, psychiatric, medical, and financial investigations of the department and will recommend treatment for convicted criminals to the judges.

Department of Public Safety

The powers and functions of the new Department of Public Safety are practically the same as those of the

old department—police, fire, and safety inspection. However, it gains the public safety functions of the Fairmount Park Commission (the park guards), the Department of Public Works (the highway patrol), the County Commissioners (Bureau of Weights and Measures), and the Department of Health (Board of Plumbing Supervision). It loses the maintenance functions of the Electrical Bureau, which is transferred to the new Department of City Property.

With the creation of the new Department of Recreation and Parks, the park guards are transferred to this department. The policing of park areas requires a special type of police activity somewhat different from ordinary patrolling. The nature of offenses is different (drunk rolling, etc., is much more prevalent in park areas) and the park guards must know how to swim and row a boat in order to patrol the water areas effectively. Essentially, however, park guards are policemen and it seems inadvisable to have divided responsibility for the police function within the city. Further, the change places them under Civil Service—a protection they do not now have. With this transfer, naturally there would be established a division of park guards in the bureau of police.

Also to effect a centralization of police activities, the highway patrol of the Department of Public Works is transferred to the safety department. The highway patrol deals principally with the weights of loaded vehicles and is a supervisory activity requiring close and thorough surveillance.

The Bureau of Weights and Measures of the County Commissioners is also placed in the Department of Public Safety. There seems to be no valid reason why the bureau should be continued under an independent agency such as the County Commissioners. Where the work is performed by the police department in other cities, the arrangement has worked out satisfactorily.

Plumbing inspection of new buildings is also transferred to this department. The change is made principally for reasons of economy. Plumbing inspection differs in its principles and practice in no way from the work of the Bureau of Building Inspection. The existing arrangement is somewhat unusual: foundation, general building construction, and electrical inspection are jobs for the Department of Public Safety, but plumbing inspection is done by the Department of Public Health.

Department of Public Utilities

Jurisdiction over all municipal utilities owned, controlled, or operated by the city—the waterworks, the gasworks, and transit facilities—is given to this new Department of Public Utilities. In it are merged the activities of the Bureau of Water, the Water Commission, the Department of City Transit, and the Bureau of Lighting and Gas except street and alley lighting. These bureaus, departments, and commissions cease to exist as separate entities. The Gas Commission, created under the terms of the gasworks lease, necessarily is continued.

There is a fundamental similarity among all utilities. Whether publicly or privately owned or operated, all public utilities basically have the same broad problems of regulation, control, and policy. This fact is recognized in the jurisdiction of the Public Utility Commission of the Commonwealth.

The creation of the Department of Public Utilities

should enable the selection of a department director trained in public utility operation and supervision. This should clarify and crystallize a public utility policy in our City.

To effect economy, the department is authorized to enter into arrangements with adjacent municipalities and counties to furnish them with water from the City water system.

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works is responsible for the construction, maintenance, repair, and cleaning of the streets, alleys, and the sewer system. The functions of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, the Bureau of Highways, the Board of Highway Supervisors, the Bureau of Engineering, Surveys and Zoning, and the Board of Surveyors, together with the street lighting work of the Bureau of Lighting and Gas, are still to be performed by the Department of Public Works. To these functions are added the construction, maintenance, and repair of park highways.

The Department of Public Works, one of the super-departments in the existing City government, is reduced in size by taking away from it the bureaus of City Property, Mechanical Equipment, and Water. Aside from these moves, the department is practically unchanged, since it retains its surveying functions and the work of constructing, maintaining, and cleaning the street and sewer systems of the City. Added to the department is the work of construction and maintenance of highways in parks, now under the Fairmount Park Commission. Highways are highways, regardless of whether they run through parks or not. They have nothing to do with recreation and park activities, and their construction and care are the same regardless of their location.

Department of City Property

To this new Department of City Property is given all general City property maintenance. To it also is given jurisdiction over the construction and erection of new buildings paid for out of the City treasury. The City Architect is a member of the new department, the existing Department of City Architecture being abolished. In the new department are consolidated the functions of the bureaus of City Property and Mechanical Equipment of the present Department of Public Works, the functions of the Electrical Bureau not related to public safety, the administration and maintenance of the commercial museum, exhibition and convention halls, the janitorial services of all City and County offices and buildings (formerly performed separately by each office) and the supervisory and drafting functions of the Department of City Architecture.

The wisdom of centralizing in one department the construction, maintenance, and repair of all general City property seems to be beyond question from the standpoints of competent service and lower costs. It is a flagrant waste of money, for example, to have some 65 janitors, 17 janitresses, 79 cleaners, and 2 helpers in City Hall, especially with the 163 employees working for no less than 16 separate offices.

The Department of City Architecture is merged into this department. It is so small that there seems to be no justification whatever for having it as a separate department.

Bringing the bureaus of Mechanical Equipment and City Property from the Department of Public Works together with the Electrical Bureau of the Department of Public Safety accomplishes a merger of work which is essentially similar.

Department of Port, Commerce, and Industry

This new department replaces the present Department of Wharves, Docks, and Ferries, and together with a new Board of Commerce and Industry attached to it, consisting of seven members appointed by the Mayor for terms of seven years, has jurisdiction over exhibitions and conventions; over the promotion of the port and the airport; over all commercial and industrial promotion. It is the City's representative in rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its staff is under Civil Service.

One of the functions of City government which has suffered most by being scattered through various offices is that of the guidance of the commercial and industrial development of the City. The Board of Trustees of the Commercial Museum, Exhibition and Convention Halls has jurisdiction over trade and industrial exhibitions and conventions. The Aviation Commission controls the airport. The existing Department of Wharves, Docks, and Ferries promotes the port. All of these activities are brought together into one department devoted to the single purpose of furthering the commercial and industrial development of the City.

The work is tied up most intimately with the general economic welfare of the City. It should be looked upon not as an administrative service, but as a function whose economic and promotional aspects have a significance not measured in any way by their cost. For example, such a department should work most vigorously to eliminate existing freight rates discriminating against our City.

Department of Law

In addition to the existing legal work performed for the City, such as legal advice to Council and the various City departments, defending the interests of the City, prosecuting violations of ordinances, filing tax liens, prosecuting delinquent accounts, preparing City bonds and contracts, the Department of Law does all the legal work for all City and County offices except the District Attorney and the courts. However, the Civil Service Commission and the Controller may, within limitations, employ special counsel should occasion demand.

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is a new department. It assists the Mayor in the preparation of the budget. It controls budgetary expenditures by making monthly allocations of the departmental appropriations. Within these monthly allocations each department must stay, unless a change is approved by the Budget Director.

The Department of Finance is also responsible for the assessment and collection of taxes and for the collection of all other money due the City or County (rents, sales, permits, licenses, fees, court costs, fines, etc.). The central purchasing agency of the City and County is a bureau within the department.

The Department of Finance takes the place of the Receiver of Taxes, the Mayor's budget clerk, the Depart-

ment of Purchasing, and the assessment work of the Board of Revision of Taxes.

Budgeting and control of appropriations under the budget are raised from the status of a clerkship to a bureau in the Department of Finance. Various restrictive provisions will put a stop to some of the existing financial abuses.

Though the Department of Purchases is made a bureau in the Department of Finance, its jurisdiction is extended to cover all purchases paid for by the City treasury. That centralized purchasing is sound for all agencies must necessarily follow if it is conceded that it is sound for part of them. There is no reason to have some offices and agencies purchasing through the purchasing agency with others making their purchases independently.

As for the inclusion of the purchasing function in the Department of Finance, payment of bills may be speeded up and duplicate records eliminated. The inventory records may be tied in as a part of the financial records of the city. Appropriation accounts can be encumbered quickly and easily. This type of arrangement is a common one in American cities and seems to have functioned very well.

Abolition of the Board of Revision of Taxes and transferring the work of making real and personal property assessments to the Department of Finance are discussed farther on and will not be taken up here.

Department of City Treasurer

The powers and functions of the Treasurer remain unchanged—fund custody and disbursement. The employees of his office, however, are placed under the classified Civil Service, his purchases must be made through the Bureau of Purchasing of the new Department of Finance, and his office comes under the budget and appropriation powers of the Chief Executive and Council. The election of the Treasurer is unchanged.

Department of City Controller

The Department of Controller is expanded in powers and duties. It prescribes the form of accounts, maintains the master accounting records, conducts pre and post audits, approves all specifications before bids are accepted, and inspects deliveries to see that they meet with the standards set and received in full measure and properly stored. No purchase order and no contract or lease is valid without the Controller's certifications of encumbrance entry.

The employees of the Controller's office are under the classified Civil Service. The materials, supplies, and equipment needed by his office must all come through the central purchasing agency. His office is under the budgetary and appropriation powers of the Mayor and Council.

CIVIL SERVICE

Department of Civil Service

The fundamental powers and functions of the Department of Civil Service are enlarged and extended, and the internal structure has been reorganized and simplified. A personnel director, appointed by the Mayor from among the three individuals certified by the Civil Service Commission as being highest on an employment list for the office of personnel director, is in direct charge of the department. He appoints, in accordance with Civil Ser-

ice regulations, the employees of the department. He administers the rules of the Civil Service Commission and acts as its secretary. He prepares classification plans for submission to the commission, and compensation plans for submission to Council. He is responsible for the examination, grading, and certification of applicants for employment in the City service, for the maintenance of individual employee records, for the certification of payrolls, for the administration of an in-service rating system, and for the conduct of an in-service training program.

The Civil Service Commission is the policy-determining body for the department. It promulgates rules for the administration of the Civil Service and approves the classification plan submitted to it by the director. It makes investigations of the enforcement of the Civil Service and hears publicly all appeals from dismissals.

This commission is composed of three members elected by vote of Council. The commission's term of office is coincident with Council's and its members may be removed for cause by a two-thirds vote of Council. Persons holding public or political office are not eligible for membership on the commission. Each commissioner is to be paid an annual salary of \$5,000; the chairman, who is elected by the commission, to receive \$500 more.

The principal change in the Civil Service provisions of the present charter consists of the separation of the administrative personnel work from the quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial aspects of Civil Service management. The direct superior of the chief personnel officer is the Mayor, though he performs duties for the Civil Service Commission as well. He is in direct charge of all of the administrative work of the department, and the commission itself is a policy-determining and complaint-adjudicating body. The adoption of rules and regulations is a task that calls for the interplay of a number of minds, while the enforcement of the rules is distinctly a task for a single administrator. The personnel director may be regarded as the personnel assistant of the Mayor, aiding him in the selection of qualified employees. There has been much change and clarification in the thinking upon the subject of Civil Service in recent years, it being now realized that Civil Service must act primarily as an instrument for the improvement of personnel in a positive direction, and that the function of protecting the administrative branch of the government from political interference and capricious action should be regarded as a secondary function of the personnel department.

In times of normal employment and normal turnover of the City's employees, to have a Civil Service authority out of sympathy with the head administrator is to cripple greatly the administrator in the performance of his work. Here again the distinction between administration on one side and quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial duties on the other is preserved, with a multi-member board appointed by Council for the latter functions, and a single head of the department appointed by the Mayor for the former.

The personnel director differs from other department heads in that his status is one of Civil Service, while other department directors are exempt from these provisions. To accomplish this, the Civil Service Commission conducts examinations and certifies to the Mayor the three highest persons competent for the post of personnel director, and the Mayor makes the actual appoint-

ment from among the three names. The personnel director, after appointment, is protected by the Civil Service article of the Charter. It is my belief that this arrangement will strengthen the office materially and prevent it from being used for political purposes.

There should be no loose salary fixing. There should be equal pay for equal work. The proposed Charter requires salary standardization in a single comprehensive compensation plan.

Composition and Regulation of the Civil Service

In the unclassified service are included the department directors except the personnel director, board members, contract services, emergency policemen and firemen (a 30-day limit applies to these emergency public safety employees), special inquiry personnel, the clerk of Council, the first assistant City solicitor, and one employee of the Mayor. All other employees paid from the City treasury are in the classified service.

Competitive examinations are held for classified employees. The appointing authority must choose one of the three highest on the list. No provisional appointments are to be made and a trial period of from two to six months, depending upon the class of position, is to be given each appointee. No political activity whatsoever is to be permitted. The director is to administer in-service ratings and the policy of filling the upper positions is to be one of promotion of employees whenever possible. Employees dismissed for cause have the right of appeal. Those dismissed for lack of work are placed on a re-employment list.

Many minor loopholes in existing provisions permitting evasion of the spirit of Civil Service are closed up.

Existing Civil Service employees are to be continued in office. Existing non-Civil Service employees are to enter into the Civil Service after special noncompetitive qualifying examinations.

All City and County employees with but minor exceptions will be protected by Civil Service. Those employees now under the Civil Service will continue under the improved law. County and court employees, who now have no protection against political manipulation of their jobs—including park police, prison guards, and court officers, for example—will be inducted into the Civil Service after special noncompetitive qualifying examinations, which will test each person's ability to do competently the work for which he is paid.

The provisions of the present Charter forbidding political activity by municipal employees and the levying of political contributions are greatly strengthened. These practices constitute a violation of the political neutrality which public opinion has come to expect of civil servants. They give an undue advantage in political contests to the Party in power. They are indirect ways of financing political work out of the public treasury.

Present ways of avoiding the spirit of the Civil Service law are eliminated. Provisional appointments are prohibited. Temporary exemptions are not allowed. All employees dismissed for cause have the right of a hearing before the commission. Payrolls must be certified by the personnel director to insure departmental compliance with the rules and order of the Civil Service Commission. Taxpayers may bring suit to compel observance of the

Civil Service law. Penalties for violation are such as to arm it effectively.

CITY PLANNING

The Department of City Planning is especially designed to accomplish the co-ordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the municipality—a well-balanced distribution of buildings and open spaces, a greater development of recreational areas within and without the City, a decrease of all types of congestion, a more wholesome social and economic life, and a wiser and more economical expenditure of public money for capital purposes.

The new Planning Board is responsible for the preparation and custody of the master plan, for the planning of self-liquidating projects, for the approval of subdivision plats and zoning ordinance changes, for the location of all public buildings, for the protection of the plan by the police power method, and for the preparation of an annual capital budget: it is a board with power.

The board is composed of seven appointed and six ex-officio members. Only one of the ex-officio members, the Mayor, has the right to vote. The other ex-officio members are the directors of the following departments: City Property, City Planning, Public Works, Recreation and Parks, and Public Utilities. The seven citizen members are appointed by the Mayor for seven-year overlapping terms and receive no compensation for their services unless Council shall so provide. The chairman, elected by the board for a two-year term, must be a citizen member.

The director of the Department of City Planning is appointed by the board. He and the employees of the department are its technical and clerical assistants. The employees are under Civil Service.

The Board of Zoning Appeals is composed of three members appointed for one-year coincident terms. The Planning Board appoints one member from its membership or staff and the Mayor, two. The latter two must hold no other governmental office. Twenty dollars per diem is paid to each citizen member of the board for each day of employment. The chief of the Bureau of Engineering in the Department of Public Works is the secretary of the board. Its duty is to hear appeals from adverse decisions on the issuing of zoning permits, and to render decisions on them.

The composition of the Art Jury and the appointment of its members remain unchanged. The Mayor is still the appointing authority. The Art Jury's approval as to the exterior design of public buildings is required before construction work may begin. The location of the building, however, must now be approved by the Planning Board rather than the Art Jury. The jury's other powers and functions relating to art and design remain unchanged.

Defects in the Development of Our City

In terms of dollars, our City has indulged in a full measure of capital improvements. About \$290,000,000 of debt was issued in a ten-year period in the 'twenties.

And yet—

1. Large sections in the north, northeast, south, and southwest are without any type of open play or recreational areas.

2. The City has liberally provided ways of escape from the City: subways, parkways, boulevards, bridges.

3. But traffic flow within the City is noted chiefly for its delays, hindrances, and inconveniences.

4. Over \$12,000,000 of subways are dead-end. They have never been used.

5. Zoning has not succeeded in resuscitating economically depressed areas.

6. Slums abound within the City.

7. Our water supply is inadequate and unsanitary.

8. Surrounding municipalities have grown by leaps and bounds, yet one-quarter of Philadelphia's area is still vacant land.

We have spent much for capital improvements but have not spent wisely. We have gotten little return for our money in terms, happiness, and economic welfare.

The root of all this lies in our existing City Planning Commission scheme. It is a body without authority.

Planning in the Future

To provide co-ordinated and effective planning of the development of the City, the new Charter establishes a Planning Board with power.

The board will develop and promulgate a master city plan of our City. The board will have authority to guide the development of the City under the plan. It will be able to prevent violations of the plan. It will co-ordinate the construction of capital improvements by the City government. It will fit zoning restrictions into the plan.

To place the master City plan on a firm basis, public hearings on it by the Planning Board are required. A three-fourths vote of the board itself is necessary for its adoption. Council, lastly, must approve it and can override the scheme of the board only by a majority of its elected members.

Council can pass no legislation affecting City planning without approval of the Planning Board, except again by such a majority. This will prevent whittling the plan away by indirect means and, further, give Council the benefit of the board's judgment on these technical matters.

Zoning is an integral part of City planning; the two functions are inextricable. They are therefore both placed within the sphere of the Planning Board.

Board of Zoning Appeals

Appeals from zoning permits are, as at present, to the Board of Zoning Appeals. The proposed board has but one "official" member who is a representative of the Planning Board. To protect the plan further, the Planning Board, as well as the original plaintiff, may appeal from the decisions of this board to the courts.

FINANCE

The Current Budget

Included in the budget are the estimates of miscellaneous and delinquent receipts, the statement of liabilities (provisions as to them remain unchanged), proposed current expenditures, transfers to the capital budget, and all outstanding mandamuses. The budget must balance. Salaries are not to differ from those established in the compensation plan. Prior bills may not be paid—there are to be no deficiency bills.

The estimates of miscellaneous and delinquent receipts must not exceed the actual receipts of the previous complete fiscal year. The Controller makes the estimates and

his figures are binding. Nonrevenue receipts are not to be included in these estimates. No estimates of new sources of revenue may be made during the year. Until actual receipts in the till exceed the estimates, the estimates cannot be changed for that year, and then only up to the amount of actual receipts.

The budget requests of all departments and agencies are submitted annually to the Mayor on or before September 1. By the same date the Bureau of Assessments in the Department of Finance has Certified the assessment roll, and the Controller supplies the estimate of receipts for the current year. The Mayor, assisted by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department of Finance, revises the budget estimates and compiles the budget, transmitting it to Council by September 15. Council completes public hearings on the budget by October 1. Council may not increase the total amount except by a two-thirds majority vote, otherwise it may change the budget at will.

October 15 is the last day for Council to pass the budget and fix the tax rate. If it is not passed by this date, the existing tax rate is to be raised five mills and the new rate applied for the following year. Tax collections begin on January first.

Transfers among items are prohibited. Appropriations must be used to accomplish the purpose for which they were made. Any unneeded balance of an appropriation may be transferred by Council to a special fund only upon a two-thirds favorable vote and after the stated purpose of the appropriation has been accomplished.

Emergency loans may be made up to \$2,000,000 in any year, and only after a formal declaration of an emergency by the Mayor followed by a vote of two-thirds of Council. Temporary loans may be made between January 1 and September 1 and only up to an amount equal to 10 per cent of anticipated receipts. It is mandatory that the temporary loans be included in the budget as a liability if they are unpaid on September 1, the day that compiling of the budget begins.

There are a number of provisions in the proposed Charter designated to stop past budget abuses. One of these abuses is deficiency bills. Such bills result from purchases incurred beyond appropriation limits. Goods are brought "on memorandum," and though forbidden by the present charter, the bills soon become dignified by the term "moral obligations." We should put a stop to this pernicious practice by specifically outlawing any bill for goods delivered which is not accompanied by a purchase order approved by the Controller, which approval in turn cannot be given until after charging the amount of the order against the proper appropriation account.

During the war period, the wage tax so unexpectedly increased the City's revenue that many of the old budget and fiscal abuses were automatically cured, but now our financial difficulties may return in as bad or worse degree as in the 'thirties. The new Charter seeks to curb the mandamus, emergency loan, and other practices which were greatly abused in the past. Current deficits will not be permitted. A new Charter is desperately needed in order to guard against loose financial practices of the past, if there were no other very strong reasons.

To prevent grotesquely inflated estimates of revenue, each estimate is restricted to a figure no higher than the cash actually received in the preceding year, and no esti-

mates whatever can be made from nonrevenue items, such as the recurrently estimated but only mythically received "sale of real estate."

The entire budget procedure is moved up so that the budget will be adopted by October 15. Severe penalties are established for failure to pass the budget by that date. Such failure would automatically raise the tax rate five mills per dollar, and each Councilman would forfeit \$50 of his pay for each day beyond October 15 that the budget was still not passed.

To put a stop to the practice of short-changing appropriations, transfers among items are forbidden. The provision for placing unneeded balances of appropriations in a special fund still allows adjustment to changing conditions, however, which adjustment was the original purpose of transfers.

Mandamuses

Mandamuses are prohibited for certain purposes which have in the past been used to subvert the budget. Mandamuses for certain other purposes which cannot be prevented—personal damage judgments and the like—are anticipated by requiring prior appropriations. Mandamuses outstanding in any year must be included as liabilities in composing the budget for the following year.

The Capital Budget

The annual capital budget, which is prepared by the Planning Board, must contain all proposed capital projects. The means of financing the projects must be shown, and the proposed outlays for a 10-year period summarized.

The City and County departments submit their capital project requests to the Mayor. He revises them and forwards them to the Planning Board together with a certification of the maximum amount of money available for capital improvements. The latter must include the sources from which the funds are to be obtained, and current revenues to be utilized must also be shown as part of budgeted expenditures in the current budget. The Planning Board may revise the Mayor's capital budget at will but it cannot exceed the maximum amount certified by him. When the capital budget is completed by the Planning Board it is sent to Council, which acts upon it. Council may not change items or increase the total amount except by a two-thirds majority vote.

All municipal bonds are to be serial bonds. Certain bond issuance provisions will eliminate borrowing in excess of actual needs. Over a 50-year period, the municipality is to shift to current revenue financing for capital improvements. The minimum percentage of the cost of capital improvements to be provided for in the annual current budgets over these 50-year period must be progressively increased by 2 per cent each year, whereas the maximum percentage to be financed by serial bonds must be progressively decreased by 2 per cent annually. Self-liquidating projects and projects whose total cost is over \$10,000,000 are expected from this method of progressively decreasing the percentage borrowed.

Real and Personal Property Assessments

The assessment of real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Assessments in the Department of Finance. The bureau assesses real and personal property at its full value. A modern and scientific

system is required, including the assessment of land and buildings separately and the use of various devices and forms which will require equitable assessments. Horizontal changes are to be permitted, but not oftener than every two years. General reassessments must be made every three years if Council so directs. The assessment roll must be certified by September 1. The organization of the Department of Finance will permit low-cost tax billing and collection.

An entirely distinct Board of Assessment Appeals will hear and adjudicate appeals from the assessments of the bureau. The board consists of five members appointed by the Common Pleas judges. The chief of the Bureau of Assessments is the secretary of the board. The board also will act as boards of view when necessary. Each member of the board will receive \$25 per day while sitting.

The present Board of Revision of Taxes is responsible for the making of assessments. If a property owner appeals his assessment, the board must then sit in judgment on the fairness of its own assessment. The situation is certainly awkward for the board, but more than that, it violates all our concepts of impartial justice. The proposed Charter separates the incompatible duties of making assessments and judging appeals from them.

It puts assessing in the Department of Finance, under a chief assessor. Functional instead of district assessments, land value maps, separate land and buildings valuations, public inspection of how assessments are arrived at: these means are used to insure uniform and equitable assessments in place of the grossly unequal assessments of the present. Being in the finance department, single process preparation of the assessment roll and tax bills by mechanical methods, and other economies in assessing and billing taxes, will be possible.

Functions of the appeals body are quasi-judicial only. It adjudicates assessment appeals and acts as a board of view.

HOME RULE

Under the Home Rule provisions of the State Constitution, the Charter is not to become effective unless it is approved by a majority vote of the electors of the City.

Again under the Home Rule provisions of the State Constitution, changes in the Charter are to be made in three ways. In minor matters, changes may be made by Council. In ordinary matters, Council must submit the changes to the people of Philadelphia for their favorable vote. And for changes of major importance, both a favorable vote of the electors of Philadelphia and subsequent acquiescence by the State Legislature will be required.

County Commissioners

The County Commissioners are responsible for the entire election procedure. They are both the registration and election authority, the Registration Commission being abolished after the terms of incumbent Commissioners expire. The County Commissioners are no longer burdened with the duties of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and of the Division of Children's Agents; neither do they perform the functions of fiscal agent for the courts and other County agencies.

There is no separate Registration Commission in other than first- and second-class counties now, the work being

carried on by the County Commissioners. Besides simplifying the structure of government, it is hoped that consolidation of registration and election work in one authority will remove much of the confusion and delays probably inherent in the existing setup of having one office handling voters' registration and another their actual voting.

The County Commissioners will thus become a body handling election and registration matters only.

Other Agencies

The Free Library, the Sinking Fund Board, the Pension Board and the Courts remain unchanged, as do also the court auxiliary offices, except for the transfer of the Department of Accounts in the Municipal Court and probationary administrative work of the criminal courts to the Department of Detention and Correction.

The authority to appoint the Board of City Trusts by the Common Pleas judges remains unchanged, but new appointments are limited to a term of five years each and immediate reappointments are not permitted. An ex-member of the board, however, may be appointed for a second term of office whenever a new vacancy occurs. The Mayor is an ex-officio voting member of the board.

Legal difficulties would have prevented any change in the status or control of the Free Library even if a change in it seemed wise. The legal difficulties concern the titles of various properties owned by the library and trust agreements made at the time considerable property was given to the library.

In powers, functions, duties, and appointing authority, the Board of City Trusts remains untouched. That there should be but one agency administering the general trusts of the City is a sound principle. Terms of office of new members of the board, instead of for life, are limited to five years on the basis that a life term of office carries the hazard that incumbents may not view the interest of the City as the predominating factor in the management of the affairs of the board.

Changes Effectible under City-County Consolidation

The benefits to be derived from the merger of the City and County governments have been outlined in a general way. It is in order to describe specifically the effect of Consolidation on the conversion of the functions now exercised by the County offices into the administrative departments of the City government under the new Charter. For the sake of clarity the County offices are listed and the disposition of functions indicated:

a. The Courts would remain unchanged, except that all employees but one confidential secretary for each judge would be under Civil Service and employed directly by the City. In the general reorganization of the local government it is to be hoped that a way can be found to recast the system of magistrates, deprive the magistrates of their criminal jurisdiction, and make those minor judicial officers and their constables appointive by the Board of Judges. This change would correct an abuse which has long been at the root of an inequitable dispensation of justice, and would make the Magistrates' Courts the courts of the poor man and the place for the just settlement of minor disputes, as they were intended to be.

b. The Controller, District Attorney, County Commissioners, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of

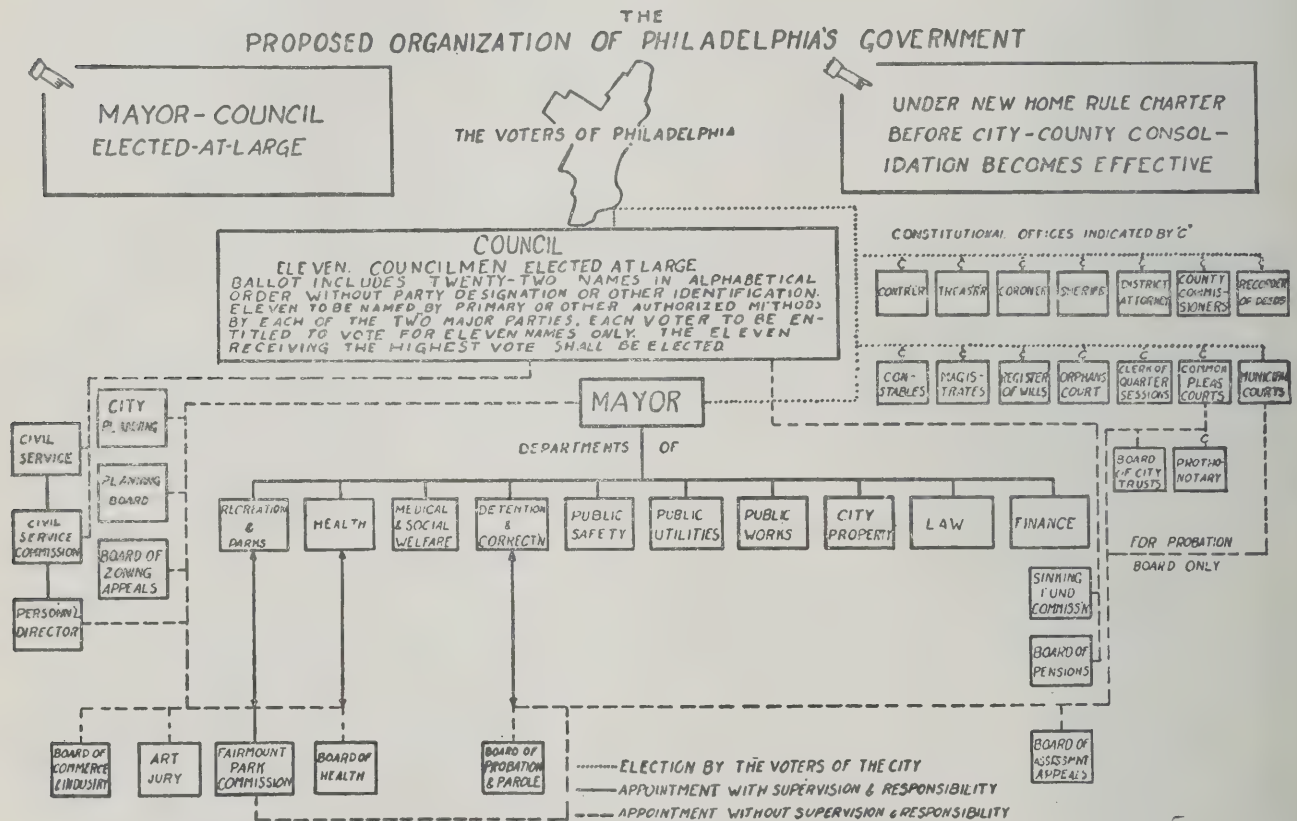
Quarter Sessions, and the Prothonotary would become City offices under the Consolidation Amendment. In certain cases this would result in simplification of procedure and eradication of duplicate records and overlapping functions, as for instance in the Controller's office, where he now functions as both a City and a County officer, and in the relations of the District Attorney with the City police.

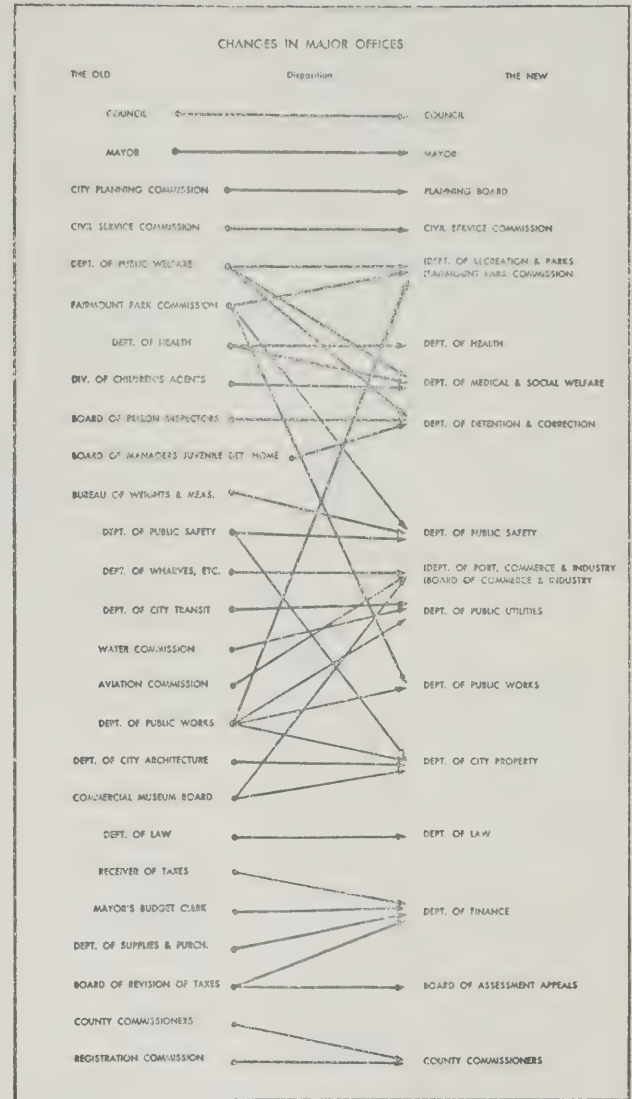
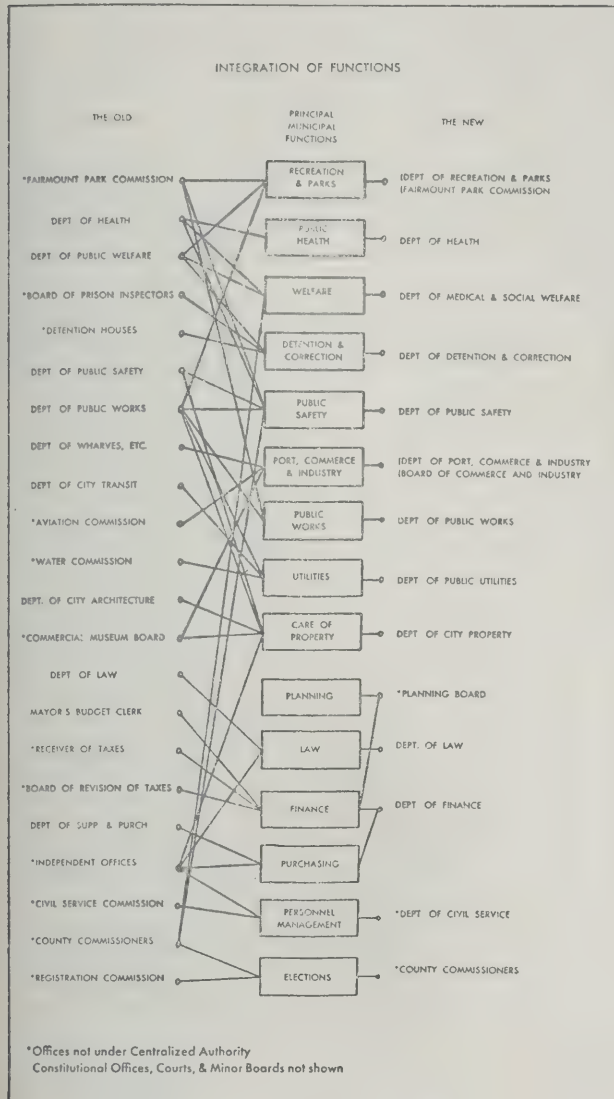
c. The Treasurer, who serves both the City and County, could be dispensed with and the functions transferred to the City's Department of Finance.

d. The offices of Sheriff and Coroner would disappear, their necessary functions being transferred to the Clerk of Quarter Sessions and to the City Department of Health, respectively.

e. The City Civil Service would cover all employees on the City payrolls, without distinction between City and County, as must exist, even with the extension of Civil Service to the County as proposed, until the adoption of the Consolidation Amendment.

f. After Consolidation has been adopted, the new Charter will make appointive those purely administrative jobs of Register of Wills, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Recorder of Deeds, so that the elections of so-called Row Offices can be limited to the offices of City Controller and District Attorney. These officials could then be chosen at the same time as the Mayor and Councilmen. Such a change could perhaps be worked out to give one year holidays in four from elections, to the great saving of the taxpayers.





DRAFTS

1. City-County Consolidation Amendment.
2. Bill Establishing Civil Service in the County Offices.
3. Bill Abolishing the Registration Commission.
4. The New Home Rule Charter.

City-County Consolidation Amendment

Proposing an amendment to article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania abolishing County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity and providing for administering of County functions by City of Philadelphia.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows:

Section 1. The following amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof.

That article fourteen be amended by adding thereto section eight as follows:

Section 8. The County of Philadelphia as a political entity separate and distinct from the City of Philadelphia is hereby abolished. Functions of the County government within the City and the functions of the Philadelphia courts shall be performed by officers of the City who shall be appointed or elected as may be provided by law, but nothing in this section shall apply to the manner of selecting judges and magistrates except as the General Assembly may otherwise provide. The tax levying body of the City shall control all expenditures from the City treasury. Laws shall be enacted to provide that all appointments and promotions of officers and employees paid out of the City treasury shall be according to merit and fitness. No officer or employe whose compensation or the requirements of whose office are met in whole or in part from the City treasury shall receive for his own use any fees or commissions for any work done in the course of his employment by any public agency, and all such fees or commissions received shall be paid into the City treasury for the use of the City. No law regulating the affairs of cities or counties shall be held invalid as local

or special because of the inclusion of provisions giving effect to this section.

Section 2. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth and in order to carry the same into complete operation it is hereby declared that

This amendment shall be effective immediately upon its adoption.

Immediately upon the adoption of the amendment all County and court officers and employes paid out the City treasury of Philadelphia shall become officers and employes of the City of Philadelphia and, unless the General Assembly shall have otherwise provided, shall continue to perform their duties and be elected, appointed, compensated, and organized in such manner as may be provided by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth in effect at the time the amendment becomes effective; but elected County officers, if actually in office serving the term for which they were elected when this amendment becomes effective, shall be permitted to complete such terms.

Bill Establishing Civil Service in the County Offices AN ACT

Regulating and improving the civil service of counties of the first class; defining certain crimes; imposing penalties; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Civil Service Commission. Counties of the first class shall have a Civil Service Commission known to be in sympathy with the application of the merit system and of other features of modern personnel practices in the public service. The commissioners shall be appointed by the tax-levying body of the county; and where a county contains a city of the first class having a Civil Service Commission, the tax-levying body of the county shall appoint the City Civil Service Commission to act also as the County Civil Service Commission, and said commissioners shall serve without receiving additional compensation.

Section 2. Personnel Director. A special board of examiners designated by the commission shall hold competitive tests and establish an employment list for the office of personnel director, in accordance with the testing procedure and principles prescribed in this Act. The commission shall appoint one of the three persons highest on the list as personnel director. Any person appointed as director shall, at the time of his appointment, be familiar with and known to be in sympathy with the application of the merit system in the public service. Where, however, a county contains a city of the first class having a personnel director for its civil service, the commission shall appoint said personnel director to act also as the personnel director of the civil service of the county and he shall so serve without receiving additional compensation.

Section 3. Meetings. The commission shall hold regular meetings as fixed by rule.

Section 4. Powers and Duties of Commission.

(a) The commission shall:

1. after public hearing, adopt or change rules for

the administration and enforcement of this Act, which rules shall have the force and effect of law one week after their adoption;

2. after public hearing, approve, with or without modification, such classification plans as may be recommended by the director;

3. make investigations requested by the tax-levying body of the county or may make investigations requested by an employe or by a citizen, or of its own motion, concerning the enforcement and effect of this Act;

4. Transmit to the tax-levying body the report of the director with comments, criticisms, or suggestions for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this Act; and

5. keep complete and permanent records open to public inspection, of all action taken at its meetings and hearings.

(b) Each member of the commission, the director and any other employe or agent authorized by the commission, shall have the power to administer oaths in matters pertaining to the work of the commission. The commission shall have power to secure by subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other evidence. Any judge of a court of record may upon application by the commission compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of documents and other evidence, and the giving of testimony before the commission by attachment for contempt or otherwise in the same manner as the production of evidence may be compelled before such court.

(c) The commission shall have the power to make arrangements and agreements with other public personnel agencies for the use and exchange of services.

Section 5. Public Hearings. The term "public hearing" when used in this Act shall be construed to mean an opportunity, given after public notice of at least five days, for any citizen or party in interest to be heard in public at reasonable length.

Section 6. Powers and Duties of Director. The director shall:

(a) attend all meetings of the commission, act as its secretary, and record its official actions;

(b) prepare and recommend to the commission rules and amendments thereto and administer the rules adopted by the commission;

(c) appoint under the provisions of this Act an assistant director and all other employes of the commission;

(d) establish and maintain in card or other suitable form a roster of officers and employes of the county, showing for each the title of his position, the rate of compensation, and every change in his status, including increases and decreases in pay, changes in title, transfers, sick and annual leaves with or without pay, and other facts which the director may consider pertinent;

(e) prepare a classification plan as provided in this Act;

(f) prepare a compensation plan as provided in this Act;

(g) pass upon the qualifications of applicants for appointment to, or promotion in, the classified service; establish and maintain employment and re-employment lists of the various classes of positions; devise, install and administer service rating systems; arrange for and pass upon transfer; administer rules of the commission as to annual, sick, and special leaves of absence, reinstatements

and attendance; and see that layoffs, demotions, suspensions, removals, resignations, retirements, and other separations are made in accordance with this Act;

(h) check and certify payrolls as provided in this Act;

(i) make on or before March first of each year an annual report to the commission concerning the administrative work of his office; and

(j) investigate from time to time the effects of the administration of this Act and the rules made thereunder and report his findings to the commission.

Section 7. Division of Service. The civil service of the county is hereby divided into the unclassified and classified service.

A. The unclassified service shall comprise:

(1) all officers named in the Constitution,

(2) the chief clerk of the county commissioners and one employe to each of the other officers named in the Constitution.

B. The classified service shall include all positions now existing or hereafter created in the service of such counties not specifically included in the unclassified service. The classified service shall be divided into the labor division and the competitive division. The labor division shall comprise all positions the work of which can be satisfactorily performed by unskilled laborers. The competitive division shall include all positions in the classified service other than those in the labor division.

Section 8. Classification Plan. The director shall, after consulting the appointing authorities, ascertain and record the duties of positions in the classified service, and establish classes giving a complete description of each class. He shall submit the plan to the commission within twelve months after his appointment. Each class in the plan shall include all positions which are sufficiently similar in respect to the duties and responsibilities thereof so that the same descriptive title may be used for each of such positions; the same requirements as to education, experience, knowledge, and ability are demanded of incumbents for the proper performance of their duties; and same tests of fitness may be used in choosing qualified appointees; and the same schedule of compensation may be made to apply with equity under like working conditions to all positions in the class.

Section 9. Adoption of Plan. After reasonable opportunity to be heard has been given to employes, appointing authorities, and the general public, and after incorporating any changes it deems advantageous, the commission shall adopt the classification plan within three months after its receipt from the director. Thereafter the class titles so established shall be used in all personnel, accounting, budget appropriation, and financial records relating to payments for personal services.

Section 10. Amendments to Plan. Additional classes may be established and existing classes may be changed or abolished upon recommendation of the director and approval of the commission after public hearing. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, no person shall be appointed to or employed in any position until it has been properly classified as herein provided and an appropriate list has been established therefor.

Section 11. Allocation of Positions. After adoption of the classification plan the director shall allocate every position in the classified service to one of the classes established by the plan. Thereafter as new positions

are created or additional classes are established or existing classes changed, the director shall make such allocations or reallocations of positions as are necessitated thereby; provided, however, that where an amendment to the classification plan requires the reallocation of an existing position, the employe holding such position shall have reasonable right to be heard before final action is taken.

Section 12. Compensation Plan. The director shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of the classification plan, submit to the tax-levying body of the county a proposed plan of compensation, showing for each class of position in the classified service minimum and maximum salary rates and such intermediate rates as he deems desirable. After a reasonable opportunity to be heard has been given to employes, appointing authorities, and the general public, and after incorporating changes it considers desirable, the tax-levying body shall adopt the plan with or without modification within three months after receiving it, and may at any time change the compensation plan, but only in accordance with the classification plan. The director may transmit to the tax-levying body of the county proposed changes in compensation plans and the reasons therefor.

Section 13. Rates of Pay. After the adoption of a compensation plan or changes in the schedule of compensation for any class, the future appropriations shall be in accordance therewith. The rate of pay for any employe upon appointment to a position in the class shall be the minimum rate prescribed for that class, provided, however, that where the appointee is already in the classified service, his compensation after appointment shall be the same rate as that which he received before appointment; or if no such rate appears in the schedule for that class, then his compensation shall be at the next higher rate in the schedule. Increases in rates of pay shall be to the next higher rate in the schedule. Increases in rates of pay shall be to the next higher rate for that class and shall be granted by the appointing authority pursuant to all rules of the commission, except that the rate of pay of any employe shall not be increased unless the tax-levying body of the county has appropriated funds from which the increases may lawfully be paid, nor shall the rate of any employe be increased beyond the maximum of the class.

Section 14. Selection of Employes. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, appointments of persons to the classified service or promotions therein shall be from employment lists established as the result of examinations which are competitive, free, and open to all persons, subject, however, to such limitations as may be specified by the director as to age, sex, citizenship, residence, health, habits, and moral character, and subject to the prerequisite qualifications included in the classification plan. The commission may, upon recommendation of the director, limit competition in promotion examinations to employes in the classified service who have served in a designated class or classes.

Section 15. Re-employment Lists. For each class where such action is appropriate, the director shall cause to be maintained a re-employment list consisting of the names of persons who have: occupied positions in the class, and have been separated from the service without fault in their own part; taken leave of absence and are

ready to return to duty when a position is open; resigned in good standing and, with the consent of the appointing authority and of the director, have withdrawn their resignations; been removed and by direction of the commission have been given an opportunity for re-employment in some unit other than that from which they have been dismissed. The names shall be arranged for each class in the order of the average service rating of the employees for the last six months of service in the class. In the absence of service ratings, the order shall be as provided by the rules of the commission. After a name has remained on a re-employment list for one year it shall be removed from the list unless retained by action of the commission before the expiration of the one-year period.

Section 16. Employment Lists. The director shall have charge of preparing and giving examinations to establish employment lists whenever he deems such employment lists necessary. An examination may consist of a written or oral test, a demonstration of skill, or of any combination of these, and shall be of such character as fairly to test and determine the qualifications, fitness, and ability of competitors to perform the duties of the class of positions to which they seek appointment. In such examinations credit may be given for experience and education. No question in any examination shall relate to the race, religion, politics, or labor opinion or affiliation of the candidate. The director may call on other persons to draw up, conduct, or mark examinations; and when such persons are officers or employees of the county, it shall be deemed a part of their official duty to render such assistance without extra compensation.

Section 17. Notice of Examinations. The director shall give public notice of all examinations at least two weeks in advance. The notice shall be posted on a bulletin board in or near the principal office of the director and in place accessible to the public during business hours. The examinations shall be given such other publicity as the director may determine. Notices of examinations shall contain such information as may be provided by the rules of the commission.

Section 18. Marking of Examinations. The final rating of each candidate in any examination shall be determined by weighted averages according to the weight of each test as published by the director in the notice of the examination. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, who have served as such in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, or in the National Guard of the Commonwealth, shall be given full credit for their experience gained in such service, having due regard to the position for which the examination is held. Each candidate shall be sent notice by mail of his final rating and of his relative standing or of his failure to attain a place upon the list and the reason therefor. From the report of the examiners, the director shall prepare an employment list containing the names of persons arranged in order of excellence, who have been given at least such minimum rating as may be fixed in advance for the whole examination and for any one or more of the tests which make up the examination, and who are otherwise qualified.

Section 19. Combination and Cancellation of Employment Lists. Each employment list shall continue in force for a period to be fixed by the rules of the commission. The period may vary for different classes of positions, but

may not be less than one year for any class. Any period before its expiration may be extended by the commission upon recommendation of the director. A new employment list for any class shall be combined with the existing list, if any, but such combination shall not prevent the automatic cancellation of any portion of such combined lists at the end of the period fixed by such rules, unless held in force as above provided. In no case, however, shall a person continue on an employment list for a period longer than two years. The director shall examine any employment list, or any part of an employment list, which has been in effect for one year and shall take such steps as he may deem necessary to determine whether the persons on the list are still eligible and willing to accept appointment. The director, with the approval of the commission, may at any time correct clerical errors occurring in the preparation of any employment list, and revise the list accordingly; but no person who has been appointed as the result of certification shall be displaced by such action. The commission shall have the power at any time after a public hearing to cancel the whole or any part of an employment list on account of illegality, mistake or fraud.

Section 20. Tests for Labor Division. Tests for positions in the labor division shall as far as practicable conform to the tests for the competitive division, but the commission may by rule provide for the registration of ordinary, unskilled laborers following such medical, physical or other tests as may be prescribed. The commission shall by rule determine the order in which the names shall be placed on the employment list and the number of names which may be certified.

Section 21. Appointment in the Classified Service.

(a) Whenever a vacancy in a permanent position in the competitive division of the classified service is to be filled, the appointing authority shall notify the director in writing. The director shall certify the names of the three persons willing to accept employment who are highest in a list consisting of the re-employment list for that class, followed by the employment list for that class. If this does not give three names to the appointing authority and if the appointing authority is not willing to choose from less than three names, the director shall promptly conduct an examination to form or add to an employment list.

(b) A position shall be deemed to be permanent when it is specifically provided for in the annual financial program or when it is established in an office or institution according to law, and is likely to be needed continuously for a period of six months or more.

Section 22. Provisional Appointments. If the director shall fail to certify, in the manner herein provided, for an existing vacancy within thirty days after receiving a request, the appointing authority may, if necessary to prevent the stoppage of public business, but not otherwise, appoint provisionally any qualified person with or without holding any test. In all such cases the provisional appointee shall, before beginning work, fill out and forward to the director an application form. Each such appointment shall be effective only until an appropriate list has been established. Such an appointment shall not in any event continue for a total of more than sixty days. Successive provisional appointments of the same or different persons shall not be made to the same position. No credit shall be given to anyone in any examination for experience gained during a provisional appointment.

Section 23. Appointment or Rejection of Eligibles. Unless it is found to be in the interest of the public service not to fill the vacant position, the appointing authority shall, within a reasonable time fixed by the rules of the commission, make an appointment from the names certified by the director. All appointments shall be reported to the director. After a name has been rejected three times by an appointing authority in favor of others on the same employment list, such name shall not again be certified to that appointing authority. If an eligible shall refuse an appointment offered to him, his name shall be removed from the re-employment or employment list, if in the opinion of the director such refusal was based on improper or insufficient reasons.

Section 24. Temporary Employees. When, because of the pressure of work, a position in the classified service must be established for a period of less than six months, the appointing authority shall request the director in writing to certify the name of a qualified person. The appointing authority shall state the cause of the extra work, the probable length of employment, and, unless the position has been classified, the duties which the appointee is to perform. The director may certify a qualified person with or without holding a competitive examination, for a period of employment not exceeding three months. Such temporary appointments shall not be renewed more than once. No credit shall be given to anyone in any examination for experience gained during a temporary appointment.

Section 25. Emergency Employees. When an emergency arises such that in order to prevent loss of public property or avoid serious inconvenience to the public one or more persons must be immediately employed without taking the time to secure proper authorization, any appointing authority or any subordinate authorized by him may appoint any qualified person during the emergency for a period not exceeding ten days. Persons thus appointed shall be known as "emergency employees." Any employment condition of which the appointing authority had previous knowledge, or of which by the exercise of due diligence he might have had previous knowledge, shall not be considered an emergency. Appointing authorities shall forthwith report to the director all emergency appointments. Such appointments shall not be renewed nor shall credit be given in any examination for experience gained therefrom.

Section 26. Probationary Period. No appointment to a position in the classified service from the employment list shall be deemed complete until after the expiration of a probationary period. The probationary period for each class of position shall be prescribed in the rules of the commission and shall in no case be less than two months nor more than six months. At the end of two months and any time thereafter until the expiration of the probationary period the appointing authority may remove any probationary employe from his position if, in the opinion of the appointing authority, the employe has shown that he is unable or unwilling to do his duties satisfactorily; provided, however, that the appointing authority shall furnish the director a statement in writing of the cause of the dismissal. In no case shall the total probationary period of successive appointees to any one position extend beyond six months from the date of the first appointment.

Section 27. Present Employees. Any person holding a position in the classified service, as herein defined, at the time this Act takes effect may become a classified service employe upon passing such noncompetitive tests as the director may prescribe. Such noncompetitive tests shall be given as soon as practicable, but in any event within six months after the effective date of this Act.

Section 28. In-Service Training. The director shall devise plans for and cooperate with appointing authorities and other supervising officials in respect to the conduct of employe training programs to the end that the quality of service rendered by persons in the classified service may be continually improved.

Section 29. Service Ratings. The director shall, as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, establish standards of performance and a uniform system of service ratings for each class of position. Such standards shall, as far as practicable, be based upon the quantity and quality of work done, and upon the conduct of the employe at work. Service ratings shall constitute grounds for increases and decreases in rates of compensation, for demotions and removals, and for promotions. Supervising officials shall submit to the director, upon his request, the ratings of their employees, but in no case shall a supervising official be compelled to prepare or submit such ratings oftener than once in six months.

Section 30. Transfers of Employees. An appointing authority may at any time transfer any classified employe under his jurisdiction from one position to another position in the same class. In every such case the appointing authority shall give prior written notice of his action to the director. A transfer of an employe from one class to another class for which a higher maximum rate of compensation is prescribed shall be a promotion and may be accomplished only as herein provided for promotions. No person shall ever be transferred from a position in the unclassified service to a position in the classified service without examination as herein provided. The transfer of an employe to a position in another class for which a lower maximum rate of compensation is prescribed or any transfer which involves a reduction in compensation shall be a demotion and may be accomplished only as herein provided for demotions. Such demotions may be made upon the recommendation of the appointing authority or upon the petition of the employe, supported by such evidence as the director may require to show that the employe is not performing satisfactorily in the position he is holding, but is able to perform the duties of the class to which it is recommended or petitioned that he be denoted.

Section 31. Leaves of Absence. The commission shall by rule provide for annual, sick, and special leaves of absence to employees, with or without pay, or with reduced pay. No employe shall be granted leave of absence except pursuant to such rules.

Section 32. Layoffs. Where a reduction in force is necessary because of changes in organization, or because of stoppage or lack of work, the employees having the lowest service rating in the unit and in the class affected shall be laid off. In the absence of service ratings, the order of layoff shall be established by rules of the commission. The appointing authority shall promptly report to the director the name and position of any employe laid off together with the effective date of the

layoff. The name of said employe shall then be placed upon the re-employment list for the appropriate class as herein provided.

Section 33. Suspensions. An appointing authority may for good cause suspend a classified employe for disciplinary purposes without pay for not more than thirty working days in any twelve-month period. The commission shall state in its rules what shall constitute good cause for suspension, but no one shall be suspended for racial, religious, or political reasons, or for labor union affiliations. Every case of suspension, together with the reasons therefor, shall forthwith be reported to the commission in writing, and such report shall be made part of the public records of the commission.

Section 34. Dismissal During Probationary Period. An employe dismissed during probation shall be considered permanently separated from such position, but the director may, if he considers such action appropriate, place the name of the person on the employment list of the appropriate class for future certification to other appointing authorities.

Section 35. Resignations. The rules of the commission shall state what shall constitute resignation. Absence from duty without notice to the appointing authority for a period of three working days may be regarded by the appointing authority, pursuant to rules of the commission, as an abandonment of a position and in effect a resignation. No person who has voluntarily resigned from the service shall be reinstated within six months from the effective date of his resignation. No resignation of any person in the classified service shall be effective unless accepted within fifteen days after the actual date of the making thereof. No person in advance of or at the time of his appointment to any position in the civil service shall sign or execute a resignation, dated or undated. No resignation shall be made or shall be valid unless it bears the signature of the person resigning and the date of the resignation in his handwriting. Any person who leaves the classified service may request the commission in writing for a public hearing stating his reasons for such a request. If on investigation the commission finds that the employe has been forced to resign against his will and without just cause or that his separation from the service has been involuntary and without just cause, the commission shall grant such person at the earliest opportunity a public hearing as hereinafter provided in the case of removal or demotion and shall treat the separation as though it were a removal.

Section 36. Dismissals and Demotions.

(a) No person in the classified service shall be dismissed, reduced in pay, or demoted in position except for just cause. Race, or religion, or political, or labor union affiliation shall not constitute just cause. No person shall be dismissed, reduced, or demoted, except as otherwise herein specifically provided, until he shall have been furnished by the appointing authority with a written notice setting forth the reasons for such action and allowed at least ten days to file a written answer. In every case a copy of such reasons and of the answer thereto, if any, shall be promptly furnished to the commission and shall be part of its public records.

(b) Within thirty days after receiving such records, the commission may on its own initiative, and shall upon the request of the employe, if filed within ten days after

his dismissal, reduction, or demotion, make such investigation as it may deem advisable, either sitting as a body or through one or more of its members or through the director. The investigation and any hearings on the charges shall be for the purpose of determining whether the employe involved, by reason of his act or acts as charged, and his record of service, merits continuance in the service or whether he should be dismissed, reduced, or demoted, or otherwise disciplined for the good of the service. In all hearings the commission shall not be required to follow established rules of evidence or court procedure, but shall seek all information and evidence bearing on the merits of the case. All such hearings shall be open to the public and the employe involved shall have opportunity to be heard in his own defense personally or through counsel. Within fifteen days after the completion of an investigation or hearing, the commission shall make its findings and render its decision, which shall forthwith be certified to the appointing authority and forthwith enforced by him. Charges against any employe in the classified service asking for his removal for a violation of law or for a cause stated in the rules may be filed before the commission by any taxpayer. Such charges shall be investigated, determined, and enforced in the manner provided in this section, unless the commission shall decide that the charges do not warrant investigation, in which case the decision of the commission shall be made part of its public records.

Section 37. Certification of Payrolls. No payroll check shall be issued or paid except upon warrant of the controller. The controller shall issue no warrant for services except upon payrolls containing the names, titles, periods for which payments are to be made, and rates of pay of the persons to be paid, and bearing the certificate of the director that the persons on the payroll have been appointed and employed in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, and also bearing the certificate of the director that the persons on the payroll have been present and working or have been on authorized leave with pay, for the period specified. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder may be recovered from the officer or employe who violates such provisions and rules or from their sureties. Actions for such recovery may be maintained by a taxpayer of such counties. All moneys recovered in an action brought under this section shall be paid into the county treasury, except that the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive taxable costs of such action.

Section 38. Misdemeanors. Any person who wilfully, by himself or in collusion with one or more persons, shall defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect to his right of examination, appointment, or employment according to this Act or to any rules prescribed pursuant thereto, or who shall, wilfully or corruptly, falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, or certified, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, or aid in so doing; or who shall wilfully make any false representation concerning the same or concerning the persons examined; or who shall wilfully or corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or certified, or to be examined or certified; or who shall

personate any other person, or permit or aid in any manner any other person to personate him, in connection with any examination or request to be examined or appointed; or who shall furnish any false information about himself or about any other person in connection with any application or request to be examined or appointed; or who shall make an appointment to office or select a person for employment contrary to the provisions of this Act; or who shall wilfully refuse to comply with or to perform any of the provisions of this Act; or who shall wilfully or through culpable negligence violate any of the provisions of this Act; or of the rules made pursuant thereto; shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 in the discretion of the court. Any person holding a public office or position who is convicted under this section shall be deemed to have vacated the office or position and shall be incapable of holding public office for a period of five years after the date of such conviction.

Section 39. Prohibition of Political Activity. No county officer or employe other than those elected by the people shall be a member of, or delegate or alternate to, any political convention or participate at any such convention except in the performance of his official duties; or shall serve as a member of, or attend the meetings of any committee of any political party, or to take active part in political management or in political campaigns. No application, memorandum, or other document other than the registration and election records shall in any way indicate the political affiliation of any applicant to, or member of, the classified service. No appointed or elected officer or employe shall use his office to influence political movements or influence the political action of any other officer or employe of the city; or shall interfere with the conduct of any election or the preparation therefor at the polling place, or with the election officers while counting the vote or returning the ballot boxes, books and papers to the place provided by law for the purpose, or be within any polling place save only for the purpose of voting as speedily as reasonably can be done, or be within fifty feet thereof, except for purposes of ordinary travel or residence, within one hour preceding the opening of the polls for holding such election and ending when the election officers have finished counting the votes and have left the polling place for the purpose of depositing the ballot boxes and papers in the place provided by law for that purpose, excepting only police officers, who may temporarily approach or enter the polling place in order to make any arrest permitted by law or for the purpose of preserving order, and in each such case only long enough to accomplish the duties aforesaid, after which the officers shall at once withdraw.

Section 40. Prohibition of Assessments. No person shall solicit, pay, give, or receive in any public building of such counties any money or valuable thing for any political purpose whatever. No person shall orally or by written or printed communication directly or indirectly demand, solicit, collect, or receive; or be in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or valuable thing or any assessment, subscription, or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, from any officer or employe in the classified service for any political purpose whatever. No person in the

classified service shall orally or by written or printed communication directly or indirectly demand, solicit, collect, or receive; or be in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or valuable thing for any political purpose whatever. No person in the classified service shall pay or give any money or valuable thing to make any subscription or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, for any political purpose whatever.

Section 41. Dismissal and Disqualification. Any person in the service of the county who violates any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be immediately separated from the service. It shall be the duty of the appointing authority who employed the offending person to dismiss him at once. Any taxpayer may bring suit to restrain the payment of compensation or the issuing of warrants for the payment of compensation to any such officer or employe, and as an additional remedy, any taxpayer may also obtain a writ of mandamus to compel the dismissal of such offending officer or employe. Any person dismissed under this section shall for a period of five years be ineligible for appointment to any position in the civil service.

Section 42. Effective Date. This Act shall become effective July 1, 1949.

Section 43. Repeal of Existing Law. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Bill Abolishing the Registration Commission

AN ACT

To amend sections three and eight of the act, approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred fifteen), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration, and other appointees of registration commission, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, real estate brokers, rental agents, certain public service companies, persons, firms, and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," by providing that the registration commission is to consist of the county commissioners instead of appointed commissioners and by providing that appropriations to carry out the act are to be made in the same manner as other appropriations are made.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Sections three and eight of the act, approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred fifteen), entitled "An Act to provide for the permanent personal

registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commisisoners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, real estate brokers, rental agents, certain public service companies, persons, firms, and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. Registration Commission; Membership [; Bi-partisan; Term of Office; Vacancies; Removal; Compensation; Chairman, Secretary]; Action by Vote of Majority of Members; Record of Proceedings [; Annual Report],—

(a) There shall be a registration commission [in and for each city of the first class], consisting of the county commissioners in each county in which there is located a city of the first class, which commission shall have jurisdiction over the registration of electors of such city under the provisions of this act.

[(b) The registration commission shall consist of five commissioners, who shall be qualified electors of the city, not more than three of whom shall be enrolled members of the same political party, who shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office for terms of four years, or until their successors qualify, unless sooner removed or otherwise disqualified: Provided, however, that the terms of office of the commissioners, first appointed by the Governor under this act, shall commence upon the date of their appointment, and shall expire on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one. Upon the appointment by the Governor of the registration commission for any such city, the terms of office of the existing registration commission or commissioners of any such city shall terminate.

(c) The Governor shall fill any vacancy in any such commission within ten days after the vacancy shall occur by appointing a qualified elector of the city to hold office during the remainder of the term of the commissioner whose place shall have become vacant.

(d) The Governor may, at any time, remove any commissioner for cause, and may appoint a duly qualified elector of the city as his successor for the remainder of his term.

(e) Each commissioner shall receive compensation at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum, except the chairman who shall receive six thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

(f) As soon after their appointment as may be, the members of each commission shall take the oath of office required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall organize by selecting from their number a chairman

and a secretary, who shall be members of the same political party.]

[(g)] (b) All actions of a commission shall be decided by a majority vote of all members, except as may be otherwise provided herein.

[(h)] (c) Each commission shall keep a record, in permanent form of all its proceedings [, and shall make an annual written report to the Governor].

(d) The commissioners shall receive no compensation in addition to their compensation as county commissioners.

Section 8. Appropriations [; Unexpended Balances of Appropriations].—(a) The appropriating authorities of the city shall [appropriate annually, and from time to time, the funds that shall be necessary] make appropriations, in the same manner as other appropriations are made, for the maintenance and operation of the commission and the carrying out of the provisions of this act [, therein including the payment of the compensation of the commissioners, counsel, and a sufficient number of registrars, inspectors of registration and other assistants and employes, and the fees of witnesses, as herein provided, and likewise for preparing, in accordance with the direction of the commission, securing and distributing, or receiving and preserving, all street lists, registration cards, affidavits, vouchers, notices, account books, stationery and other supplies which the commission shall consider necessary for the purpose of this act, and for all other necessary expenses].

(b) The appropriating authorities of the city shall provide the commission thereof with suitable and adequate offices, properly furnished, for keeping its records, holding its public sessions, and otherwise performing its duties [, and upon failure to do so within sixty days after the effective date of this act, the commission may lease such office space as is reasonably required for the performance of the functions and duties under this act].

[(c) Any unexpended balances of any appropriations heretofore made by the appropriating authorities of the city for the purpose of carrying out any provision of any existing registration act, or the amendments thereto, shall be transferred to and made available for the commission hereby created or constituted, for the expense of carrying out the provisions of this act, and all moneys required in addition to any original appropriation in the current year, or any other year, if it shall appear that extra sums are needed.]

Section 2. This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment.

THE NEW HOME-RULE CHARTER

AN ACT

For the better government of cities of the first class of the Commonwealth by providing, among other things, for the election of a Mayor and a Council at large; the creation, abolition, and change of departments and the addition to departments of certain functions pertaining to parks, detention and correction, planning within the City, weights and measures, and dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children transferred from certain county offices to the extent of the performance of such functions within such cities; improvement of the civil service; increased control over finances by requiring balanced current and capital budgets and by greater con-

trol over the collection of charges, fees, and taxes, and over payments of salaries and other expenditures out of the City treasury; improvement in the making and revision of assessments; the grant of home rule to such cities; the merging of all offices of counties of the first class into such cities and departments thereof, if, as, and when consolidation of such cities and counties become effective through adoption of a constitutional amendment and penalties.

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The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. **APPLICABILITY OF ACT.** This Act shall apply to each city of the first class and shall be known and may be cited as the "First Class City Law."

ARTICLE I

THE MAYOR

Section 101. **THE MAYOR.** The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the City.

Section 102. **ELECTION OF MAYOR: TERM OF OFFICE.** (a) The Mayor shall be chosen at the municipal election and shall hold office for the term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified, but shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

(b) If two or more candidates be equal and highest in votes one of them shall be chosen mayor by a vote

of the majority of all the members of the incoming Council immediately upon its organization.

Section 103. **OATH OF OFFICE.** The Mayor shall take the usual oath of office in the presence of Council, to be administered by one of the judges of the courts in said City at twelve o'clock noon on the first day of the term for which he shall have been elected.

Section 104. **VACANCY IN OFFICE OF MAYOR.** (a) When a vacancy shall take place in the office of Mayor a successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the next general, municipal, or special election for any public office or offices occurring more than thirty days after the commencement of such vacancy, unless such election should occur in the last year of said term, in which case a Mayor shall be chosen by the Council by a majority vote of all members elected thereto.

(b) Until the vacancy is filled or in case of the Mayor's temporary disability the president of the Council shall act as Mayor, or if he should resign or be unable to act, then the chairman of the finance committee of the Council shall act as Mayor.

Section 105. **Salary of Mayor.** The Mayor shall receive a salary to be fixed from time to time by ordinance and to be paid out of the City treasury, which salary shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Section 106. **Power of Appointment and Removal; Vacancies.** (a) The Mayor shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of Council and may remove at pleasure all department heads except as hereinafter provided and, subject to the provisions of law as to civil service, shall have the power to appoint and remove all officers and employes in the departments which are under a head appointed by him.

(b) During the recess of the Council the Mayor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint by and with the advice and consent of Council, and any such appointment shall be submitted to the Council at its next meeting, and if not rejected within thirty days thereafter the same shall be considered confirmed.

Section 107. **Other Powers and Duties of Mayor.** (a) It shall be the duty of the Mayor to act as chief conservator of the peace within the City; to supervise the administration of the affairs of the City; to see that the ordinances of the City and the laws of the Commonwealth are enforced; to make such recommendations to Council concerning the affairs of the City as may seem to him desirable; to keep Council advised of the financial condition and future needs of the City; to prepare and submit to Council an annual report which shall be published; to submit such other reports as may be required, and to perform other duties provided by statute or ordinance.

(b) The Mayor shall call together the heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the City at least once a month, and at such meetings he may call on the heads of departments for such reports as to the subject matters under their control and management as he may deem proper, which it shall be their duty to prepare and submit at once to the Mayor.

(c) The Mayor shall, as often as he may think proper, appoint three competent persons as a committee to examine without notice the accounts of any City department, trust officer, or employe, or of any governmental agency,

commission, or County office supported by appropriations made by the City Council and the money, securities, and property belonging to the City in the possession or charge of such department, trust officer, agency, or employee and report the result of such investigation.

Such committee shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other evidence at any of its meetings, and for that purpose may issue subpoenas and cause them to be served and executed in any part of the Commonwealth. If any witness shall refuse to testify as to any fact within his knowledge or to produce any documents or other evidence within his possession or under his control, the committee shall forthwith report the facts relating to such refusal to the court of common pleas of the county in which the City is situated, and all questions arising upon such refusal shall at once be heard by the court. If the court determines that the testimony or evidence required of the witness is legally competent and ought to be given or produced by him, it shall make an appropriate order which it shall have power to enforce by commitment for contempt.

(a) The Mayor may, upon any emergency or apprehension of riot or mob, take command of the police force and appoint as many special patrolmen as he may deem advisable. During their services the special appointees shall possess the powers and perform the duties of regular employees of the Department of Public Safety and shall receive such compensation as shall be authorized by the Public Safety and shall receive such compensation as shall be authorized by the Mayor, not exceeding that of the regular officers of the force performing corresponding duties.

(e) The Mayor shall have all the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of aldermen, justices of the peace, or magistrates, and as the executive head of the City and its police may issue warrants and cause arrests to be made in accordance with law returnable before any such officers.

ARTICLE II COUNCIL

Section 201. Composition and Election of Council. The legislative powers of the City shall be exercised through a Council consisting of eleven councilmen elected from the City at large to serve for a period of four years from the first Monday in January following their election. Councilmen shall be nominated and elected according to law at the municipal election held in such city in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one and in every fourth year thereafter. The eleven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be declared elected. There shall be listed as candidates for Council at the election not more than eleven nominees of each duly recognized political party, and no voter shall vote for more than eleven of the candidates. If any voter shall vote for more than eleven candidates, such ballot shall be rejected and void. The candidates shall be listed in alphabetical order and there shall be no party designation or identification. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of Councilman the vacancy shall be filled at the next general, municipal, or special election occurring not less than thirty days thereafter, but the Councilman thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term. One nomination by the City

committee of each of the duly recognized political parties shall be made for each such vacancy.

Section 202. Councilman to Hold no Other Office. No person shall hold the office of Councilman while holding any other office, position, or employment of profit under the United States, the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth except that of notary public, or an office in the military or naval service of the United States or of the Commonwealth. No Councilman shall be eligible to any other office, position, or employment of profit under the City or paid therefor out of the City treasury during the term for which he shall have been elected as Councilman.

Section 203. Organization Meeting. The organization meeting of each Council shall be held at ten ante meridian on the first Monday of January following its election, or if that day be a legal holiday, then on the next day. Council shall have power to provide for its own organization and to provide for the employment and fix the salaries of such persons as may be necessary to the proper discharge of its business.

Section 204. Salary. Each Councilman shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum and no other emoluments.

Section 205. Clerk of Council. The clerk of Council shall record the proceedings of Council in a journal, which shall at all times be open to public inspection. He shall also keep a separate record of all ordinances and resolutions in a book or books which shall be properly indexed and shall constitute a public record. He shall keep a separate record of the rules of Council. Copies of all papers duly filed in his office and transcripts thereof and of the records of proceedings of the Council and copies of the ordinances and resolutions of the City certified by him under the corporate seal of the City shall be admissible in evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding. The clerk shall cause all ordinances and all resolutions of a legislative character to be published within five days after they take effect, and all other matters for which public notice is provided under this act to be published at least five days before the contemplated action unless otherwise provided by ordinance. The publication shall be in at least one morning and one evening paper of general circulation in the City. In the absence or incapacity of the clerk an assistant designated by him to act in his stead shall perform his duties.

Section 206. Rules of Council. Council shall have the power to adopt and amend its governing rules which, without limitation shall include provisions for the holding of regular and special meetings, for compelling Councilmen to attend meetings, and for the order of business at meetings.

Section 207. Submission of Ordinances. Every legislative act of Council shall be by ordinance or resolution. No ordinance or resolution of a legislative character shall be submitted for passage except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended during its passage as to change its original purpose. No bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, except that Council may pass codification ordinances. No bill or amendment shall be passed before the printing of the bill or amendment for the use of the Councilmen, and no bill shall be passed on the same day it is introduced.

Section 208. Vote Required For Action by Council; Approval of Mayor. Except as otherwise provided by law, Council shall act only at a meeting by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Councilmen holding office. However, a less number by a majority vote of those present may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members. On the final passage of any ordinance or resolution the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays and the names of the Councilmen voting for and against the same shall be entered by the clerk in the journal. No Councilman shall be excused from voting except on matters involving the consideration of his own conduct or when his personal or financial interests are involved. A Councilman who has such an interest in any matter before Council shall disclose the fact and shall not vote thereon. Every ordinance or resolution shall, before it takes effect, be present, duly engrossed and certified, to the Mayor for his approval. The Mayor shall sign such ordinance or resolution if he approves it, whereupon it shall become law. If he disapproves it he shall return it to the Council with his reasons for disapproval at the first meeting thereof held not less than ten days after he receives it, and if the Council pass the same within seven days after he has returned it with his disapproval by a vote of two thirds of all the members elected thereto it shall become law without his approval. If the Mayor does not return such ordinance or resolution within the time herein required it shall become law without his approval.

The Mayor may disapprove or reduce any item or items of any ordinance making appropriations, and the part or parts of such ordinance approval shall become law, and the item or items or parts of items disapproved shall not become law unless passed by the Council as provided in the foregoing paragraph.

Section 209. Meetings to Be Public. Meetings of Council shall be at all times open and accessible to the public.

Section 210. Power of Investigation. For any inquiry or investigation Council shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other evidence at any meeting of Council or of any committee thereof, and for that purpose may issue subpoenas and cause them to be served and executed in any part of the Commonwealth. If any witness shall refuse to testify as to any fact within his knowledge or to produce any documents or other evidence within his possession or under his control, the president of Council shall forthwith report the facts relating to such refusal to the court of common pleas of the County in which the City is situated, and all questions arising upon such refusal and also upon any new evidence not included in the report of the Mayor, which other testimony or documents may be offered either in behalf of or against such witness, shall at once be heard by the court. If the court determines that the testimony or evidence required of the witness is legally competent and ought to be given or produced by him it shall make an appropriate order which it shall have power to enforce by commitment for contempt.

Section 211. No Interference by Council. Neither Council nor any of its committees or members shall direct or request the appointment to or removal from office of any person by the Mayor or by any of his subordinates, or in any manner take part in the appointment, discipline, or removal of officers and employes in the administrative

service of the City. No member of Council shall intercede or participate as Council or attorney for any officer or employe of the City in any hearing or investigation having to do with the discipline or dismissal of such officer or employe except in hearings before Council. Except for the purpose of inquiry, Council and its members shall deal with that portion of the service of the City for which the Mayor is responsible solely through the Mayor, and neither Council nor any member thereof shall give orders to any subordinate of the Mayor either publicly or privately.

ARTICLE III

DEPARTMENTS

Section 301. List of Departments. There shall be the following departments:

1. Department of Recreation and Parks
2. Department of Public Health
3. Department of Medical and Social Welfare
4. Department of Detention and Correction
5. Department of Public Safety
6. Department of Public Utilities
7. Department of Public Works
8. Department of City Property
9. Department of Port, Commerce, and Industry
10. Department of Law
11. Department of Civil Service
12. Department of City Planning
13. Department of Finance
14. Department of City Controller
15. Department of City Treasurer

Section 302. Council Control Over Departments. Council shall have the power to organize and reorganize the structure of any of the departments of the City government and to provide for the proper and effective conduct of the affairs of the City by the Mayor and by its departments and agencies.

Section 303. Department Rules and Regulations. Each department shall have power to prescribe rules and regulations not inconsistent with any statute or ordinance for its own government as to the conduct of its officers and employes, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of the books, records, papers, and other property under its control. Such rules and regulations shall not affect the power of any board or commission which has the power to make its own rules and regulations.

Section 304. Department Heads. The head of each department shall be called its director except as otherwise provided by law. He shall exercise the powers and perform the duties by law vested in and imposed upon the department, except as otherwise provided herein. Council shall fix the salaries to be paid department heads, unless otherwise provided by law, and all such salaries so fixed shall be the same. No department head shall hold any other office or employment for profit, whether it be public or private.

Section 305. Powers of Departments Vested in City. The powers and duties vested and imposed by this or any other law on any department, bureau, office, agency, or head thereof shall be taken as vested in the City, to be exercised and performed as herein provided, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 306. Other Officers and Employees. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Mayor shall appoint the assistant director of each department and the first assistant City Solicitor. In the absence or incapacity of the department head to act, or if there is a vacancy in the office of the department head, the assistant of that department shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the head of that department until the head returns or his incapacity is removed or until a new head assumes office, as the case may be. The head of the department shall have charge of the appointment of such officers and employees as the Mayor may delegate to him.

Section 307. Bond. Except as otherwise provided by law, each department head shall give bond with surety in the usual form in such sum as may be fixed by Council, to be approved as now provided by law.

Section 308. Warrants. The head of each department shall have power to sign warrants and to appoint in writing one or more deputies to sign warrants, for whose acts he and his sureties shall be responsible. Every written order appointing a deputy to sign warrants under the provisions of this section shall be filed in the office of the City Controller.

Section 309. Annual Report. Each department head shall submit annually a report of his department to the Mayor.

ARTICLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS

Section 401. Director. There shall be a department of Recreation and Parks, of which the Director of Recreation and Parks shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council and subject to qualifications of office fixed by the Board of Recreation and Parks.

Section 402. Powers of Department (a) The Department of Recreation and Parks shall have the care, management, administration, and supervision of all recreation and park facilities and property, including without limitation all parks, parkways, municipal, squares, objects of art, objects of natural history, music facilities, playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, bath houses, bathing and shower facilities, recreation centers, recreation piers, municipal recreation camps, and stadia, either within or without the limits of the City, so long as they are owned, used, or controlled by the City.

(b) The department shall have the exclusive and absolute custody and control of and power to plant, set out, remove, maintain, protect, and care for shade trees on any of the public ways of the City.

(c) The Director of Recreation and Parks and such employees as he may designate may act together with school district representatives as a joint committee for the administration of those recreation activities for which school district property and facilities are used. The expenses of such a joint committee may be paid by the City, by the school district, or by both, subject, however, to an appropriation or appropriations duly made.

(d) The Department of Recreation and Parks shall not maintain and repair any roads or highways or supervise or control park guards.

Section 403. Board of Recreation and Parks to be Designated and Known as the Fairmount Park Commission. A Board of Recreation and Parks shall be attached to the

Department of Recreation and Parks. The board shall be designated and known as the Fairmount Park Commission and shall consist of seven persons appointed by the judges of the common pleas courts of the City for terms of seven years each, except that the term of the first seven appointees shall be one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, as shall be indicated by the judges at the time of their appointment. They shall elect a chairman from their own number. They shall receive no compensation. The Mayor and the president of Council shall be ex-officio members of the board.

Section 404. Powers of the Board. The Board of Recreation and Parks shall

(a) act as trustees of and administer all trust funds for the benefit of the recreation and park facilities and activities of the City and for the planting of shade trees, for which trusts there are or shall be no other trustees; but the care, management, administration, and supervision of such facilities and activities shall be by the Department of Recreation and Parks;

(b) appoint from its membership such persons as the City may be authorized to designate to participate in the management of any association or corporation which uses recreation or park property or facilities or which is engaged in recreation or park activities;

(c) submit to the director for submission to Council, with such changes as he may deem desirable, a schedule of reasonable charges for the use of recreation and park facilities or property, which schedule Council may adopt with or without changes, such charges to be paid into the treasury of the City, but Council shall appropriate at least an equal amount of money for the same general purpose for which the money has been paid;

(d) prepare a comprehensive long-range plan for the extension of recreation and park facilities into new areas within or without the City for the benefit of the residents of the City, and pursuant to this plan the board shall submit to the Planning Board an annual report including a capital budget; and

(e) co-operate with those engaged in recreation or park activities within and without the state.

ARTICLE V

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Section 501. Director. There shall be a Department of Public Health, of which the Director of Public Health shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council. He shall be a doctor of medicine, licensed in one of the states or by the Federal Government, and shall have completed at least one year of graduate study of public health and shall have been at least five years a director or assistant director of public health in a governmental entity of a population of fifty thousand or more.

Section 502. Powers of Department. The Department of Public Health shall have the care, management, administration, and supervision of City activities relating to public health, including without limitation (a) the activities relating to infectious and contagious diseases, except hospitals for contagious diseases; (b) health education; (c) the promotion of maternal and child health; (d) the compilation of such records as may be necessary for the promotion of public health; (e) the regulation and

inspection of housing, sanitation, water, plumbing, and drainage facilities; and (f) the testing of water, milk, meat, and other foods. The department shall test the water supply at least once each month and shall make a report thereon to the Mayor. Reports of all such tests shall be open to the public.

Section 503. Care and Inspection of City Employees. The department shall have responsibility for such care and inspection of the health of City officers and employees as may be provided by law.

Section 504. Board of Health. A Board of Health shall be attached to the Department of Public Health. It shall consist of five persons who have a knowledge of and have demonstrated an interest in public health and at least three of whom shall be licensed doctors of medicine with not less than ten years' experience in public health administration or in teaching in a medical school. Each member of the board shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, except that the terms of the first five appointees shall be one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, as shall be indicated by the Mayor at the time of their appointment. They shall elect a chairman from their own number. The members of the board shall receive no compensation. The board shall have the powers and duties now vested in it by law.

ARTICLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Section 601. Director. There shall be a Department of Medical and Social Welfare, of which the Director of Medical and Social Welfare shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council.

Section 602. Powers of Department. The Department of Medical and Social Welfare shall have the care, management, administration, and supervision of city activities relating to medical and social welfare, including without limitation (a) all charitable, indigent, medical, and poor-assistance activities, institutions, and agencies which are under the control of the City and are not administered by any other department; (b) the placement of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children whose support is paid for out of the City treasury, the fixing of appropriate standards for institutions in which such children are placed, and the supervision of such children if they are not placed in institutions; (c) the performance of the functions of the City as to supervision and licensing of medical and social agencies and institutions; and (d) the approval and disapproval of bills of the Commonwealth to the City for residents in state institutions for the insane and feeble-minded. The powers of the department shall not be construed to interfere with the functions of any board of directors of City trusts.

ARTICLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF DETENTION AND CORRECTION

Section 701. Directors. There shall be a Department of Detention and Correction, of which the Director of Detention and Correction shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council.

Section 702. Powers of Department. The Department of Detention and Correction shall

(a) have the care, management, administration, and

supervision of all institutions owned by the City and used for detention, reformation, or correction, including without limitation houses of correction, reformatories, work-houses, farms, and jails, but not including hospitals, police stations, and institutions used exclusively for the detention or correction of juveniles;

(b) have the care, custody, control, and transportation of all persons who have been detained in institutions under the supervision of the department until their unrestricted freedom or until their removal to a different agency pursuant to court order, and of such juveniles as the courts may from time to time refer to his department;

(c) furnish the judges of the courts of the Commonwealth located in the City with all probation service except for juveniles below the age of sixteen or disobedient, idle, and disorderly minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, unmarried mothers, disorderly street-walkers, persons charged with nonsupport and desertion and other cases involving problems of family life, and with all parole service for adults and with all medical, psychological, and psychopathic service required in connection with the detention and correction of persons who have been charged with crime, or have been sentenced, or whose sentences have been postponed or suspended;

(d) collect, hold, keep accounts of, and disburse all moneys in every case in which an order has been made for support which is enforceable by imprisonment; and

(e) at any hearing in the City on a petition for parole of a person in the custody of the department, submit to the court a report and a recommendation as approved by the Board of Probation and Parole pertaining to the granting of the parole, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to derogate in any way whatsoever from the powers of the judges of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia or to limit the jurisdiction thereof or in any way change, alter, or amend any of the provisions of the Act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (P. L. 711), creating the court or the amendments and supplements thereto.

Section 703 Board of Probation and Parole. A Board of Probation and Parole shall be attached to the Department of Detention and Correction. The board shall consist of the director of the department ex-officio, three persons appointed by a majority of judges of the courts of common pleas of the County in which they City is situated, and three persons appointed by a majority of the judges of any other trial court of the Commonwealth having any criminal jurisdiction in such County. Members of the board other than the ex-officio member shall hold office for a term of seven years. The members shall elect a chairman from their own number. The members of the board shall receive no compensation. The Board of Probation and Parole shall have the power and duty to inspect all institutions under the jurisdiction of the department and to make rules and regulations pertaining to the supervision of persons released on probation by any court located in the City or released on parole from any institution under the supervision of the department.

ARTICLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Section 801. Director. There shall be a Department of

Public Safety, of which the Director of Public Safety shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council. The Mayor shall have the power to appoint a fire marshal and assistants who shall continue to have the powers and duties now or hereafter vested in them by law.

Section 802. Powers of Department. The Department of Public Safety shall have the care, management, administration, and supervision of the police affairs of the City, including without limitation all matters relating to (a) the fire and police forces, including the park police; (b) the installation, repair, and maintenance of fire alarm, police communication, and traffic light systems; (c) the erection, care, and maintenance of traffic signs and the marking and maintenance of traffic lines; (d) the inspection of weights and measures; (e) the enforcement of laws regulating the weight of loaded vehicles on the highways; and (f) the inspection of and issuance of permits for the construction of buildings, fire escapes, engines, and boilers.

Section 803. Qualifications of Policemen and Firemen. No person shall be employed in the Department of Public Safety as a policeman or fireman who is not a citizen of the United States or has been convicted of crime, unless pardoned, or cannot read or write understandingly in the English language, or shall not have resided within the Commonwealth at least one year preceding his appointment.

Section 804. Police Matrons. A female officer shall be provided for each police station house to which female prisoners and children are taken. She shall be known as a police matron, and it shall be her duty to receive, search, take charge of, and properly care for all female prisoners and children who are brought to such station house.

Section 805. Uniforms; Penalty for False Personation. The Department of Public Safety shall make suitable regulations under which the officers and members of the fire and police forces shall be required to wear appropriate uniforms. It shall be a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for any person falsely to personate by uniform insignia, badge, or otherwise any officer or member of the department.

Section 806. Additional Patrolmen for Special Places. The Director of Public Safety may appoint and cause to be sworn in any night watchman or any number of additional patrolmen to do duty at any public, athletic, or social gathering at the expense of the persons who ask for such appointment. They shall be subject to and obey the orders, rules, and regulations of the department and conform to the general discipline and special regulations thereof.

ARTICLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Section 901. Director. There shall be a Department of Public Utilities, of which the Director of Public Utilities shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council.

Section 902. Powers of Department. The Department of Public Utilities shall have the care, management, administration, and supervision of all waterworks, includ-

ing the reading of meters, gas works, harbor facilities, and operations other than dredging and ice breaking, transit and airport facilities, and other public utilities owned, controlled, or operated by the City. The department shall determine the character and type and shall control the design and supervision of the construction of all utilities and of all additions, replacements, betterments, and extensions to utilities which are to be paid for in whole or in part out of the City treasury or out of the revenues or other funds of utilities owned, controlled, or operated by the City. It shall have the power to enter into contracts subject to the approval of Council, to supply utility service to persons, firms, corporations, or municipalities outside the City limits, and such contracts need not be approved by the Public Utility Commission.

Section 903. Accounts and Reports. Accounts shall be kept for each public utility owned, controlled, or operated by the City, distinct from other City accounts and in such manner as to show all the operations and financial results of such City ownership, control, or operation, including all assets, liabilities, reserve funds, revenues, and expenses. Such accounts and other records shall be kept in the manner provided by law. The director, in his annual report to the Mayor, shall show in reasonable detail the information specified in this section and such other information as Council or the Mayor shall direct.

Section 904. Utility Surveys. The director shall from time to time make or cause to be made such studies and surveys as to him seem proper for the improvement and development of the utilities which are in whole or in part owned, controlled, or operated by the City or for the purpose of determining the need or desirability for City acquisition or construction of other utilities. He shall, upon the request of the Mayor, investigate, study, and advise concerning rates and services of any public utility serving the City or its residents.

ARTICLE X

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Section 1001. Director. There shall be a Department of Public Works, of which the Director of Public Works shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council.

Section 1002. Powers of Department. The Department of Public Works shall have the administration and supervision of (a) the design and construction of bridges, the grading and paving of all streets, alleys, highways, and footways of the City and the care, repairing, maintenance, and cleaning thereof, and all matters and things relating to or affecting the streets, alleys, highways, and footways within the City and its park areas; (b) the collection and disposal of refuse; (c) surveys; and (d) the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of drainage, sewerage, and sewage disposal facilities.

Section 1003. Board of Surveyors. The Board of Surveyors shall consist of a chief engineer and surveyor, who shall be president thereof, and assistant chief engineer and surveyor, who shall be vice-president thereof, and the surveyors and regulators of the several survey districts. Council shall have power to divide the City into survey districts and to increase or reduce the number thereof. There shall be a chief engineer and surveyor and assistant chief engineer and surveyor and a surveyor

and regulator for each survey district. The chief engineer and surveyor shall be at the time of appointment a registered civil engineer of at least five years' experience. The assistant chief engineer and surveyor and each district surveyor and regulator shall have had at the time of appointment at least five years' experience in surveying and regulating. The Board of Surveyors shall be attached to and be a part of the Department of Public Works and shall continue to have the powers and duties now vested in it by law.

ARTICLE XI

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PROPERTY

Section 1101. Director. There shall be a Department of City Property, of which the Director of City Property shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council.

Section 1102. Powers of Department. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Department of City Property shall have charge of (a) the administration and supervision of the design, construction, alteration, and repair of all public buildings and structures to be paid for out of the City treasury; (b) the care, management, operation, and cleaning of all public buildings, including commercial museums, exhibition and convention halls, market, and all offices leased or occupied for public use which are to be paid for out of the City treasury; and (c) the operation of a central municipal telephone, mail, and messenger service.

Section 1103. Bureau of Architecture. There shall be in the department a Bureau of Architecture, to be headed by a City Architect. Its duty shall be to prepare all plans and general specifications of public buildings to be paid for out of the City treasury, but the City Architect may appoint, subject to the approval of the Mayor, architects in private practice for a particular project, when in the opinion of the City Architect and the head of the department under whose jurisdiction the work is to be done the character or magnitude of the project requires the employment of architects in private practice.

It shall be unlawful for the City Controller to countersign or for the City Treasurer to pay warrants or checks for the expenditure of moneys from the City treasury for the erection or construction of any public building except upon certificate of the City Architect that the drawings, plans, and general specifications of such public building have been prepared, drafted, and executed by him or under his supervision or by an architect selected as above set forth.

ARTICLE XII

THE DEPARTMENT OF PORT, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Section 1201. Director. There shall be a Department of Port, Commerce, and Industry, of which the Director of Port, Commerce and Industry shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council.

Section 1202. Powers of Department. The Department of Port, Commerce, and Industry shall have the powers and duties now by law vested in and imposed on the Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. The department shall also manage all City activities relating to the promotion and development of the commercial and industrial interests

of the City, including without limitation promotional activities in connection with any commercial museums and exhibitions or convention halls, and shall assist the City Solicitor in proceedings concerning transportation rates, and shall promote and develop aviation and port activities. The department shall have the power to make rules and regulations and to fix schedules of fees for the purpose of permitting persons, firms, or corporations to make incidental use of facilities which are devoted primarily to the commercial and industrial development of the City. Such rules, regulations, and schedules shall not be inconsistent with any ordinance of Council.

Section 1203. Board of Commerce and Industry. A Board of Commerce and Industry shall be attached to the Department of Port, Commerce, and Industry. The board shall consist of seven persons appointed by the Mayor for terms of seven years each, except that the terms of the first seven appointees shall be one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, as shall be indicated by the Mayor at the time of their appointment. They shall elect a chairman from their own number. They shall receive no compensation. The board shall advise the department in matters relating to the exercise and performance of its powers and duties.

ARTICLE XIII

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Section 1301. City Solicitor. There shall be a Department of Law, of which the City Solicitor shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council. The City Solicitor, assistant solicitors, and all other employees engaged in the practice of law shall be attorneys-at-law, admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

Section 1302. Powers and Duties. The City solicitor shall

(a) Be the counsel for the City for all branches of the City government, including Council, and, except as provided herein, for all departments and officers of the City and for all public agencies the expenses of which are paid out of the City treasury, and the authorization in writing of the Mayor shall be a sufficient warrant of attorney for representing the City, its departments, and officers;

(b) Prepare or approve all contracts to be made with the City or any of its trusts and departments, or with any public agency the expenses of which are paid out of the City treasury, and indorse on each his approval of the form thereof before the same shall be executed on behalf of the City, and be the custodian of all such papers and records as may be designated, and perform such other duties appertaining to his department as may be required by statute or ordinance; and

(c) Prepare or approve all contracts, bonds, and other instruments of writing in which the City or any public agency, the expenses of which are paid out of the City treasury, is concerned, and receive for the City a reasonable fee from the persons for whom such contracts, bonds, or instruments may be drawn, to be fixed by ordinance, and shall approve all security required to be given for the protection of the City, and keep a proper registry of all such contracts, bonds, and instruments.

Section 1303. City Solicitor to Serve all Departments.

No department or other branch of City government or public agency whose expenditures are paid out of the City treasury other than the Civil Service Commission and the City Controller shall employ counsel other than the City Solicitor, but assistant counsel selected by the City Solicitor may be employed in any particular matter or cause by the Mayor with the consent of counsel.

ARTICLE XIV

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

Section 1401. Director. There shall be a Department of Civil Service, of which the Personnel Director shall be the administrative head. He shall be selected in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 1402. Civil Service Commission. A Civil Service Commission shall be attached to the Department of Civil Service. The Commission shall be composed of three persons known to be in sympathy with the application of the merit system and of other features of modern personnel practices in the public service. The commissioners shall be elected by each newly elected Council at its first meeting for a term of four years.

Section 1403. Election of Commissioners. A person eligible for Commissioner shall be elected by the affirmative vote of not less than three nor more than five Councilmen, provided, however, that no Councilman may participate in the election of more than one of the three Commissioners.

Section 1404. Vacancies. A vacancy in the membership of the commission shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of those Councilmen who did not vote for the Commissioners remaining in office.

Section 1405. ELIGIBILITY AND SALARIES OF COMMISSIONER. No person who holds any public office or who within one year preceding his election has been an officer of a political party or a member of a committee of a political party shall be eligible to serve as a Commissioner. The Commissioners shall elect from their own number a chairman to serve for two years, and he shall receive an annual compensation of five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500). Each of the other commissioners shall receive an annual compensation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Section 1406. REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS. Council may, by the affirmative vote of two thirds of its members holding office, remove any Commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office. A Commissioner shall not be removed until he has been given a statement in writing of the charges against him and has been afforded, after notice of not less than ten days, an opportunity of filing a reply and of being publicly heard by Council in person or by attorney. Copies of the charges of his reply and of the findings of Council shall be filed with the secretary of the commission, and they shall be matters of public record.

Section 1407. MEETINGS. The commission shall hold regular meetings as fixed by rule.

Section 1408. POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall

(1) after public hearing adopt or change rules for the administration and enforcement of this article, which rules shall have the force and effect of law one week after their adoption;

(2) after public hearing approve with or without modification such classification plans as may be recommended by the director;

(3) make investigations requested by the Mayor or Council or may make investigations requested by any employe or by a citizen or of its own motion concerning the enforcement and effect of this article;

(4) transmit to Council and to the Mayor the report of the director with comments, criticisms, or suggestions for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this article; and

(5) keep complete and permanent records open to public inspection of all actions taken at its meetings and hearings.

(b) Each member of the commission, the director, and any other employe or agent authorized by the commission shall have the power to administer oaths in matters pertaining to the work of the department. The commission shall have power to secure by subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and other evidence. Any judge of a court of record may, upon application by the commission, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of documents and other evidence, and the giving of testimony before the commission by attachment for contempt or otherwise in the same manner as the production of evidence may be compelled before such court.

(c) The commission shall have the power to make arrangements and agreements with other public personnel agencies for the use and exchange of services.

Section 1409. PUBLIC HEARING. The term "public hearing," when used in this article, shall be construed to mean an opportunity given after notice of at least five days for any citizen or party in interest to be heard in public at reasonable length.

Section 1410. PERSONNEL DIRECTOR. A special Board of Examiners designated by the commission shall hold competitive tests and establish an employment list for the office of Personnel Director in accordance with the testing procedure and principles prescribed in this article. The commission shall certify to the Mayor the names of the persons having the three highest grades on the list. From the names so certified the Mayor shall appoint the director. Any person appointed as director shall at the time of his appointment be familiar with and known to be in sympathy with the application of the merit system in the public service.

Section 1411. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTOR. The director shall

(a) attend all meetings of the Commission, act as its secretary, and record its official actions.

(b) prepare and recommend to the commission rules and amendments thereto and administer the rules adopted by the commission;

(c) appoint under the provisions of this article an assistant director and all other employes of the department;

(d) establish and maintain in card or other suitable form a roster of officers and employes of the City, showing for each the title of his position, the rate of compensation, and every change in his status, including increases in pay, changes in title, transfers, sick and annual leaves with or without pay, and other facts which the director may consider pertinent;

(e) prepare a classification plan as provided in this article;

(f) prepare a compensation plan as provided in this article;

(g) pass upon the qualifications of applicants for appointment to or for promotion in the classified service; establish and maintain employment and reemployment lists of the various classes of positions; devise, install, and administer service rating systems; arrange for and pass upon transfers; administer rules of the commission as to annual sick and special leaves of absence, reinstatements, and attendance; and see that layoffs, demotions, suspensions, removals, resignations, retirements, and other separations are made in accordance with this article;

(h) check and certify payrolls as provided in this article;

(i) make on or before the first day of March of each year an annual report to the commission concerning the administrative work of the department; and

(j) investigate from time to time the effects of the administration of this article and the rules made thereunder and report his findings to the commission.

Section 1412. LEGAL COUNSEL. The City Solicitor shall be the counsel for the commission. The commission may, however, whenever it deems it necessary, appoint special counsel in a particular matter. The total compensation to be paid for all such special counsel during any fiscal year shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Section 1413. DIVISION OF SERVICE. The Civil Service of the City is hereby divided into the unclassified and classified service:

(a) The unclassified service shall comprise

(1) all officers elected by the people;

(2) the director of each department, except the personnel director;

(3) members of boards and commissions established by this act;

(4) the City Solicitor and the first assistant city solicitor;

(5) the first deputy controller and the assistant treasurer;

(6) anyone employed by contract to perform a special service for the city if the Civil Service Commission certifies that the service cannot be performed satisfactorily by persons in the classified service;

(7) anyone appointed in the time of public emergency, as a special policeman or fireman, for service not to exceed thirty days;

(8) anyone appointed to make a special inquiry if the Civil Service Commission certifies that the inquiry should not be made by anyone in the classified service;

(9) one clerk or secretary to the Mayor; and

(10) the clerk of Council.

(b) The classified service shall include all positions now existing or hereafter created in the service of the City not specifically included in the unclassified service. The classified service shall be divided into the labor division and the competitive division. The labor division shall comprise all positions the work of which can be satisfactorily performed by unskilled laborers. The competitive division shall include all positions in the classified service other than those in the labor division.

Section 1414. CLASSIFICATION PLAN. The director

shall, after consulting the appointing authorities, ascertain and record the duties of positions in the classified service and establish classes, giving a complete description of each class. He shall submit the plan to the commission within twelve months after his appointment. Each class in the plan shall include all positions which are sufficiently similar in respect to the duties and responsibilities thereof so that the same descriptive title may be used for each of such positions; the same requirements as to education, experience, knowledge, and ability are demanded of incumbents for the proper performance of their duties; the same tests of fitness may be used in choosing qualified appointees; and the same schedule of compensation may be made to apply with equity under like working conditions to all positions in the class.

Section 1415. ADOPTION OF PLAN. After reasonable opportunity to be heard has been given to employees, appointing authorities, and the general public, and after approval by the Mayor, the commission, after incorporating any changes it deems advantageous, shall adopt the classification plan within three months after its receipt from the director. Thereafter the class titles so established shall be used in all personal accounting, budget appropriation, and financial records relating to payments for services.

Section 1416. AMENDMENTS TO PLAN. Additional classes may be established and existing classes may be changed or abolished upon recommendation of the director and approval of the commission after public hearing. Except as otherwise provided by this article, no person shall be appointed to or employed in any position until it has been properly classified as herein provided, and appropriate employment list has been established therefor.

Section 1417. ALLOCATION OF POSITIONS. After adoption of the classification plan the director shall allocate every position in the classified service to one of the classes established by the plan. Thereafter, as new positions are created or additional classes are established or existing classes changed, the director shall make such allocations or reallocations of positions as are necessitated thereby, provided, however, that where an amendment to the classification plan requires the reallocation of an existing position the employee holding such position shall have reasonable right to be heard before final action is taken.

Section 1418. COMPENSATION PLAN. The director shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of the classification plan, submit to the Mayor a proposed plan of compensation, showing for each class of position in the classified service minimum and maximum salary rates and such intermediate rates as he deems desirable. After a reasonable opportunity to be heard has been given to employees, appointing authorities, and the general public, and after incorporating changes he considers desirable, the Mayor shall transmit the compensation plan to Council. Council shall adopt the plan with or without modification within three months after receiving it and may at any time change the compensation plan, but only in accordance with the classification plan. The Mayor, upon the recommendation of the director or upon his own motion, may transmit to Council proposed changes in compensation plans and the reasons therefor.

Section 1419. RATES OF PAY. After the adoption of a compensation plan or changes in the schedule of com-

pensation for any class, the future appropriations shall be in accordance therewith. The rate of pay for any employe upon appointment to a position in the class shall be the minimum rate prescribed for that class, provided however, that where the appointee is already in the classified service his compensation after appointment shall be at the same rate as that which he received before appointment, or if no such rate appears in the schedule for that class, then his compensation shall be at the next higher rate in the schedule. Increases in rates of pay shall be to the next higher rate for that class and shall be granted by the appointing authority pursuant to rules of the commission, except that the rate of pay of any employe shall not be increased unless Council has appropriated funds from which the increases may lawfully be paid, nor shall the rate for any employe be increased beyond the maximum of the class.

Section 1420. **SELECTION OF EMPLOYES.** Except as otherwise provided in this article, appointment of persons to the classified service or promotions therein shall be from employment lists established as the result of examinations which are competitive, free, and open to all persons, subject, however, to such limitations as may be specified by the director as to age, sex, citizenship, residence, health, habits, and moral character and subject to the prerequisite qualifications included in the classification plan. The director may, upon recommendation of the Mayor, limit competition in promotion examinations to employes in the classified service who have served in a designated class or classes.

Section 1421. **RE-EMPLOYMENT LISTS.** For each class where such action is appropriate the director shall cause to be maintained a re-employment list consisting of the names of persons who have occupied positions in the class and have been separated from the service without fault on their own part, taken leave of absence and are ready to return to duty when a position is open, resigned in good standing and with the consent of the appointing authority and of the director have withdrawn their resignation, been removed and, by direction of the commission, have been given an opportunity for re-employment in some unit other than that from which they have been dismissed. The names shall be arranged for each class in order of the average service rating of the employes for the last six months of service in the class. In the absence of service rating the order shall be as provided by the rules of the commission. After a name has remained on a re-employment list for one year it shall be removed from the list unless retained by action of the commission before the expiration of the one-year period.

Section 1422. **EMPLOYMENT LISTS.** The director shall have charge of preparing and giving examinations to establish employment lists whenever he deems such employment lists necessary. An examination may consist of a written or oral test, a demonstration of skill, or of any combination of these, and shall be of such character as fairly to test and determine the qualifications, fitness, and ability of competitors to perform the duties of the class of positions to which they seek appointment. In such examinations credit may be given for experience and education. No question in any examination shall relate to the race, religion, politics, or labor opinion or affiliation of the candidate. The director may call on other persons to draw up, conduct, or mark examinations,

and when such persons are officers or employes of the City it shall be deemed a part of their official duty to render such assistance without extra compensation.

Section 1423. **NOTICE OF EXAMINATIONS.** The director shall give public notice of all examinations at least two weeks in advance. The notice shall be posted on a bulletin board in or near the principal office of the director and in a place accessible to the public during business hours. The examinations shall be given such other publicity as the director may determine. Notices of examination shall contain such information as may be provided by the rules of the commission.

Section 1424. **MARKING OF EXAMINATIONS.** The final rating of each candidate in any examination shall be determined by weighted averages according to the weight of each test as published by the director in the notice of the examination. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who have served as such in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or in the National Guard of the Commonwealth shall be given full credit for their experience gained in such service, having due regard to the position for which the examination is held. Each candidate shall be sent notice by mail of his final rating and of his relative standing or of his failure to attain a place upon the list and the reason therefor. From the report of the examiners the director shall prepare an employment list containing the names of persons, arranged in order of excellence, who have been given at least such minimum rating as may be fixed in advance for the whole examination and for any one or more of the tests which make up the examination and who are otherwise qualified.

Section 1425. **COMBINATION AND CANCELLATION OF EMPLOYMENT LISTS.** Each employment list shall continue in force for a period to be fixed by the rules of the commission. The period may vary for different classes of positions but may not be less than one year for any class. Any period, before its expiration, may be extended by the commission upon recommendation of the director. A new employment list for any class shall be combined with the existing list, if any, but such combination shall not prevent the automatic cancellation of any portion of such combined lists at the end of the period fixed by such rules, unless held in force as above provided. In no case, however, shall a person continue on an employment list for a period longer than two years. The director shall examine any employment list or any part of an employment list which has been in effect for one year and shall take such steps as he may deem necessary to determine whether the persons on the list are still eligible and willing to accept appointment. The director, with the approval of the commission, may at any time correct clerical errors in the preparation of any employment list and revise the list accordingly, but no person who has been appointed as the result of certification shall be displaced by such action. The commission shall have the power at any time after a public hearing to cancel the whole or any part of an employment list on account of illegality, mistake, or fraud.

Section 1426. **TESTS FOR LABOR DIVISION.** Tests for positions in the labor division shall, as far as practicable, conform to the tests for the competitive division, but the commission may by rule provide for the registration of ordinary unskilled laborers following such medical,

physical, or other tests as may be prescribed. The commission shall by rule determine the order in which the names shall be placed on the employment list and the number of names which may be certified.

Section 1427. APPOINTMENT IN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE. (a) Whenever a vacancy in a permanent position in the competitive division of the classified service is to be filled the appointing authority shall notify the director in writing. The director shall certify the names of the three persons willing to accept appointment who are highest on a list consisting of the re-employment list for that class, followed by the employment list for that class. If this does not give three names to the appointing authority and if the appointing authority is not willing to choose from less than three names, the director shall promptly conduct an examination to form or to increase an employment list.

(b) A position shall be deemed to be permanent when it is specifically provided for in the annual financial program or when it is established in a department or institution according to law and is likely to be needed continuously for a period of six months or more.

Section 1428. PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS. If the director shall fail to certify in the manner herein provided for an existing vacancy within thirty days after receiving a request, the appointing authority may, if necessary to prevent the serious impairment of public business but not otherwise, appoint provisionally any qualified person, with or without holding any test. In all such cases the provisional appointee shall, before beginning work, fill out and forward to the director an application form. Each such appointment shall be effective only until an appropriate list has been established. Such an appointment shall not in any event continue for a total of more than sixty days. Successive provisional appointments of the same or different persons shall not be made to the same position. No credit shall be given to anyone in any examination for experience gained during a provisional appointment.

Section 1429. APPOINTMENT OR REJECTION OF ELIGIBLES. Unless it is found to be in the interest of the public service not to fill the vacant position, the appointing authority shall, within a reasonable time fixed by the rules of the commission, make an appointment from the names certified by the director. All appointments shall be reported to the director. After a name has been rejected three times by an appointing authority in favor of others on the same employment list such name shall not again be certified to that appointing authority unless requested by him. If any eligible shall refuse an appointment offered to him his name shall be removed from the re-employment or employment list, if in the opinion of the director such refusal was based on improper or insufficient reasons.

Section 1430. TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES. When because of the pressure of work a position in the classified service must be established for a period of less than six months, the appointing authority shall request the director in writing to certify the name of a qualified person. The appointing authority shall state the cause of the extra work, the probable length of employment, and, unless the position has been classified, the duties which the appointee is to perform. The director may certify a qualified person, with or without holding a competitive exam-

ination, for a period of employment not exceeding three months. Such temporary appointments shall not be renewed more than once. No credit shall be given in any examination for experience gained during a temporary appointment.

Section 1431. EMERGENCY EMPLOYEES. When an emergency arises such that in order to prevent loss of public property or avoid serious inconvenience to the public one or more persons must be immediately employed without taking the time to secure proper authorization, any appointing authority or any subordinate authorized by him may appoint any qualified person during the emergency for a period not exceeding ten days. Persons thus appointed shall be known as "emergency employees." Any employment condition of which the appointing authority had previous knowledge or of which by the exercise of due diligence he might have had previous knowledge shall not be considered an emergency. Appointing authorities shall forthwith report to the director all emergency appointments. Such appointments shall not be renewed, nor shall credit be given in any examination for experience gained therefrom.

Section 1432. PROBATIONARY PERIOD. No appointment to a position in the classified service from the employment list shall be deemed complete until after the expiration of a probationary period. The probationary period for each class of position shall be prescribed in the rules of the commission and shall in no case be less than two months nor more than six months. At the end of two months and any time thereafter until the expiration of the probationary period the appointing authority may remove any probationary employee from his position if, in the opinion of the appointing authority, the employee has shown that he is unable or unwilling to do his duties satisfactorily, provided, however, that the appointing authority shall furnish the director a statement in writing of the cause of the dismissal. In no case shall the total probationary period of successive appointees to any one position extend beyond six months from the date of the first appointment.

Section 1433. IN-SERVICE TRAINING. The director shall make plans and co-operate with appointing authorities and other supervising officials in respect to the conduct of employee training programs, to the end that the quality of service rendered by persons in the classified service may be continually improved.

Section 1434. SERVICE RATINGS. The director shall, as soon as practicable after this article takes effect, establish standards of performance and a uniform system of service ratings for each class of position. Such standards shall, as far as practicable, be based upon the quantity and quality of work done and upon the conduct of the employee at work. Service ratings shall constitute grounds for increases and decreases in rates of compensation for demotions and removals and for promotions. Supervising officials shall submit to the director upon his request the ratings of their employees, but in no case shall a supervising official be compelled to prepare or submit such ratings oftener than once in six months.

Section 1435. TRANSFERS OF EMPLOYEES. An appointing authority may at any time transfer any classified employee under his jurisdiction from one position to another position in the same class. In every such case the appointing authority shall give prior written notice

of his action to the director. A transfer of an employee from one class to another class for which a higher maximum rate of compensation is prescribed shall be a promotion and may be accomplished only as herein provided for promotions. No person shall ever be transferred from a position in the unclassified service to a position in the classified service without examination as herein provided. The transfer of an employee to a position in another class for which a lower maximum rate of compensation is prescribed or any transfer which involves a reduction in compensation shall be a demotion and may be accomplished only as herein provided for demotion. Such demotions may be made upon the recommendation of the appointing authority or upon the petition of the employee, supported by such evidence as the director may require to show that the employee is not performing satisfactorily in the position he is holding but is able to perform the duties of the class to which it is recommended or petitioned that he be demoted.

Section 1436. **LEAVES OF ABSENCE.** The commission shall by rules provide for annual sick and special leaves of absence to employees with or without pay or with reduced pay. No employee shall be granted leave of absence except pursuant to such rules.

Section 1437. **LAYOFFS.** Where a reduction in force is necessary because of changes in organization or because of stoppage or lack of work, the employees having the lowest service rating in the unit and in the class affected shall be laid off. In the absence of service ratings the order of layoff shall be established by rules of the commission. The appointing authority shall promptly report to the director the name and position of any employee laid off, together with the effective date of the layoff. The name of said employee shall then be placed upon the re-employment list for the appropriate class as herein provided.

Section 1438. **SUSPENSIONS.** An appointing authority may for good cause suspend a classified employee for disciplinary purposes without pay for not more than thirty working days in any twelve-month period. The commission shall state in its rules what shall constitute good cause for suspension, but no one shall be suspended for racial, religious, or political reasons, or for labor union affiliations. Every case of suspension, together with the reasons therefor, shall forthwith be reported to the commission in writing, and such report shall be made part of the public records of the commission.

Section 1439. **DISMISSAL DURING PROBATIONARY PERIOD.** An employee dismissed during probation shall be considered permanently separated from such position, but the director may, if he considers such action appropriate, place the name of the person on the employment list of the appropriate class for future certification to other appointing authorities.

Section 1440. **RESIGNATIONS.** The rules of the commission shall state what shall constitute resignation. Absence from duty without notice to the appointing authority for a period of three working days may be regarded by the appointing authority, pursuant to rules of the commission, as an abandonment of a position and in effect a resignation. No person who has voluntarily resigned from the service shall be reinstated within six months from the effective date of his resignation. No resignation of any person in the classified service shall be effective unless

accepted within fifteen days after the actual date of the making thereof. No person in advance of or at the time of his appointment to any position in the Civil Service shall sign or execute a resignation, dated or undated. No resignation shall be made or shall be valid unless it bears the signature of the person resigning and the date of the resignation in his handwriting. Any person who leaves the classified service may request the commission in writing for a public hearing, stating his reasons for such a request. If on investigation the commission finds that the employee has been forced to resign against his will and without just cause, or that his separation from the service has been involuntary and without just cause, the commission shall grant such person at the earliest opportunity a public hearing as hereinafter provided in the case of removal or demotion and shall treat the separation as though it were a removal.

Section 1441. **DISMISSALS AND DEMOTIONS.** (a) No person in the classified service shall be dismissed, reduced in pay, or demoted in position except for just cause. Race or religion or political or labor affiliation shall not constitute just cause. No person shall be dismissed, reduced, or demoted, except as otherwise herein specifically provided, until he shall have been furnished by the appointing authority with a written notice setting forth the reasons for such action and allowed at least ten days to file a written answer. In every case a copy of such reasons and of the answer thereto, if any, shall be promptly furnished to the commission and shall be part of its public records.

(b) Within thirty days after receiving such records the commission may, on its own initiative, and shall, upon the request of the employee if filed within ten days after his dismissal, reduction, or demotion, make such investigation as it may deem advisable, either sitting as a body or through one or more of its members or through the director. The investigation and any hearings on the charges shall be for the purpose of determining whether the employee involved by reason of his act or acts charged and his record of service merits continuance in the service or whether he should be dismissed, reduced or demoted, or otherwise disciplined for the good of the service. In all hearings the commission shall not be required to follow established rules or evidence or court procedure but shall seek all information and evidence bearing on the merits of the case. All such hearings shall be open to the public, and the employee involved shall have opportunity to be heard in his own defense personally or through counsel. Within fifteen days after the completion of an investigation or hearing the commission shall make its findings and render its decision, which shall forthwith be certified, to the appointing authority and forthwith enforced by him. Charges against any employee in the classified service asking for his removal for a violation of law or for a cause stated in the rules may be filed before the commission by any taxpayer. Such charges shall be investigated, determined, and enforced in the manner provided in this section, unless the commission shall decide that the charges do not warrant investigation, in which case the decision of the commission shall be made part of its public records.

Section 1442. **CERTIFICATION OF PAYROLLS.** No payroll check shall be issued or paid except upon warrant of the City Controller. The City Controller shall issue no warrant for services except upon payrolls containing the

names, titles, periods for which payments are to be made, and rates of pay of the persons to be paid, and bearing the certificate of the Personnel Director that the persons on the payroll have been appointed and employed according to law, and bearing the certificate of the respective department that the persons on the payroll have been present and working or have been on authorized leave with pay for the period specified. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of this article and the rules thereunder may be recovered from the officer or employe who violates such provisions and rules or from their sureties. Actions for such recovery may be maintained by a taxpayer of the City. All moneys recovered in an action brought under this section shall be paid into the City treasury, except that the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive costs of such action.

Section 1443. MISDEMEANORS. Any person who wilfully, by himself or in collusion with one or more persons, shall defeat, receive, or obstruct any person in respect to his right of examination, appointment, or employment according to this article or to any rules prescribed pursuant thereto; or who shall, wilfully or corruptly, falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined or certified pursuant to the provisions of this article, or aid in so doing; or who shall wilfully make any false representation concerning the same or concerning the persons examined; or who shall wilfully or corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined or certified or to be examined or certified; or who shall personate any other person or permit or aid in any manner any other person to personate him in connection with any examination or request to be examined or appointed; or who shall furnish any false information about himself or about any other person in connection with any application or request to be examined or appointed; or who shall make an appointment to office or select a person for employment contrary to the provisions of this article; or who shall wilfully refuse to comply with or to perform any of the provisions of this article; or who shall wilfully or through culpable negligence violate any of the provisions of this article or of the rules made pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in the discretion of the court. Any person holding a public office or position who is convicted under this section shall be deemed to have vacated the office or position and shall be incapable of holding public office for a period of five years after the date of such conviction.

Section 1444. PROHIBITION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY. No officer or employe who is paid out of the City treasury, other than an officer elected by the people, shall be a member of or delegate or alternate to any political convention or participate at any such convention except in the performance of his official duties, or shall serve as a member of or attend the meetings of any committee of any political party, or take any active part in political management or in political campaigns. No application, memorandum or other document other than registration and election records shall in any way indicate the political affiliation of any applicant to or member of the

classified service. No appointed or elected officer or employe shall use his office to influence political movements or influence the political action of any other officer or employe of the City, or shall interfere with the conduct of any election or the preparation therefore at the polling place or with the election officers while counting the vote or returning the ballot boxes, books, and papers to the place provided by law for that purpose, or be within any polling place save only for the purpose of voting as speedily as reasonable can be done, or be within fifty feet thereof, except for purposes of ordinary travel or residence, within one hour preceding the opening of the polls for holding such election and ending when the election officers have finished counting the votes and have left the polling place for the purpose of depositing the ballot boxes and papers in the place provided by law for that purpose, excepting only police officers, who may temporarily approach or enter the polling place in order to make any arrest permitted by law or for the purpose of preserving order, and in each such case only long enough to accomplish the duties aforesaid, after which the officers shall at once withdraw.

Section 1445. PROHIBITION OF ASSESSMENTS. No person shall solicit, pay, give, or receive in any public building of the City any money or valuable thing for any political purpose whatever. No person shall, orally or by written or printed communication, directly or indirectly, demand, solicit, collect, or receive, or be in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or valuable thing or any assessment, subscription, or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, from any officer or employe in the classified service for any political purpose whatever. No person in the classified service shall, orally or by written or printed communication, directly or indirectly, demand, solicit, collect, or receive, or be in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting, or receiving any money or valuable thing for any political purpose whatever. No person in the classified service shall pay or give any money or valuable thing or make any subscription or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, for any political purpose whatsoever.

Section 1446. DISMISSAL AND DISQUALIFICATION. Any person in the service of the City who violates any of the provisions of this article or the rules made thereunder shall be immediately separated from the service. It shall be the duty of the Mayor or other appointing authority who employs the offending person to dismiss him at once. Any taxpayer may bring suit to restrain the payment of compensation or the issuing of warrants for the payment of compensation of any such officer or employe, and as an additional remedy any taxpayer may also obtain a writ of mandamus to compel the dismissal of such offending officer or employe. Any person dismissed under this section shall for a period of five years be ineligible for appointment to any position in the Civil Service

ARTICLE XV

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

Section 1501. DIRECTOR. There shall be a Department of City Planning, the head of which shall be the Director of City Planning, who shall be appointed by the Planning Board. The director shall appoint the assistant director

and shall have charge of the appointment of the other employes of the department.

Section 1502. **PLANNING BOARD.** A Planning Board shall be attached to the Department of City Planning. It shall consist of seven appointed members and six members ex officio. The Mayor, the president of Council, and the heads of the departments of City Property, Public Works, Recreation and Parks, and Public Utilities shall be the ex-officio members, but of these only the Mayor and the president of Council shall have the right to vote. The appointed members shall be appointed by the Mayor for terms of seven years each, except that the terms of the first seven appointees shall be one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, as shall be indicated by the Mayor at the time of their appointment. Each shall serve for his full term unless removed by the Mayor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office. The board shall elect one of its appointed members as chairman for a term of two years. The appointed members of the board shall receive such compensation as Council may fix.

Section 1503. **PURPOSE.** The purpose of the department and of the powers and duties conferred in this article shall be to guide and accomplish a coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the City which will, in accordance with the present and future needs, tend to promote the public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, happiness, prosperity, and general welfare as well as efficiency and economy in the development of the City, including without limitation adequate provision for traffic, promotion of safety from fire and other dangers, adequate provision for light and air, promotion of a proper distribution of population; conservation, and improved utilization of physical resources, promotion of good civic design and arrangement, and wise and efficient allocation of public funds for public improvements, for public services, and for other public requirements.

Section 1504. **POWERS AND DUTIES.** The Department of City Planning shall

(a) prepare and have custody of a master plan as herein described, consider all proposed ordinances or bills which will in any way change the master plan, approve or reject plans for the subdivision of land located in the City, recommend the reservation of land locations for future acquisition by the City, and make recommendations pertaining to zoning districts and zoning regulations, all as more fully provided in this article;

(b) prepare a capital budget as more fully provided in this Act;

(c) plan capital projects;

(d) promote public interest in the master plan and in the other activities of the department;

(e) co-operate with public and private organizations and with individuals by making recommendations with reference to any buildings structures or works to be constructed by them;

(f) co-operate with other planning agencies;

(g) enter upon any land, make examinations and surveys, and place and maintain necessary monuments and marks thereon;

(h) accept and use any gifts made to assist the department in its work; and

(i) obtain all available information relative to its work,

which information all public officials shall upon request furnish within a reasonable time.

Section 1505. **PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN.** The master plan to be prepared by the department for the physical development of the City and of any land outside its boundaries which in the judgment of the Planning Board is related to the planning of the City shall include the general location, character, and extent of highways, streets boulevards, subways, bridges, waterfront development, waterways, parks, parkways, playgrounds, squares aviation fields, and other public ways, grounds, improvements, and open spaces; a major street plan; the general location of public buildings, other public property, and civic centers; the general location and extent of public utilities and terminals, whether publicly or privately owned or operated; changes and the recommendations of the department for changes in the use and for the acquisition, extension, widening, relocation, and vacation of any of the foregoing ways, grounds, open spaces, buildings, improvements, public utilities, or terminals; reservations of land for future public acquisition, and a zoning plan for districts of the City with reference to the control of the height, area, bulk, locations, occupation, and use of buildings and land.

Section 1506. **ADOPTION OF MASTER PLAN.** The master plan or any part thereof or any change therein shall be submitted to Council for adoption after the Planning Board shall have held public hearings pursuant to public notice and after it has been approved by the affirmative vote of three fourths of the voting members of the Planning Board holding office. By the affirmative vote of a majority of the Councilmen holding office Council may adopt the master plan or any part thereof or any change therein as approved by the Planning Board. Council may not change or modify the master plan or any part thereof or any change therein as approved by the Planning Board except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Councilmen holding office.

Section 1507. **EFFECT OF MASTER PLAN.** No public way, ground, or open space, or public building, or structure of the City or of any public agency the powers of which extend over an area coextensive with that of the City or of a public utility for which a franchise is necessary from the City shall be constructed or authorized unless the location and size thereof conform to the master plan as adopted by Council. The zoning plan or the master plan shall have the same effect as zoning regulations adopted by Council.

Section 1508. **RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO ORDINANCES.** The clerk of Council shall furnish to the board for its consideration upon introduction into Council a copy of all proposed resolutions and ordinances and amendments thereto which relate to the location or extent of public ways, grounds or open spaces, public buildings or structures, public utility franchises, or zoning regulations or any other matter related to the physical development of the City. The proposed action of Council shall not be taken until the board has been given the opportunity to consider the proposed action. If the proposed action will result in an addition or change in the master plan the board shall hold a public meeting pursuant to public notice before giving its approval or disapproval. After the approval of the proposed action by an affirmative vote of three fourths of the voting members

holding office, or after the lapse of the thirty days after the matter was referred to the board without any action by the board, Council may proceed to pass the resolution or ordinance. If three fourths of the voting members holding office shall disapprove of the proposed action, Council may adopt the resolution or ordinance only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Councilmen holding office.

Section 1509. CONTROL OF PLATTING. All plans of streets or highways for public use and all plans, plats, and replats of land laid out in building lots which include streets, highways, alleys, or other portions intended to be dedicated to public use or to the use of owners of lots fronting thereon or adjacent thereto shall not be recorded or made a part of the street plan unless approved by the board. It shall be unlawful to receive or record any such plan in any public office if the plan does not bear evidence thereon of the approval of a majority of the board. The approval shall be deemed an acceptance of the proposed dedication but shall not impose any duty upon the City concerning maintenance or improvement until the City shall have made an actual appropriation of the land. To effect the purpose of the department and particularly to avoid the congestion of population the board may, by way of regulations concerning platting for the City or any district thereof, establish a minimum width and area of building lots and may impose minimum standards of street and sanitary requirements as a condition precedent to the approval of plats.

Section 1510. TRANSFER OF LOTS IN UNAPPROVED SUBDIVISIONS. The owner of any land within a subdivision the plat of which has not been approved by the board as provided in this act or duly recorded or made a part of the street plan shall not sell, lease, or agree to sell or lease any lot in the subdivision in accordance with by reference to, by exhibition of, or by other use of a plat of the subdivision. Any such agreement, sale, or lease may be set aside by the purchaser or lessee at his option.

Section 1511. ERECTION OF BUILDINGS. No buildings or parts thereof shall be erected on any tract, nor shall a building permit be issued therefore, unless the street giving access to the tract upon which such building is proposed to be placed shall have been accepted or opened as, or shall otherwise have received the legal status of, a public street, or unless such street as a street shown on the master plan or on a plat of a subdivision approved by the board.

Section 1512. ZONING. Council shall have power to pass zoning ordinances in accordance with the provisions of this article. The board shall recommend zoning regulations or changes or additions to any existing zoning regulations, including full texts of proposed ordinances with accompanying maps for the City or for any district thereof as it may determine, pertaining to the location, of buildings and other structures, minimum standards for construction, height, number of stories, bulk and size housing, the percentages of lots which may be occupied, the setting back of building lines, the sizes of yards, courts, and other open spaces, and the location, use, and occupancy of buildings structures and land for trade, industry, residence, recreation, public activities, or other purposes. Prior to any recommendations the board shall hold public hearings pursuant to public notice. Council

may not pass zoning ordinances except in the manner provided herein for the adoption of the master plan.

Section 1513. RESERVATIONS OF LOCATIONS FOR FUTURE ACQUISITION. The board shall have power, after the adoption of the master plan to open spaces or public buildings or structures in the City, and to make a plat of the area or district thus surveyed showing the land which it recommends be reserved for future acquisition by the City. The board, before approving any such reservation, shall hold a public hearing pursuant to public notice. Such a reservation, approved by the board and by Council and made a part of the master plan in accordance with this Act, shall be effective for ten years from the date of the approval by Council. The reservation shall not be considered a taking of the land unless the City makes an appropriation therefor. At the expiration of ten years a reservation shall be removed in the manner provided herein for changes in the master plan. To preserve the master plan no permit shall be issued for the construction or alteration of any building or structure on any land during its reservation except as may be permitted by the Board of Zoning Appeals as provided herein. It is not intended hereby to alter existing law as to the reservation of land for public ways.

Section 1514. BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS. There shall be in the department a Board of Zoning Appeals to consist of three persons, one person to be appointed by the Planning Board from its members or from the staff of the department and two persons who hold no public office or public employment to be appointed by the Mayor. The members of the Board of Zoning Appeals shall hold office for a term of one year, starting with the first Monday in January. Each member who is not a staff member of the department shall receive twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each board meeting he attends. The members shall elect from their own number a chairman of the board. The chief engineer and surveyor shall act as secretary of the board without compensation. He shall not have the right to vote.

Section 1515. POWERS ON APPEAL. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall have power.

(a) to hear and decide appeals where a person alleges there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination which is particularly applicable to him, made by an officer in the administration or enforcement of the previous sections of this article or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto;

(b) to hear and decide special exceptions to or interpretations of the terms of those ordinances upon which the board is required to pass under the provisions of such ordinance; and

(c) to authorize in specific cases such permits for construction on reserved locations and such variance from the term of an ordinance for the administration or the enforcement of this article as will not be contrary to the public interest wherever, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement will result in unnecessary hardship and so that the spirit of the article shall be observed and substantial justice done.

In exercising the above-mentioned powers the board may, in conformity with the provisions of this article, reverse or affirm wholly or partly or may modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to

be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

Section 1516. **APPEAL PROCEDURE.** Appeals to the Board of Zoning Appeals may be taken within a reasonable time as provided by the rules of the board, but not less than fifteen days, by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

Section 1517. **EFFECT OF APPEAL.** An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the board that a stay would in his opinion cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order, which may be granted by the board or by a court of record on application and notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.

Section 1518. **HEARING.** The Board of Zoning Appeals shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal, give public notice thereof as well as due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the appeal within a reasonable time. At the hearing any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney. The chairman or, in his absence, the acting chairman may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. Hearings shall be open to the public. In all hearings the boards shall not be required to follow established rules or evidence of court procedure but shall seek all information and evidence bearing on the merits of the case. In every hearing the board shall keep a full and complete record, including notes of testimony.

Section 1519. **COURT REVIEW.** Any persons jointly or severally aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals or any taxpayer of any officer, department, board, or bureau of the City may present to the court of common pleas a petition duly verified setting forth that the decision is illegal in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. Such petition shall be presented to the court within thirty days after the decision of the board. Upon the presentation of such petition the court may allow a writ of certiorari directed to the board to review such decision of the board and shall prescribe therein the time within which a return thereto must be made and served upon the attorney of the realtor, which shall not be less than ten days and may be extended by the court. The allowance of the writ shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board, and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order. The board shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by such writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified. No additional evidence shall be received by the court, and the decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals shall not be vacated or set aside except for error of law or violation of constitutional rights. The court may reverse or affirm wholly or partly or may remand the

decision brought up for review. Costs shall not be allowed against the board unless it shall appear to the court that it acted with gross negligence or in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from. All issues in any proceeding under this section shall have preference over all other civil actions and proceedings.

Section 1520. **ART JURY.** There shall be in the Department of City Planning an Art Jury composed of the Mayor ex officio and eight other members to be appointed by him for a term of four years, except that the terms of the first eight appointees in groups of two shall be one, two, three, and four years respectively, as shall be indicated by the Mayor at the time of their appointment. As to a structure to be used by a subdivision of any department, office, or agency, the head of such subdivision shall also for the time being act as a member of the jury ex officio.

Section 1521. **COMPOSITION OF ART JURY.** The members of the jury other than the Mayor shall be a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a member of the Board of Recreation and Parks, an experienced business executive, and three persons, each of whom at the time of appointment shall be a member of the governing body or of the faculty of a corporation organized under the laws of this Commonwealth and conducting a school of art or architecture in the city.

Section 1522. **ORGANIZATION.** The members of the jury shall elect from their own number a president and vice-president to serve for one year. The jury shall have power to adopt its own rules of procedure and to prescribe regulations for the submission to it of all matters within its jurisdiction. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 1523. **POWERS.** (a) No work of art shall become the property of the City by purchase, gift, or otherwise unless the work of art or design for the same and the proposed location of the work of art shall first have been submitted to and approved by the Art Jury; nor shall any work of art, until so approved, be erected or placed in or upon or allowed to extend over any building, highway, stream, lake, square, park, or other public place belonging to or under the control of the City. The jury may, when it deems proper, also require a complete model of the proposed work of art to be submitted to it before taking final action thereon. The term "work of art" as used in this article shall include all paintings mural decorations, inscriptions, stained glass, statues, reliefs or other sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches, or other structures intended for ornament or commemoration.

(b) No existing work of art in the possession of the City shall be removed, relocated, or altered in any way without the approval of the jury.

(c) No construction or erection in the City of any building, bridge or its approaches, arch, gate, fence, or other structure or fixture which is to be paid for either wholly or in part from the City treasury or for which the city or any other public authority is to furnish a site shall be begun unless the exterior design shall have been submitted to the jury and approved by it before the final approval thereof by the officer or other person having authority to contract therefor.

(d) The approval of the jury shall also be required in respect to all structures or fixtures belonging to any person or corporation which shall be erected upon or ex-

tended over any highway, stream, lake, square, park, or other public place within the City.

(e) In deeds for land made by the City, restrictions may be imposed requiring that the design of structures to be altered or erected thereon shall be first approved by the Art Jury. No structure which requires the approval of the jury shall be erected or changed in design without the approval of the jury. If the jury fails to act upon any matter submitted to it within sixty days after such submission, its approval of the matter shall be presumed.

Section 1524. PENALTIES. If any building or structure shall be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired, converted, or maintained, or any building structure or land used in violation of this article or of any ordinance or regulation made under authority thereof, the person or persons, artificial or natural, knowingly so offending shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), to be recovered as fines, and penalties of like amount are now recoverable by law. The fact of such violation being committed shall be prima facie evidence that it was knowingly done. In case of any such actual or threatened violation the City may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent or abate such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, conversion, maintenance, use, or occupation, or to restrain or prevent any illegal act or business or use under this article or under any such ordinance or regulation.

ARTICLE XVI

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Section 1601. DIRECTOR. There shall be a Department of Finance, of which the Director of Finance shall be the head. He shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of Council. The Director of Finance, without any additional compensation, shall also be the Receiver of Taxes and shall continue to have the powers and duties now vested in that officer by law.

Section 1602. JOWERS OF DEPARTMENT. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the department shall have the care, management, administration, and supervision of the financial affairs of the City, including without limitation the making of assessments as provided herein; the preparation for the Mayor of the annual current budget and receiving and collection of all moneys payable to the City, subject to such allowances and penalties as may be fixed by ordinance; the preparation and sending out of bills payable to the City; and the making of purchases which are to be paid for out of the City treasury.

Section 1603. BUDGET BUREAU. There shall be in the Department of Finance a Budget Bureau, the head of which shall be the budget director. The Budget Director shall prepare each year for the Mayor information for the current budget for the ensuing fiscal year and perform all duties in regard thereto as the Mayor may direct. He shall have the power, personally, or by his representatives, to survey each department, office, or agency for the purpose of reviewing their budgetary requests. He may require any officer or employee to furnish information and to answer inquiries pertinent to such survey.

Section 1604. PURCHASING BUREAU. There shall be in the Department of Finance a Purchasing Bureau which shall

(a) prepare for all purchases of tangible personal property to be paid for out of the City treasury, except as provided herein for general specifications for the construction of public buildings, plans and specifications to be submitted to the City Controller for his approval to insure competitive bids so far as possible before the solicitation of bids:

(b) make all such purchases;

(c) certify to the City Controller that such purchases conform to the plans and specifications as to quality and quantity and substantially as to time of delivery; and

(d) manage all warehouses used for receiving and storing such purchases.

Any department, office, or agency which requires any tangible personal property shall not have the power to make any such purchases but shall requisition the Purchasing Bureau and shall be charged therefor. The Purchasing Bureau shall be guided by the budget document in making purchases in anticipation of the needs of all departments, agencies, and offices. Council may establish by appropriation a revolving fund not in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to be used by the Purchasing Bureau in anticipation of the need of supplies.

Section 1605. BILLS FOR REAL ESTATE TAXES. Real estate bills for the ensuing year shall be mailed by the Department of Finance before December fifteenth, and the tax shall become due on the first day of January. However, Council may provide for the payment of such taxes in several installments.

ARTICLE XVII

DEPARTMENT OF CITY CONTROLLER

Section 1701. CITY CONTROLLER. There shall be a Department of City Controller, of which the City Controller shall be the head. He shall be elected and shall give bond, as now provided by law, and shall hold office for four years and until his successor shall qualify.

Section 1702. Deputy Controllers and Employees. The City Controller shall appoint a first and a second deputy controller. The first deputy controller shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters relating to accounts against the City, and in the absence or incapacity of the City Controller to act, or if there is a vacancy in his office, shall have the powers and perform the duties of the City Controller until he returns or his incapacity is removed or a new City Controller assumes office, as the case may be. The City Controller shall appoint such other officers and employees as may be provided for by ordinance.

Section 1703. Powers of City Controller. The City Controller, in addition to all other powers and duties prescribed by statute or ordinance, shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) He shall maintain a complete and modern system of accounting for all departments of the City and for all offices and agencies the expenses of which are paid out of the City treasury. The accounting system shall at all times show clearly the financial condition of the City. The City Controller shall have complete supervision and control over all accounting and financial records pertaining to such departments, offices, and agencies. He shall have the power to require such additional and supporting accounting or financial records to be kept and to be rendered

to his department as may to him seem necessary, and shall prescribe the nature, form, and extent of all such records, and may prohibit the keeping of any accounting and financial records not approved by him. The accounting system shall include a separate account for each specific item of appropriation made by Council, and every warrant shall state specifically against which item it is drawn. Each appropriation account shall show in detail the several appropriations made by Council, the amount drawn on each appropriation item, contracts chargeable against it, whether written or oral, formal or informal, and the balance standing to the credit of the appropriation item.

(b) He shall furnish a monthly statement of expenditures to the Budget Director for each item in the budget and to each department head for each item affecting his department. Such statements shall be furnished within fifteen days after the end of each month and shall be in such form that the unencumbered balances available for expenditure may be readily determined. The City Controller shall also prepare such special reports on the costs of operating the departments, offices, or agencies as may be reasonably requested by the Mayor or by the Budget Director or any department head with respect to matters under his supervision. The Controller shall permit the Budget Director or a representative designated for the purpose to inspect the accounts and records kept by the City Controller pertaining to all matters under the supervision of the Budget Director.

(c) He shall have supervision over the manner of making all expenditures, including control of the form of all vouchers and warrants and the manner of payment thereof. He shall not certify a warrant commitment or contract which will involve the payment of money out of the City treasury in the current year unless there are funds available for that purpose from the specific item of appropriation made therefor, and unless he has charged the amount of the warrant commitment or contract payable in the current year to the specific item of appropriation. If he makes a certification in violation of this section the liability of the City on the warrant commitment or contract shall be null and void. The City Controller and his sureties shall be individually liable to the holder of any warrant certified by the City Controller in violation of this section; and if any such warrant is paid by the City, the City Controller and his sureties shall be individually liable to the City for the amount of the warrant.

(d) Whenever a warrant or claim shall be presented to the City Controller he shall have power to require evidence that the amount stated therein is legally due, and for the purpose may summon before him any officer, agent, or employe of any department, office, or agency, or any other person, and examine him upon oath or affirmation relative to such warrant or claim.

(e) He shall audit the accounts of all departments, offices, and agencies, including the accounts of any board of directors of city trusts and all accounts of any other organization to which Council makes an appropriation. He shall submit annually to Council in such manner as may by ordinance be directed a report of the accounts of the City, verified by his oath or affirmation, exhibiting the assets, liabilities, and net worth of the City at the close of the preceding year and the receipts and disbursements

of the preceding year, including the sources from which the receipts were derived and the manner in which they were disbursed. This report shall be published in pamphlet or book form.

(f) He shall, at the end of each fiscal year or oftener if so required by Council, and also upon the death, resignation, removal, or expiration of the term of any officer who is paid out of the City treasury, audit, examine, and settle the accounts of such officer; and if he shall be found indebted to the City, the City Controller shall state an account and file the same in a court of common pleas of the proper County, together with a copy of the official bond of the officer, and give notice thereof to him or his legal representatives; and if any person or persons affected thereby shall be dissatisfied with such settlement, he or they may appeal therefrom. The appeal, with his or their exceptions to the account as stated, verified by the oath of the person or persons appealing, shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of said court within ten days after service of notice. The appellant shall within ten days enter security, to be approved by the court, to prosecute the appeal with effect and pay the costs and the debt and interest which may appear by the judgment of the court to be due to the City. The balance of account as shown by the settlement filed as aforesaid shall constitute a lien on real estate of the officer so indebted and his sureties from the date of the filing thereof, which lien shall continue for the period of five years from the date of filing. A writ of scire facias to enforce the lien shall be issued thereon within six months, which shall contain a clause warning the sureties or the executors or administrators of the officer or his sureties to appear and make defense, and the case shall thereupon be proceeded with to final judgment to law. Notice of the audit shall be given by the City Controller to the officer or his legal representatives before the final statement of the account; and if desired by such officer or his legal representative, opportunity shall be given for a hearing. A copy of such notice, with an affidavit of the proof of service thereof, shall be filed with the statement of account as evidence of service of notice.

(g) He shall at the end of each fiscal year audit all the accounts of firemen's pension funds of the City which receive appropriations from the Commonwealth.

(h) He shall approve or disapprove, as provided herein, all plans and specifications prepared by the Purchasing Bureau and shall have the power to test and sample all purchases made by the Purchasing Bureau.

(i) He shall prepare annually a certificate of revenue and liabilities for current budget purposes and a financial report for capital budget purposes as provided herein. He shall also prepare from time to time a certificate as to indebtedness as provided herein.

Section 1704. Legal Counsel. The City Solicitor shall be the counsel for the City Controller as provided in this Act. However, the City Controller may, whenever he deems it necessary, choose and appoint special legal counsel to represent him in any legal proceeding. The total compensation for all such special counsel during any fiscal year shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Section 1705. Independent Audit. Council from time to time may require an independent audit to be made of all or any part of the accounts of the departments of

the City and of the offices and agencies the expenses of which are paid out of the City treasury. Such an audit shall be made by qualified public accountants who have no personal interest in the accounts to be audited or in the affairs of the officer or officers handling such accounts. The results of any such audit shall be made available for public inspection immediately after its completion.

ARTICLE XVIII

DEPARTMENT OF CITY TREASURER

Section 1801. City Treasurer. There shall be a Department of City Treasurer, of which the City Treasurer shall be the head. He shall be elected and give bond as now provided by law and shall hold office for four years and until his successor shall qualify, but shall not be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

Section 1802. Assistant Treasurer and Employees. The City Treasurer shall appoint an assistant treasurer who, in the absence or incapacity of the City Treasurer to act, or if there is a vacancy in his office, shall have the powers and perform the duties of the City Treasurer until he returns or his incapacity is removed or a new City Treasurer assumes office, as the case may be. The City Treasurer shall appoint such other officers and employees as may be provided by ordinance.

Section 1803. Powers and Duties. The City Treasurer, in addition to all other powers and duties prescribed by law or ordinance, shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) He shall daily demand and receive from all persons any money received by them for the City. The City Treasurer shall daily deposit all such moneys in the name of the City in the banks or institutions designed by Council which shall give security as provided by law.

(b) He shall pay all warrants duly issued and countersigned. No money shall be drawn from the City treasury except by due process of law or upon warrants signed by the heads of the appropriate departments, or by deputies authorized to sign by such department heads, or by such other persons as may be designed by the City Controller. All such warrants shall state the consideration for the same and the particular funds or appropriations to which they are chargeable.

(c) He shall make detailed reports daily to the City Controller of all receipts and deposits and of all moneys withdrawn from the treasury, and shall present and verify his cash account in such manner and as often as may be required by the City Controller.

ARTICLE XIX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

Section 1901. Members of Board. There shall be a Board of Directors of City Trusts to consist of the Mayor and the president of Council ex-officio with the power to vote and thirteen persons appointed by the judges of the courts of common pleas of the County in which the City is situated. Each appointment to the board shall be made for a term of five years, and no appointee shall be eligible to succeed himself. However, this section shall not affect the tenure of office of any member of a board now existing which is charged with the handling of City trusts.

Section 1902. Function of Board. The Board of Direc-

tors of City Trusts shall have charge of all trusts the administration of which is or shall be vested in the City. It shall have the same powers and duties as may now be vested in any existing board in the City charged with the handling of such trusts

ARTICLE XX

ASSESSMENTS

Section 2001. Bureau of Assessments. There shall be in the Department of Finance a Bureau of Assessments, the purpose of which shall be to assess uniformly and equitably all real property within the City and all taxable personal property. The head of the Bureau of Assessments shall be the Chief Assessor, who shall be appointed by the Mayor.

Section 2002. System of Assessments. The Chief Assessor shall cause to be installed and maintained a system for making assessments of real property, which system shall include, in addition to other records, lot and block maps, land value maps, and permanent record cards, which maps and cards shall be open to public inspection.

(a) The lot and block maps shall show the dimensions of each separately assessed parcel of land, suitably identified by lot and block numbers.

(b) The land value maps shall show the value per front foot by a standard unit of depth of all land abutting on roads, streets, or highways. The land value maps shall also show the value per square foot of those tracts of land used primarily for industrial as contrasted to mercantile or residential purposes and shall also show the value per acre of rural land.

(c) The permanent record cards shall set forth separately the factors affecting the value of each assessed parcel of land and the factors affecting the value of any buildings or other improvements thereon. As to land, the cards shall show, in addition to other data, frontage, depth, corner influence, and alley influence. As to buildings and other improvements, the cards shall show, in addition to other data, the nature of the improvement, age, reproduction cost, depreciation, and obsolescence.

Section 2003. Specialization in Assessments. In order to effect specialization in the work of making assessments, the Chief Assessor shall classify all property on a functional or other suitable basis and shall designate deputy assessors to make assessments for the types of property for which they are particularly qualified, as determined by Civil Service examination.

Section 2004. Full Value Assessment. The system of assessments provided in this Act shall be used to assess, rate, and value all real property in the city according to the full actual value thereof, and at such rates and prices for which the same would separately bona fide sell. Each assessment shall be recorded on a permanent record card so as to show separately the value of the parcel of land and the value of building, together with other improvements thereon. An assessment may be changed from time to time during any year up to the completion by the Chief Assessor of the assessment rolls for that year.

Section 2005. General Assessments. After the first general assessment has been made pursuant to this article, general assessments with re-examinations of the properties shall be made when Council shall make appropriation therefor. However, a general assessment shall not be

made oftener than once every three years and shall be made at least once every ten years. After certification of the assessment rolls as hereinafter provided, the first assessment and general assessments thereafter shall be published in book form. The book shall be posted and made available for public inspection at convenient places. The books may also be sold in such manner and at such price as the Chief Assessor shall determine. The money received from such sales shall be paid into the City treasury.

Section 2006. Horizontal Assessment Changes. After a public hearing pursuant to public notice, the Chief Assessor may order for the entire City a uniform horizontal percentage increase or decrease in assessments prior to the preparation of the annual assessment rolls if he finds such change warranted by valuation circumstances, except that no such change shall be made within two years of a previous horizontal assessment change.

Section 2007. Assessment Rolls. The Bureau of Assessments shall in each year prepare assessment rolls of all real property within the City, showing each separately assessed parcel of real estate and as of April first of that year the valuation placed upon the land and the valuation placed upon the building, together with other improvements thereon. The assessment rolls shall be completed before July first and shall be open to the public for inspection to and including July twentieth.

Section 2008. Notice and Publication. Public notice of the right to inspect the assessment rolls and of the right to file a petition not later than July twentieth for a change in assessment shall be given as soon as the rolls are open for public inspection. A similar notice, together with a notice of the change in assessment, shall be mailed prior to July first to the last known address of each owner whose assessment has been increased or decreased of a reason other than a uniform horizontal percentage change.

Section 2009. Petition for Assessment Changes. During the first twenty days of July any person claiming to be aggrieved by an assessment may file with the Bureau of Assessments in the form prescribed by the Chief Assessor a written petition which shall specify clearly the grounds of the objection to the assessment. The petition shall have stamped thereon the date of its receipt by the bureau and shall thereupon become a part of the official records of the bureau.

Section 2010. Hearings on Petitions. The Chief Assessor personally shall conduct hearings on petition for changes in assessments and shall complete such hearings before August tenth. He may increase or decrease assessments, except that no change shall be made because of any change in valuation after April first. The reason for any changes in assessments shall be recorded by the Chief Assessor upon the permanent record cards. Notice of the disposition of the petition, together with notice of the right to file a written appeal with the Board of Assessment Appeals before September tenth, shall be sent by the bureau to the address of the petitioner as shown on the petition.

Section 2011. Certification of Assessment Rolls by Chief Assessor. Before August thirty-first the assessment rolls as changed by the Chief Assessor shall be signed and certified by him and shall be delivered to the Board of Assessment Appeals. At the same time he shall forward

to the Mayor a certificate showing the aggregate valuation of taxable real property in the City.

Section 2012. Board of Assessment Appeals. There shall also be in the Department of Finance a Board of Assessment Appeals to receive, hear, and dispose of all appeals from the final rulings of the Chief Assessor on petitions for changes in assessments.

Section 2013. Members of the Board. The Board of Assessment Appeals shall consist of five members appointed by the judges of the courts of common pleas of the County in which the city is situated. The board shall elect one of its members to serve as chairman. The Chief Assessor shall be the secretary of the board. Members of the board shall hold office for five years, except that the term of the first five members shall be one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, as shall be indicated at the time of their appointment. No member shall hold any other public or political office or employment. During the period of most active duty from September fifth to December fifteenth, each member shall devote fulltime to his work as a member of the board. Each member shall receive as compensation a per diem of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

Section 2014. Personnel. The Chief Assessor shall act as secretary of the board and shall furnish to the board necessary clerical assistants. The Chief Assessor and the clerical assistants shall serve without additional compensation.

Section 2015. Filing Appeals. Any person who has filed a petition with the Chief Assessor for a change in assessment may appeal from an adverse final ruling of the Chief Assessor by filing with the board prior to September tenth a written appeal under oath on a appropriate form to be provided by the board. The oath to the appeal shall be taken only before the secretary of the board or any member of the board, who is hereby authorized to administer such oaths. On each appeal there shall be endorsed the date of filing, and thereupon the appeal shall become a part of the official records of the board.

Section 2016. Hearing Appeals. The Board of Assessment Appeals shall hold regular hearings on appeals from September fifth to November fifteenth inclusive. All hearings before the board shall be public and shall be conducted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the board. In every hearing the board shall keep a full and complete record, including notes of testimony. Persons shall be entitled to be heard in person or by attorney. Any member of the board is authorized to swear or affirm any person in such proceedings. The Chief Assessor and such deputy assessors as the board designates shall attend all hearings and furnish such information as the board may desire. In all hearings the board shall not be required to follow established rules of evidence or court procedure but shall seek all information and evidence bearing on the merits of the case. The assessment which appears on the assessment rolls shall be deemed the correct and valid assessment unless the contrary is shown by clear and convincing evidence. The decision of the board together with the reason therefor, shall be in writing. A copy of the decision shall be mailed to the appellant at the address shown on the appeal. The board shall hand down decisions on the appeals on or before December fifteenth and shall receive no compensation after that

date for services in connection with decisions on such appeals.

Section 2017. CERTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENT ROLLS BY BOARD. On or before December fifteenth the assessment rolls, with such changes thereon as have been made by the board pursuant to written decisions, shall be duly signed and certified by the board and shall be delivered to the Director of Finance.

Section 2018. APPEALS TO COURT. Within fifteen days after the mailing of a decision by the board an appeal may be taken therefrom to the court of common pleas by the person who filed the appeal, by the Chief Assessor, or by any person who objected before the board to a change in the assessment. If an appeal is taken by the Chief Assessor, he shall be represented by the City Solicitor, and the person who objected to the assessment by the Chief Assessor shall be named as respondent. In all other appeals the board shall be named as respondent and shall be represented by the City Solicitor. The appeal shall not prevent the collection of taxes upon the assessment, but in case the assessment shall be changed pursuant to proceedings provided for in this section, the difference in the amount of the tax shall be returned to or collected from the person or persons who shall have paid the tax. The appeal shall be by way of petition, setting forth specifically the error of the Board of Assessment Appeals, which petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the notes of testimony before the board and of the decision of the board, both duly certified by the secretary of the board. Certified copies shall be supplied by the secretary of the board at cost, and the money received therefrom shall be paid into the City treasury, except that no money need be paid in the event of an appeal by the Chief Assessor. No additional evidence of the valuation of the property shall be received at the hearing on the petition, and the decision of the board shall not be vacated or set aside except for error of law or violation of constitutional rights. If any decision of the board is vacated or set aside, a new hearing shall be held by the board in conformity with the order of the court, and the decision thereon shall be appealable in the same manner as an original decision. Appeals from the final orders of the court of common pleas can be taken by any party in the lower court to the Superior Court or to the Supreme Court in the same manner as appeals are taken in other cases to the Superior or Supreme Court.

Section 2019. PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNS. The Department of Finance shall furnish blanks for the use of taxpayers to make, on or before February fifteenth of each year, a return as provided by law of all their taxable personal property as of the day between January first and January fifteenth inclusive fixed by the Chief Assessor and printed or stamped on the blank. The personal property tax shall become due on February fifteenth. Upon the refusal or failure of a taxable person to make a return as provided by law, an estimated return shall be made by an assessor and the penalty provided by law shall be added thereto by the Department of Finance. The aggregate amount so obtained shall be the basis for taxation, unless on an appeal to the Board of Assessment Appeals within thirty days after notice of the estimated return has been mailed to the last known address of the

taxpayer satisfactory reasons are presented excusing the failure to make a proper return and a substituted return by the taxpayer is permitted. The Department of Finance shall not be estopped by the addition of the penalty or by the allowance of a substituted return from assessing or reassessing personal property and collecting additional taxes and interest as provided by law.

Section 2020. CHANGES IN PERSONNEL PROPERTY RETURNS. Changes in the return of a taxpayer may be made by an assessor. Notice of any such change and of the right to petition the Chief Assessor for a change therefrom shall be mailed to the taxpayer at his last known address or to his executor or administration, as the case may be. The procedure in connection with changes in personal property returns shall be as follows:

(a) The Chief Assessor shall personally conduct hearings on written petitions by any person claimed to be aggrieved by a change in a return. Such a petition must be filed within thirty days of the mailing of a notice of a change and shall specify clearly the grounds of the objection. Notice of the disposition of the petition, together with notice of the right to file a written appeal with the Board of Assessment Appeals, shall be mailed to the address of the petitioner as shown on the petition.

(b) The provisions as to the filing and hearing of appeals as to real property assessments shall be applicable to the filing and hearing of appeals as to personal property returns, except that (1) the appeal must be filed within thirty days of the mailing of the notice, (2) regular meetings of the Board of Assessment Appeals need not be held, and (3) the decision on each appeal shall be handed down within thirty days after the completion of the hearing.

(c) The procedure as to appeals relating to personal property returns from the Board of Assessment Appeals to the courts shall be the same as the procedure provided herein for appeals to the courts as to real property assessments.

Section 2021. BOARD OF ASSESSMENT APPEALS TO SERVE AS BOARD OF VIEW. Whenever hereafter a petition shall be presented to any court judge or judges of the Commonwealth praying the appointment of viewers, reviewers, or re-reviewers, or of a jury of view, or of a road jury, or of commissioners of view, with regard to property located in the City, the board of view shall be appointed from among the members of the Board of Assessment Appeals.

ARTICLE XXI

CURRENT BUDGET

Section 2101. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the City shall be the calendar year.

Section 2102. CERTIFICATE BY CITY CONTROLLER OF REVENUE AND LIABILITIES. On or before September first of each year the City Controller shall furnish to the Mayor a certificate of revenue and liabilities containing:

(a) his detailed estimate of receipts from each existing source from which receipts will be derived in the ensuing fiscal year other than real estate taxes which will become due in that year, including without limitation revenue, reimbursements, refunds, and taxes; but no estimate of revenue from a source which existed through-

out the last complete fiscal year at the same rate shall exceed the amount actually received during that year from that source;

(b) his estimate of revenue in the ensuing year from each new source which is provided by statute or ordinance, but his estimate shall not include any anticipated receipts from the sale of property or from capital transactions;

(c) an estimate as to the percentage of real estate taxes levied for the ensuing year which he is of the opinion will be collected in the ensuing year, but such percentage shall not exceed the percentage of real estate taxes levied for the last complete fiscal year which were collected during that year;

(d) the liabilities of the City which are fixed in amount and will be due and payable in the ensuing year other than obligations to be paid from sinking funds; from other special funds; or from the proceeds of bond issues, including without limitation payments to any sinking fund and other required payments with respect to loans except as above provided; rentals, obligations on contracts; and amounts due on judgments, whether evidenced by writs of mandamus, execution, or otherwise;

(e) his detailed estimate of obligations which are not fixed in amount and will become payable in the ensuing year, such estimate to be not less than the average amount of such obligations for the last five complete fiscal years and to include without limitation all obligations for tort claims, demolition of unsafe buildings, and pension funds; and

(f) the surplus or deficit at the end of the last complete fiscal year and his estimate of the surplus or deficit for the current fiscal year

Section 2103. SUPPLEMENTAL CERTIFICATES. The City Controller may not revise his certificate of revenue and liabilities after its submission to the Mayor, except that he may, until the passage of the budget ordinance, certify estimated revenue from sources of revenue made available after his last certification. After the passage of the budget ordinance the City Controller shall not certify additional revenue, except that he may certify for appropriation by Council receipts from a source not included in any of his certificates of revenue and revenue received in excess of his certification of total revenue for that fiscal year.

Section 2104. SUBMISSION OF BUDGET DOCUMENT BY MAYOR TO COUNCIL. On or before September fifteenth the Mayor shall transmit to Council, in such form as Council may request, a budget document which, in addition to such other information as Council may request, shall consist of:

(a) the certificate of the City Controller as to revenue and liabilities, without any change therein;

(b) the certificate of the Chief Assessor as to the aggregate assessed valuation of taxable real property for the ensuing fiscal year;

(c) his detailed estimates of all proposed expenditures to be made out of the City treasury during the ensuing year, showing in addition for each item the appropriation for the current fiscal year and the appropriation and expenditures for the last complete fiscal year; and

(d) his budget message outlining a proposed fiscal policy, describing therein the important features with

reference both to proposed expenditure and to anticipated revenue.

Section 2105. BASIC FOR ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE. The estimate of proposed expenditures shall be made up by the Mayor from information and requests submitted to him by all departments, offices, courts, boards, commissions, directors of trusts, committees, and other agencies whose expenditures are to be paid in whole or in part out of the City treasury. Such information and requests shall list, in addition to other expenses, the amounts of each type of supplies to be purchased. The information and requests shall be submitted to the Mayor before September first. The Mayor may, in his discretion, revise such requests in submitting his estimate of expenditures to Council.

Section 2106. CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET. Immediately after the receipt of the budget document Council shall consider it in public sessions, affording a reasonable opportunity to any person to be heard thereon. Such sessions shall not extend beyond October first.

Section 2107. ADOPTION OF BUDGET. On or before October fifteenth Council shall adopt a financial program for the ensuing year by passing a single budget ordinance in which Council shall:

(a) appropriate sufficient funds to meet (1) the liabilities for the ensuing year as certified by the City Controller, (2) the amount which the capital budget authorizes to be expended out of revenue in the ensuing year, and (3) the estimated expenditures to be made out of the City treasury for the ensuing year, the character and amount of such expenditures to be determined by Council, except that there shall be included an amount not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for emergency purchases; and

(b) fix a tax rate and levy a tax, the proceeds of which, on the basis of the assessment certificate of the Chief Assessor and on the basis of probable delinquencies in the payment of such tax as estimated by the City Controller, shall be sufficient, together with the revenue from other sources as estimated by the City Controller, to meet the deficit for the current fiscal year, if any, as estimated by the Controller and the appropriation provided for above.

Section 2108. RESTRICTION OF APPROPRIATIONS. Council shall not (1) appropriate for the payment of any obligation incurred in the absence of or in excess of an appropriation therefor, except as provided in this Act with respect to contracts extending beyond the fiscal year in which they are made; (2) list separately in any appropriation the salaries for positions which are included in the existing classification and compensation plans provided for in this Act; and (3) except by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Councilmen holding office, make an appropriation for any budget item in excess of the amount estimated by the Mayor in the budget document.

Section 2109. FAILURE TO ADOPT FINANCIAL PROGRAM. If Council shall fail to adopt a financial program on or before October fifteenth as provided herein, each Councilman shall have deducted from his salary fifty dollars (\$50) for each day after October fifteenth until a financial program is adopted.

Section 2110. NO EXPENDITURES UNTIL ADOPTION OF FINANCIAL PROGRAM. Except for payments of in-

terest or principal of loans and of sinking fund requirements, the City Controller shall not countersign any warrant for expenditures in any year unless a financial program as herein provided has been adopted for that year.

Section 2111. MONTHLY ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES. After the adoption of a financial program the Budget Director shall establish, subject to the approval of the Mayor, monthly allocations of the appropriations for expenditures. No expenditures shall be made and no obligations shall be incurred in any month in excess of the allocation for that month without the prior consent of the Budget Director and the Mayor.

Section 2112. TRANSFERRED AND ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS. Council shall not transfer all or part of any appropriation from one item of appropriation to another. The unexpended balance of any appropriation may be placed by Council in an account to be called the reserve account if Council, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members holding office, shall pass an ordinance stating that the purpose for which the appropriation was made has been carried out or stating why the purpose cannot be carried out. Council may at any time appropriate for any lawful purpose any part of funds certified by the Controller as additional receipts as provided herein and any part of the balance in the reserve account.

Section 2113. NO LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT IN ABSENCE OF APPROPRIATION. No payment shall be made on any contract, written or oral, formal or informal, unless an appropriation for such payment has been made before the contract was made. No contract or warrant shall be made, issued, or approved by any officer for any item of expenditure by any department, office court, board, commission, committee, or other agency in the absence of or in excess of an appropriation for the item. However, a contract which provides for payments in the fiscal and subsequent years may bind the City if an appropriation has been made for so much of the consideration as shall be furnished to the City within the fiscal year in which the contract is made.

ARTICLE XXII

CAPITAL BUDGET

Section 2201. PREPARATION OF BUDGET. The Mayor shall annually prepare a capital budget on the basis of a comprehensive and farsighted study of capital projects. The term "capital project" shall include any plan for the permanent physical improvement of the City, together with preliminary studies, surveys, property of a permanent nature and original equipment which have been or should be acquired in connection with the project, but shall not include any project for repaving or any project of which at least half of the cost is to be paid from the proceeds of assessments for benefits. The Planning Board shall determine conclusively what is and what is not a capital project.

Section 2202. DATA FOR BUDGET. In preparing the capital budget the Mayor shall consider among other things:

- (a) the master plan in the form approved by council;
- (b) the report of the City Controller to be furnished annually on or before August fifteenth to the Mayor and to the Planning Board, setting forth (1) the amount and

the nature of each obligation incurred in pursuance of such authority up to July first; (2) the financial condition of the City, together with comments thereon; and (3) advice as to the maximum amount and the nature of the debt which, in the opinion of the City Controller, the City will be able to incur for capital projects during each of the ten succeeding fiscal years; and

(c) a detailed estimate to be furnished annually on or before August fifteenth to the Mayor and to the Planning Board by the head of each department, office, and agency the capital expenditures of which are paid out of the City treasury with respect to each capital project which is uncompleted or which the head believes should be undertaken within the ten succeeding fiscal years.

Section 2203. SUBMISSION OF BUDGET TO PLANNING BOARD. On or before September first the Mayor shall transmit to the Planning Board the capital budget, which shall set forth clearly:

(a) as to each proposed capital project, a brief description thereof; the department, office, or agency for which it would be constructed; the total estimated cost; the estimated completion date; the estimated cost for the ensuing fiscal year; the estimated economic life; the source of funds to meet such costs, together with the nature, terms, and maximum amount of obligations which may be issued therefor; and the fiscal year in which the Mayor recommends that the project be undertaken;

(b) as to each uncompleted capital project authorized by Council, a brief description thereof, the original estimated cost, the date of authorizing, the amounts of indebtedness authorized, of bonds and notes outstanding, of obligations issued, and of each other liability outstanding, and the unencumbered balances of authorizations on July first, the amount of each liability estimated to be incurred during the balance of the fiscal year, and the estimated costs required for completion, stated year by year;

(c) recommendations for changes or abandonment of previously approved capital projects;

(d) a brief description of each capital project recommended in the several department, office, and agency estimates but not recommended by the Mayor to be undertaken, with his reasons for not recommending it;

(e) the maximum expenditures which, in the opinion of the Mayor, the City may soundly make for capital projects during the ensuing fiscal year, together with the recommended sources for meeting such expenditures and detailed comments on the financial conditions of the City; and

(f) such other information as the Planning Board or Council may have requested.

Section 2204. SUBMISSION OF BUDGET TO COUNCIL. On or before September fifteenth the Planning Board shall submit to Council its revision of the capital budget prepared for the Mayor. The revised capital budget shall set forth the information and recommendations received by the Planning Board, with such additional information and changes as the Planning Board may see fit, except that the aggregate amount of the proposed expenditures for capital projects recommended for the ensuing fiscal year shall not exceed the maximum expenditures which, in the opinion of the Mayor, the City may soundly make for capital projects during the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 2205. CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET. Immedi-

ately after the receipt of the capital budget, Council shall consider the budget in public sessions, affording a reasonable opportunity for all persons to be heard thereon. Such session shall not extend beyond October first.

Section 2206. **ADOPTION OF BUDGET.** On or before October fifteenth Council shall adopt a capital budget. The capital budget submitted by the Planning Board may be adopted with or without modifications by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Councilmen holding office, except that any increase in any item of the capital budget as submitted by the Planning Board shall require the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Councilmen holding office.

Section 2207. **CHANGES IN BUDGET.** After the adoption of the capital budget it shall not be changed, except that a change recommended by three fourths of the members of the Planning Board may be adopted by Council.

Section 2208. **EFFECT OF CAPITAL BUDGET.** The adoption of the capital budget shall be an authorization and shall constitute an appropriation of loan funds for carrying out the approved projects in the manner provided therein, except that if funds for any project are to be derived from new debt or from an increase in indebtedness has been authorized in accordance with this Act. The current budget shall include an appropriation equal to the amount which the capital budget authorizes to be expended in that year out of revenue for capital projects. No contract or other obligation of the City in connection with the carrying out of any capital project shall be authorized unless the project is included in the capital budget as adopted by Council, and no contract or other obligation shall be binding unless and until an appropriation has been made therefor as provided in this Act.

Section 2209. **LIMITATION ON LOANS FOR PROJECTS.** The amount of loans issued for capital projects included in the first capital budget adopted hereunder shall not exceed ninety-eight per centum of the amount authorized in the capital budget to be expended for the ensuing fiscal year. In each succeeding year the permissible percentage shall be reduced by two, so that ultimately capital projects will be paid for wholly out of current revenue and no loans will be procured for capital projects. Notwithstanding the limitations in this section, Council may authorize indebtedness for all or part of the cost of any project which the Planning Board has estimated will cost more than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) or of any self-liquidating project; and such costs shall be excluded in determining the amount of bonds which may be issued in financing the capital budget.

ARTICLE XXIII

LOANS

Section 2301. **POWER TO INCUR OR INCREASE INDEBTEDNESS.** Subject to the limitations of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the City may from time to time incur new debt or increase its indebtedness in such amount and in such manner as Council may by ordinance authorize; but the passage of such an ordinance shall require the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Councilmen holding office.

Section 2302. **ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR TAX AND TO STATE PURPOSE.** In any ordinance authorizing the City to incur new debt or to increase its indebtedness, except temporary loans in anticipation of revenue, Council shall provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof, as is now or may hereafter be required by the Constitution; and any such ordinance shall state the purpose for which the new debt or increase of indebtedness is authorized. If more than one purpose is stated, the ordinance shall specify the amount proposed for each purpose.

Section 2303. **COUNCILMANIC LOANS.** Subject to the limitation in amount provided by the Constitution, Council may authorize by ordinance new debt to be incurred or the indebtedness to be increased without the consent of the electors of the City. Public notice shall be given of any such ordinance before its passage, except an ordinance to authorize an emergency loan or a temporary loan in anticipation of revenue.

Section 2304. **ELECTORAL LOANS.** Council may in its discretion submit for the approval of the electors in the manner hereinafter provided a proposal to incur or to increase the indebtedness of the City, and any such new debt or increase of indebtedness approved by the electors shall be excluded in computing the amount of the indebtedness of the City incurred without the consent of the electors.

Section 2305. **PROCEDURE FOR ELECTORAL LOANS.** In order to incur or to increase the indebtedness of the City with the consent of the electors, whether such consent is necessary by law or deemed advisable by Council, the following procedure shall be complied with.

(a) **Certificate of City Controller.** After the submission of a bill containing a proposal to incur or to increase the indebtedness, the City Controller shall prepare and deliver to Council his certificate showing the amount of indebtedness which the City has been authorized to incur, the amount of deductions therefrom allowed by law in computing the maximum indebtedness the City may incur, the resultant net indebtedness, the amount of the proposed new debt or increase of indebtedness, and the amount of indebtedness which the City has not yet been authorized to incur but which it may be authorized to incur.

(b) **Passage of Ordinance.** The proposal to incur or to increase the indebtedness shall be passed as an ordinance as provided in this article, which ordinance, in addition, shall state that the proposal to incur or to increase the indebtedness shall not become an effective authorization until the electors shall consent thereto at a public election to be held on a date fixed in the ordinance.

(c) **Fixing Date of Election.** Council shall fix the date of the election, which shall be the day of the next municipal, general, or primary election, unless there is insufficient time for the advertisement provided hereinafter, or unless more than ninety days will intervene between the passage of the ordinance and such election.

(d) **Notice.** Council shall give public notice of the election once a week for four weeks. The notice shall contain a summary of the ordinance proposing the incurrence or increase of indebtedness and a copy of the certificate of the City Controller.

(e) **Election.** The election shall be held at the places,

during the hours, and under the regulations provided by law for holding elections. All penalties for the violation of the said election laws shall apply to the electors and to the election authorities participating in the election. The question whether new debt shall be incurred or indebtedness increased, as proposed in the ordinance, shall be placed upon the ballot or voting machine in brief form, followed by the words "yes" and "no" with appropriate voting squares or vote indicators; and if the question shall be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be placed below the groups of candidates or on a separate ballot.

(f) Election Returns. The returns of the election shall be made in the manner provided by law. If by the returns of the election it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon gave their consent to incurring new debt or to increasing the indebtedness as proposed in the ordinance, the ordinance shall, as of the date of the certificate by the court of the result thereof, be effective to authorize the new debt to be incurred or the indebtedness to be increased. If, however, it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon did not give their consent, the ordinance shall be ineffective to authorize the new debt to be incurred or the indebtedness to be increased.

Section 2306. CHANGE IN PURPOSE OF INDEBTEDNESS. No change shall be made in the purpose or purposes for which any new debt or increase of indebtedness has been or shall hereafter be authorized except by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Councilmen holding office and, in the case of an electoral loan, by the consent of the electors obtained at an election to be held at the time and in the manner provided herein as to an election to incur or increase indebtedness. The notice of such an election shall contain a copy of the ordinance proposing the change of purpose and shall state the purpose for which the indebtedness was originally authorized.

Section 2307. CANCELLATION OF AUTHORIZATION OF DEBT. Whenever the City has been authorized to incur or increase its indebtedness, Council, by the affirmative vote of two thirds of its members holding office, may cancel the authority to incur or increase indebtedness; and to the extent that the indebtedness has not actually been incurred or increased, the original authorization shall then be void.

Section 2308. INTERIM LOANS PRIOR TO BOND ISSUE. To meet payments as they become due in the course of construction of projects for which indebtedness has been authorized, Council shall from time to time authorize the City Treasurer to procure interim loans to be evidenced by notes or other forms of indebtedness which shall mature within two years after their execution and delivery. The Treasurer shall procure the loans upon the best terms available after offering the opportunity to make the loan to every bank in the City and, in his discretion, to any other bank, financial institution, or other bidder. Such loans shall be payable at any time before maturity upon ten days' notice. They shall not be renewed. Before the completion of any project for which interim loans have been procured, bonds may be issued to pay interim loans and interest thereon. When any interim loans is about to mature, enough bonds shall be issued so that the proceeds will be sufficient to pay

the loan and interest thereon. After the completion of the project, enough bonds shall be issued so that the proceeds will pay all unpaid bills, interim loans, and interest incurred in connection with the project.

Section 2309. AUTHORIZATION OF BOND ISSUE. After the City has been empowered to incur or increase its indebtedness, bonds may be issued by its officers only pursuant to ordinance. Subject to the provisions of this Act, Council may, in any such ordinance, fix the interest date and the terms under which such bonds are to be issued.

Section 2310. ISSUANCE OF BONDS. Bonds shall not be issued by the City for less than par, plus accrued interest thereon. Issues of bonds shall be sold only to the highest responsible bidder or bidders as determined by the Mayor, City Treasurer, and City Controller after public notice given at least three weeks before the opening of bids, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance. The Mayor, City Treasurer, and City Controller may reject all bids or any part of all bids if it shall be deemed for the best interest of the City so to do. The interest rate of bond issues offered for sale on any one date shall be named by the bidders in multiples of one eighth of one per centum and need not be uniform for the entire issue but must be uniform for any one maturity. After the highest responsible bidder has been determined, so much of any issue of such bonds as the Sinking Fund Commission has indicated at least two weeks before the opening of bids that it may desire to purchase shall be offered to the Sinking Fund Commission at the same price. If the Sinking Fund Commission does not accept the offer within three days, the issue may then be sold to the highest responsible bidder or bidders. Every bond shall be given a date which shall not be more than six weeks after the date of sale nor more than six weeks before the date of sale.

Section 2311. FORM, EXECUTION, AND TERMS OF BONDS. The form of all bonds shall be prepared by the City Solicitor. They shall be signed by the City Treasurer and the City Controller. Each issue of bonds shall be in serial form so as to mature in substantially equal annual or semi-annual installments, the last of which shall mature not later than fifty years from the date thereof and not later than the estimated economic life of the improvement for which the bonds have been issued. The estimated economic life as determined and certified by the Planning Board shall be conclusive. The bonds, in the discretion of Council, may provide that they are callable by the City at par on a date or dates stated therein. The City, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Councilmen holding office, may issue revenue bonds and may issue refunding bonds, the maturity of which shall not extend beyond the maturity of the bonds refunded.

Section 2312. TEMPORARY LOANS IN ANTICIPATION OF REVENUE. If cash shall be needed for the immediate requirements of the City before the receipt of revenue, Council may authorize the City Treasurer to procure temporary loans, in the manner provided herein with reference to interim loans, in an aggregate amount not exceeding at any time ten per centum of the receipts for the year other than from borrowings as estimated by the Controller. The loans shall be made upon notes maturing within that year, and the notes shall not be re-

newable. Such loans may be procured only from January second to September first inclusive. No such loan shall be made from the loan funds or from trust funds or other special funds which may be created by the City. When such a loan is authorized, Council shall provide for its repayment out of receipts in that year. The intention of this section is that such loans shall be solely for the purpose of anticipating the receipt of revenue in the current year.

Section 2313. **EMERGENCY LOANS.** If the Mayor certifies that there is an emergency necessitating additional appropriating power, Council, by the affirmative vote of two thirds of its members holding office, may pass an ordinance stating specifically the nature of the emergency, making an appropriation to meet it, and authorizing the City Treasurer to procure one or more emergency loans in the manner provided herein as to interim loans. The aggregate amount of such loans remaining unpaid at any one time shall not exceed two million dollars (\$2,000,000). Any such loan which will not be fully paid within the fiscal year in which it is procured shall be included by the City Controller in his next certificate of liabilities and shall be paid out of the revenue of the year following such certification before any expenses other than for debt service may be paid therefrom. No emergency loan shall be valid unless the provisions of this section have been complied with.

Section 2314. **SINKING FUNDS.** Whenever any debt shall be or shall have been created for which the Constitution of this Commonwealth requires a sinking fund to be established, the proceeds of the taxes levied for the payment of the principal and interest of such debt and all other money pledged or appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of such debt shall be paid into the sinking funds of such city and shall be inviolably reserved for and applied exclusively to the payment of the principal and interest of such debt.

Section 2315. **APPLICATION AND INVESTMENT OF SINKING FUNDS.** Whenever there shall be money in the sinking funds in respect to a particular debt in excess of the requirements for the payment, during the twelve months next ensuing, of principal maturing and interest due, such excess money shall be applied to the purchase and cancellation of such debt; but if at any time it shall be impracticable or financially disadvantageous to purchase such debt and excess money, it may be invested temporarily but only in bonds or other evidences of debt of the United States of America of this Commonwealth or of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district of this Commonwealth which is not in default of the payment of any part of the principal or interest owing upon any part of its funded indebtedness.

Section 2316. **PURCHASE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.** Council may at any time authorize the purchase by the City of any of its outstanding debt, and any such debt so purchased shall be cancelled.

Section 2317. **SINKING FUND COMMISSION.** The Sinking Fund Commission shall continue as now established by law.

ARTICLE XXIV

CONTRACTS

Section 2401. **CONTRACTS ONLY WITH LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDERS.** Except as provided herein with respect to emergency purchases, every contract providing for payments out of the City treasury or out of funds the expenditure of which is within the control of the City shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance only with the lowest responsible bidder, after public notice if the payment is to be more than three hundred dollars (\$300), and otherwise after reasonable notice. Bids shall not be invited until the plans and specifications have been approved by the City Controller as provided in this Act. The City may reject all bids or any part of all bids if it shall be deemed for the best interest of the City so to do. The requirement as to the lowest responsible bidder shall not prohibit Council from imposing conditions with reference to the terms under which the contract is to be performed. No contract shall be entered into or executed directly by Council or by a committee thereof.

Section 2402. **EMERGENCY PURCHASES.** An emergency purchase may be made only when authorized by the Purchasing Bureau. Such purchases may be made without requiring bids. A purchase shall be deemed an emergency purchase only if the purchase is immediately necessary to prevent loss of public property or to avoid serious inconvenience to the public. Council may by ordinance restrict or limit the power to make emergency purchases.

Section 2403. **FORM OF CONTRACTS.** No contract shall bind the City unless it is in writing and prepared or approved by the City Solicitor. Every contract shall contain a provision that it is subject to the provisions of this Act and that the liability of the City thereon, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, shall be limited to the amounts which have been appropriated to meet such liability. This section shall not apply to contracts of employment with persons in the Civil Service of the City.

Section 2404. **TERM.** No contract except for a capital project shall provide for any payment by the City or for the furnishing of the consideration therefor later than one year from the date of its execution. However, a lease may be made by the City as lessee for a term not in excess of five years from the date of execution of the lease.

Section 2405. **EXECUTION.** All contracts shall be made in the name of the City and, except as may be otherwise provided by Council, shall be signed and executed by the Mayor or by an officer designated by him. No contract shall be valid or enforceable until endorsed by the City Solicitor and certified by the City Controller as provided in this Act.

Section 2406. **CONTRACTS WITH OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES PROHIBITED.** No contract providing for any payment out of the City treasury shall be made with any Councilman, officer, or employe of the City, or with any officer or employe whose salary is paid out of the City treasury, or with any firm, partnership, or association of which any such person is a member, or with any corporation in which any such person has a substantial interest. Any such person who knowingly conceals his interest in such a contract or who knowingly acquires an interest in any contract to which the City is a party shall forfeit his office or position.

Section 2407. **INSTALLMENT PURCHASING PRO-**

HIBITED. No purchase or contract to purchase by the City shall be made on an installment plan, whether by conditional sale, bailment lease, or otherwise. Any such purchase or contract to purchase shall be void and unenforceable.

Section 2408. **PAVING, REPAIRING, CLEANING OF STREETS, ET CETERA.** Except as hereinafter provided, the City shall with its own force pave, repair, and clean the streets; collect ashes, waste, rubbish, and garbage; and dispose of street sweepings and of ashes, waste, rubbish, and garbage. The City shall have the power to lease, acquire, construct, or cause to be constructed a plant or plants to be used for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this section, and to lease the same to any person, association, or corporation which shall contract in the manner provided herein to perform such work for the City. The City may contract for the paving of streets and for the collection of garbage. The City, after the affirmative vote of the Councilmen holding office, may contract for the repair and cleaning of streets and for the collection of ashes, waste, and rubbish, if it is to the best interests of the City. For the purpose of determining whether it is to the best interest of the City to authorize the performance of any such work by contract, bids shall be invited pursuant to resolution by Council before July first next preceding the year in which the work is to be done. Public notice of the invitation of bids shall be given once a week from July fifteenth to August fifteenth. A summary of the bids shall be included by the Mayor in the budget.

Section 2409. **CONTRACT PRICE FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS NOT TO EXCEED ESTIMATE.** Before the letting of any contract in connection with a capital project, an estimate of the costs of the various parts of the project shall be made by the department having charge of the construction. The aggregate estimated cost shall not exceed the total cost as provided in the capital budget. No bid for any part of the work in excess of the estimate of the cost thereof shall be accepted. Any estimate or contract as to a part of the project may be limited to any unit or units or any part or parts, and upon the making of a contract therefor the work on such unit or units, part or parts, may proceed to the extent of the funds available for the purposes thereof.

Section 2410. **CITY NOT LIABLE FOR ASSESSED IMPROVEMENTS.** In all contracts for improvements the cost of which is to be paid by assessment upon the property abutting or benefited, the City shall not be liable on the contracts or for any claim for the amount to be collected from such assessment, but the contractor shall look to the assessment for his compensation.

ARTICLE XXV

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES IN GENERAL

Section 2501. **CONTINUATION IN OFFICE.** Any person holding an office shall continue to hold the office until his successor has qualified.

Section 2502. **VACANCIES.** A vacancy in any office the term of which is fixed by this Act shall be filled only for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 2503. **PERSON TO HOLD ONLY ONE OFFICE.** No person shall hold more than one office or position of profit under the City government, and no person shall

hold any office or position of profit under the City or any department thereof while holding any other office or position of profit in or under the government of the United States, of the Commonwealth, or of any political subdivision thereof. However, nothing in this section shall apply to the offices of notary public or of commissioner of deeds or to any office in the military or naval service of the United States or of this Commonwealth, and nothing in this section shall prevent persons from holding office *ex officio*.

Section 2504. **RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS.** All officers elected by the qualified voters of the City shall be residents thereof at the time of their nomination and election and shall reside therein during their term of service.

Section 2505. **DUTIES OF PERSONS RECEIVING CITY MONEY.** Every officer or agency receiving money for the City or money payable into the City treasury shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duty and shall be required to make return to the City Controller, under oath or affirmation administered by him, of each item of the moneys received by him once in every week, or oftener if Council shall so direct, and to pay the amounts in his hands to the City treasurer daily.

Section 2506. **COMPENSATION BY SALARY AND NOT BY FEES.** No officer or employe of the City shall collect any fees or perquisites for his own use, but all such fees or perquisites collectible under the law shall be paid into the City treasury. Each officer or employe whose salary is paid out of the City treasury shall be paid semi-monthly by check to his order.

Section 2507. **PENSION FUNDS.** There shall continue to be pension funds for the employes of the City as now provided by law.

Section 2508. **IMPEACHMENT, SUSPENSION, AND REMOVAL.** (a) Municipal officers shall be liable to impeachment, suspension, and removal from office for any corrupt act or practice, malfeasance, mismanagement, mental incapacity or incompetency for the proper performance of official duties, extortion, receiving any gift or present from any contractor or from any person seeking or engaged in any work for or furnishing material to the City, or from any incumbent or occupant of or candidate or applicant for any municipal office, and for willfully concealing any fraud committed against the City.

(b) Complaint in writing may be made to a court of common pleas of the proper County by not less than twenty qualified electors of the City, each of whom shall write his occupation and residence opposite his signature, charging any municipal officer with any offense, setting forth the facts on which the said charge is founded, supported by the oaths or affirmations of at least five of the complainants according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief. If in the judgment of the court there appears to be reasonable ground for such proceedings, the court shall direct the complaint to be filed of record and grant a rule upon the accused returnable on a day certain to appear and answer the same.

(c) If on the return day of the rule the court shall find sufficient cause for further proceedings, it shall appoint a committee of five competent and reputable citizens to investigate the charges contained in the com-

plaint who, having been first severally sworn or affirmed to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, shall have full authority for that purpose, to examine the books of the office held by accused and any papers, contracts, letters, or documents filed therein, and examine witnesses under oath or affirmation whose attendance the court shall enforce, if necessary, by subpoena and attachment.

(d) It shall be the duty of the committee to make a written report to the court of the facts found by it, which shall be filed of record, accompanied by the testimony taken, within three weeks next after its appointment, unless the time shall be extended by the court upon its application. In any stage of the proceedings, if the public interest so require, the court may, by an order to be filed of record in the case, suspend the accused from office until he shall be tried and acquitted.

(e) If the committee or any three members thereof shall find that any charge made as aforesaid is well founded, it shall in its report so state in specific form; and in such case the court shall cause a certified copy of the whole record with the specifications of the charges against the accused to be transmitted to Council, which shall be assembled within ten days thereafter in special and open session as a court of impeachment, and the members other than a Councilman who is the subject of the charge shall be severally sworn to try and decide the same according to the evidence. A copy of the specifications shall be served on the accused or left at his last place of residence at least five days before the commencement of the trial, and he shall be entitled to be heard thereon in person or by counsel and to produce evidence in his defense, and the prosecution before Council shall be conducted by the committee or by counsel appointed by it. The compensation of counsel and the cost of investigation and prosecution by the committee shall be provided for by ordinance.

(f) The president judge of the said court of common pleas, or in his absence an associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial and decide finally all questions of law and evidence that may arise in the case. He shall have the power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and compel their attendance by attachment and the production of books, papers, and documentary evidence required or called for by the said court of impeachment and to punish witnesses and others for contempts as fully as any court of this Commonwealth may lawfully do in any case.

(g) The decision of the court of impeachment shall be entered upon the record of its proceedings and certified by the clerk of the court in which the complaint was filed. If the accused shall be found guilty on any of the specifications, the said court of common pleas shall enter judgment accordingly and declare the said office vacant.

ARTICLE XXVI

POWERS OF THE CITY

Section 2601. SPECIFIC POWERS. The City shall be a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession and shall have the following powers to be exercised as now or hereafter provided by law:

A. Corporate Powers. The corporate powers shall include the power to

- (1) sue and be sued;
- (2) acquire property for public use by eminent domain, purchase, lease, gift, or otherwise;
- (3) dispose of property of the City by sale, lease, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise;
- (4) act as trustee and administer trusts;
- (5) grant franchises;
- (6) have and use a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure; and
- (7) make all contracts and do all other acts in relation to the property and affairs of the City necessary to exercise its corporate or administrative powers.

B. Financial Powers. The financial powers shall include the power to

- (1) levy, assess, and collect taxes on persons, transactions, occupations, privileges, subjects, and real and personal property;
- (2) levy, assess, and collect special assessments for benefits conferred;
- (3) borrow money for the public purposes of the City; and
- (4) provide for the payment of the debts and expenses of the City and appropriate money for these and other public purposes.

C. Public Facilities. The powers as to public facilities shall include the power to

- (1) acquire, own, construct, dispose of, maintain, operate and conduct (a) park and recreation facilities; (b) fire and police facilities and traffic systems; (c) buildings for the transaction of public business; (d) charitable and medical institutions and facilities; (e) institutions and facilities for detention, reformation, and correction; (f) public utilities; (g) public markers; (h) public auditoriums, libraries, memorial buildings, monuments, museums, and aquariums; and (i) comfort stations, waiting stations, and drinking fountains; and

- (2) furnish utility service within and without the limits of the City.

D. Regulatory Powers. The regulatory powers shall include the power to

- (1) license, inspect, or otherwise regulate (a) the construction and maintenance of buildings, fire escapes, engines, and boilers; (b) the installation of standpipes and sprinkler systems; (c) the sale, use, and storage of fireworks, explosives, chemicals, and combustibles; (d) junk shops, rag shops, secondhand stores, and peddlers; (e) transient retail merchants; (f) public dances, balls, theatres, exhibitions, and billiard rooms; (g) employment agencies; (h) sales at public auction; (i) public markets; (j) tenement houses; (k) the transportation by motor vehicles of passengers or property for pay; and

- (1) weights and measures;

- (2) regulate and restrict the location, size; and use of buildings and other structures in the City or any part thereof; and

- (3) regulate wharves, fix wharf lines, and keep navigable waters open.

E. Street Improvements. The powers as to the street improvements shall include the power to

- (1) lay out, widen, grade, pave, maintain, clean, and vacate streets, alleys, footways, sewers bridges, viaducts and piers;

- (2) require the owners of property to lay, set, or re-

pair sidewalks, footways, and curbstones or to pay therefor;

(3) require the owners of property to pay for paving streets, laying sewers, and other abutting improvements; and

(4) plant and maintain shade trees and to compel the abutting owners to pay therefor.

F. Additional Powers. The City shall have the additional power to

(1) organize and reorganize all agencies of the City;

(2) fix the number and compensation of all officers and employees to be paid out of the City treasury;

(3) maintain and improve public health, and for that purpose to regulate and license occupations and activities, inspect buildings, remove and compel the removal of nuisances, and remove and dispose of ashes, rubbish, waste, and garbage;

(4) participate in the establishment of, and deal with, municipal housing and other authorities;

(5) make reservations of land for future acquisition for public use;

(6) create and maintain pension funds for persons paid out of the City treasury;

(7) make contracts with stock or mutual fire insurance companies; and

(8) appropriate money and provide meeting rooms to any organization, society, or institution carrying on a public function in the City.

Section 2602. GENERAL POWERS. In addition to the specific powers above stated the City shall have the power of local self-government and to pass ordinances and resolutions, applicable throughout the whole City or only to specified portions thereof, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth;

(a) for the good rule and government of the City;

(b) for the order, protection, and government of persons and property;

(c) for the benefit and preservation of the health, comfort, peace, prosperity, and general welfare of the City and its inhabitants;

(d) to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Act or of any other laws relating to the City; and

(e) to provide (1) for the enforcement of ordinances and resolutions by legal or equitable proceedings, (2) that violations thereof shall constitute misdemeanors, and (3) for the punishment of violations thereof by forfeiture or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for any one offense recoverable with costs, together with judgment of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days if the amount of the fines and costs shall not be paid within ten days from the date of the imposition thereof.

Section 2603. OTHER POWERS SAVED. All existing powers of the City shall continue, whether or not mentioned herein, except insofar as they are repealed by this Act.

ARTICLE XXVII

HOME RULE

Section 2701. Local Self-Government. The City shall have the right and power to frame and adopt changes in this Act which shall be solely applicable to it and to exercise the power and authority of local self-government, subject, however, to such restrictions, limitations, and

regulations as are provided in this article or as may hereafter be imposed by the Legislature. The City may, as provided in this Act, change or supersede any law relating to the self-government of the City.

Section 2702. Changes by Council. Any bill introduced in Council for the purpose of changing this Act, or any other Act which relates to the self-government of the City, shall not be passed until a public hearing has been had thereon pursuant to public notice.

Section 2703. Approval of Electors. Any ordinance passed by Council for the purpose of changing this Act shall be submitted for the approval of the electors at the next general, special, or primary election to be held not less than sixty days after the passage thereof by Council, except that no such approval shall be necessary for a bill which provides for changes in Articles IV to XIII hereof inclusive.

Section 2704. APPROVAL OF LEGISLATURE. An ordinance passed by Council which under this article requires the approval of the electors shall become effective upon the approval thereof by the electors, except that a change in Articles I, II, XVII, XVIII, XXIII, XXVI or XXVII hereof shall not become effective until thirty-one days after the adjournment of a pending or the next session of the General Assembly at which it was possible to consider legislation in regard thereto, and then only to the extent to which such ordinance shall not conflict with an act or acts enacted at such session.

ARTICLE XXVIII

COUNTY OFFICES AFTER CITY-COUNTY CONSOLIDATION

Section 2801. IF, AS, AND WHEN an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth abolishing the County of Philadelphia as a separate political entity shall have been adopted and become effective, the County offices of Sheriff and Coroner shall cease to exist, the functions of the Sheriff being transferred to the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and the functions of the Coroner being transferred to the City Department of Health; the Office of the County Treasurer shall be merged into the office of the City Treasurer at a compensation to be fixed by the Council; the office and functions of the County Controller shall likewise be merged into the office of City Controller at a compensation to be fixed by the Council.

Section 2802. All County and court officers and employees other than the Sheriff and the Coroner shall become officers and employees of the City and, except as otherwise provided in this article, shall continue to perform their duties and to be elected, appointed, compensated, and organized in such manner as may be provided by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth in effect at the time the amendment becomes effective, except that the compensation of all such shall be fixed by the Council unless otherwise fixed by law; that the method of selection of judges, magistrates, City Treasurer, City Controller, District Attorney, and County Commissioners shall be unchanged except as the General Assembly shall otherwise provide; and that the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, the Register of Wills, and the Recorder of Deeds shall hereafter be appointed by the Judges of the courts of common pleas of the City, instead of being elected by the people as heretofore; and that the provisions of the County

Civil Service Act shall be merged into the City Civil Service and shall apply to all such officers and employees except as otherwise provided.

ARTICLE XXIX

CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ACT

Section 2901. LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this Act shall be construed liberally in order to effect the intent and purpose of the Act.

Section 2902. INCONSISTENT SPECIFIC LAWS. No provisions of existing laws, even though they be specific, shall be effective insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

ARTICLE XXX

SCHEDULE

Section 3001. CONTINUATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. Each member of the Art Jury and of the Board of Plumbing Supervision now in office shall continue in office until his term shall expire. Members of the Zoning Board of Adjustment, Board of Prison Inspectors, Fairmount Park Commission, Board of Revision of Taxes, and City Planning Commission shall not continue in office. All other officers and employees of any department, office, or agency the expenses of which are paid out of the City treasury shall continue in office or employment but shall be under the jurisdiction of the agency to which their functions are assigned by this Act until transferred, superseded, or removed according to law.

Section 3002. CIVIL SERVICE. Any employee who holds a position which is in the classified service as herein defined and which was in the competitive class under the law in force immediately preceding the effective date of this Act shall, if he has successfully completed his probationary period, become a classified service employee under the provisions hereof and continue in that position unless separated therefrom as herein provided. Any such employee who has not completed such probationary period at the time this Act takes effect shall retain his status as a probationary employee until the expiration of that probationary period or until one month after the effective date of this Act, whichever period is longer. Any employee who holds a position which is in the classified service as herein defined and which was in the labor class under the law in force immediately preceding the effective date of this Act shall become a classified service employee under the provisions hereof and continue in that position unless separated therefrom as herein provided. Any employee serving as a provisional or temporary appointee at the time this Act takes effect shall be regarded as a provisional or temporary appointee under this Act and shall be subject to the provisions thereof. Any other employee holding a position in the classified service as herein defined may become a classified service employee upon passing such noncompetitive tests as the Personnel Director may prescribe. Such noncompetitive tests shall be given as soon as practicable, but in any event within six months after the effective date of this Act.

Section 3003. CONTINUATION OF ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS. All ordinances and all rules and regulations of departments, boards, commissions, and other agencies which are in force in the City and are not inconsistent with this Act, including those passed and

adopted in pursuance of laws hereby repealed, shall continue in force until repealed or amended.

Section 3004. CONTINUATION OF RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES. All existing rights, liabilities, actions, and prosecutions shall continue as if this Act had not been enacted.

ARTICLE XXXI

EFFECTIVE DATES

Section 3101. APPROVAL OF ELECTORS. This Act shall be submitted to the electors of any city now of the first class at the first general, special, or primary election following its enactment. In any city which in the future becomes a city of the first class, this Act shall be submitted to the electors at the first general, special, or primary election which is held after it has become a city of the first class. The question shall be submitted to the electors in the following form:

"Do you approve the Act of Assembly of containing the proposed new city Charter?"

Section 3102. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS. The provisions of this Act as to the nomination and election of the Mayor and new Council shall become effective upon the approval of this Act by a majority of the electors voting thereon, and the first election shall be held at the primary and general election of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one. The repeal of the laws as to the nomination and election of a Mayor, Council, and a Receiver of taxes and of the County officers as herein provided in Article XXVIII shall become effective upon the approval of this Act by the electors.

Section 3103. CURRENT BUDGET. The article of this Act relating to the current budget shall become effective on January first next, after the approval of this Act by a majority of the electors voting thereon, except that (a) the aggregate assessed valuation of taxable property shall be certified by the Board of Revision of Taxes instead of the Chief Assessor, but if the records of that board are not complete, an estimate of the aggregate assessed valuation shall be made and certified by the City Controller; (b) the liabilities in the certificate of revenue and liabilities to be furnished by the Controller may be reduced to the extent that any law permits the existing deficiency to be allocated or funded over one or more years after the next ensuing year; and (c) the provision relating to the transfer of appropriations shall not go into effect until one year after the January first next, after the approval of the Act by the electors; (d) until the general effective date of the Act, the Budget Director shall be appointed by the Mayor and shall be a member of the Mayor's office staff. The repeal of the provisions of law pertaining to the finances and the budget of the City shall become effective upon the effective date of the provision or provisions of this Act by which they are superseded.

Section 3104. GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE. Except as expressly provided above, this Act shall become effective in the City on the first Monday of January following the election of the Mayor and new Council under the provisions of this Act.

SUBMITTED BY RICHARDSON DILWORTH

It is, of course, true that the key to good government is good public servants. Even the best systems of government can be perverted by incompetent, corrupt

public officers. There is no better example of this than the government of the City of Philadelphia. None the less, good public servants should be afforded the advantage of a workable system of government.

It is for this reason important that reforms be gotten under way in the coming session of the Legislature which will give Philadelphia a modern municipal government. This involves several important steps.

1. An amendment to the Pennsylvania State constitution providing for the consideration of the city and county of Philadelphia.

This being a constitutional amendment, it must be passed by two successive legislatures, and then approved by a vote of all the citizens of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, the constitutional amendment cannot go to the voters for final approval until the municipal election in 1951, having first been passed by the 1949 and 1951 sessions of the legislature.

The people of Philadelphia should be reminded that such an amendment was submitted to the voters in 1937 after having been passed by the 1935 and 1937 sessions of the legislature. The amendment received a substantial majority in Philadelphia, but was defeated by a corrupt deal between the Philadelphia Republican organization and Grundy's state organization, whereby the Grundy machine brought about its defeat in the counties which it controls.

The principal advantage of city-county consolidation is that it will make possible proper integration of our city government by the elimination of 13 independent county departments. The authority for all executive and legislative government functions can then be vested in the mayor, his cabinet, and City Council where it belongs.

2. Pending adoption of a constitutional amendment, providing for the city-county merger, a simple new city charter, which includes a home rule provision, should be enacted by the 1949 session of the legislature.

The groundwork for such a charter has already been laid in a study conducted by Thomas Evans, the Chairman of the 1937 Charter Commission, and by the Bureau of Municipal Research. There should be no difficulty in preparing and presenting to the next session of the legislature a workable draft for a city charter.

The most effective means of presenting this would be for the Joint State Government Commission to hold hearings in Philadelphia in the early part of December, at which time all persons interested in reform of our municipal government can present their proposals. We are confident that there will be little disagreement among the students of municipal government as to the kind of city charter we should have. Then, we can all get behind a charter to be presented to the legislature. Generally speaking, this new charter should provide:

- a. A strong mayor as the city's top executive officer.
- b. A small City Council of eleven, six of whom should be elected from the Congressional Districts (one from each District), the remaining five from the city at large.
- c. A home rule provision which will enable the citizens of Philadelphia to change their charter at any general or municipal election, either on the recommendation of City Council, or the initiative of the citizens themselves.

d. A re-written Civil Service Article to remedy the appalling difficulties in the present administration of the Philadelphia City Civil Service.

This new charter should be passed by the 1949 session of the legislature, and submitted to the voters for their approval in the municipal election of 1949. When the city-county constitutional amendment is later approved, the charter can then be amended by vote of the people of Philadelphia so as to take advantage of the elimination of separate county government.

3. Enactment by the 1949 session of the legislature of a bill placing the county offices under the merit system, and designating the Civil Service Commission in the City and its personnel director as the agency to administer the system for the county offices.

This badly needed reform, even if poorly administered by the present rotten commission, can be of material aid in breaking the stranglehold of the Republican organization on the city and county.

4. There should be enacted a constitutional amendment at the next legislature stabilizing the city's debt limit at 12½% of the average yearly assessed valuation of the taxable real estate for the past ten years. Such an amendment would reduce the present wide fluctuations in the debt limit, and provide a stable base.

5. Repeal by the 1949 session of the legislature of the Party Raiding Bill. The Party Raiding Bill was enacted in 1937 by a Democratic Legislature in the hope it would aid them to remain in power. It was a bad bill when it was enacted, and it is a bad bill now, but unfortunately today it suits the purposes of the Philadelphia Republican machine.

Under the Party Raiding Bill only candidates for judicial office can run on more than one party ticket. This means that in Philadelphia candidates on a fusion or citizens' ticket must run on the Democratic ticket, and no other. If the Party Raiding Bill is repealed, candidates could run both on the Democratic ticket and a fusion party ticket.

6. There should be an amendment to the election law to eliminate the present inflexible rule that watchers in polling places must live in the division in which they serve.

There are at present between 80 and 100 divisions in controlled river wards in Philadelphia, where the Democratic Party cannot obtain any competent election officers. The result is wholesale frauds in these divisions, and returns which sometimes run as high as 100 to 1 in such divisions. The law should be amended to provide that upon a proper showing of cause, the election court can appoint any registered voter in Philadelphia as watcher in divisions where such conditions exist.

7. There should be enacted a law similar to New York State's Moreland Act. This is an act which provides for the effective investigation of the affairs of any county or municipality by the Governor.

As the law now stands in Pennsylvania, the Attorney General may supersede the District Attorney in any county, but if he does so, the only investigation he can conduct is a restricted grand jury investigation, and the county or municipality investigated cannot be required to bear the costs of the investigation.

This situation is one of the reasons now hamstringing

an effective investigation of the regime in City Hall. That regime is, of course, unwilling to investigate itself. The Attorney General is without sufficient funds to conduct an effective investigation, and unless he can persuade the next session of the legislature to appropriate such funds, the entire investigation will collapse.

Past experience has demonstrated that the legislature is usually unwilling to appropriate moneys for the investigation of the government of a county or municipality. The legislature is naturally reluctant to call on the taxpayers of the entire state to assume the cost of such an investigation. This makes county and municipal governments virtually immune to effective investigation by the state.

A law should, therefore, be enacted to permit the Governor to appoint a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the government of any county or municipality; and, to require that the county or municipality investigated bear the reasonable cost of such an investigation. This law should also give the commissioner the power to subpoena and swear witnesses without the necessity of the present cumbersome grand jury process.

A copy of this entire program has been forwarded to the Governor and to the Attorney General, as well as to the Joint State Government Commission. It is hoped the Joint State Government Commission will commence hearings on a complete legislative program for Philadelphia at the earliest possible moment.

It is absolutely clear that the local Republican organization will oppose these measures with all of its force. City Hall may render lip service, but, if it does, it will then seek to sabotage the entire program by its usual behind-the-scenes tactics. Despite City Hall, if the people of Philadelphia unite behind the program, we reiterate our confident belief that the entire program can be enacted.

We welcome the support of all citizens regardless of party. This should be a bi-partisan effort to give Philadelphia the tools which make decent government easier.

SUBMITTED BY NEGRO CITIZENS LEGAL COMMITTEE

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Good government is the concern of all the citizens of a community. Yet, the interest and opinion of at least 16 per cent of the population of Philadelphia have never been consulted by the various groups which have made proposals to the committee concerning the changes in the form of government for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Although these various groups which have submitted recommendations for changes in the city charter or for consolidation of the City and County government purport to speak for all the people, they in fact only speak for the small upper class which is represented in their membership. The Negro people have been entirely ignored by these groups; despite the fact that Negroes, who form 16 per cent of the population of Philadelphia and have a registered vote of 161,706, suffer most by bad government than any element of the population.

Negroes suffer most from poor enforcement of housing regulations and lack of police protection. More than 50 per cent of the slums of the city are inhabited by Negroes. They pay relatively higher prices than any

other group for the necessities of life; such as food, clothing and shelter.

Because Negroes have not been consulted and their attitude on these important matters has not been made known to the committee, many leaders of the Negro people have deemed it necessary that the opinion of Negroes be solicited and their recommendations conveyed to this committee. This is the mission of this committee. It makes no pretense of speaking for any one but the Negro people of Philadelphia.

Negroes are in opposition to the basic approach of the various organizations which have made recommendations to this committee for Charter changes and consolidation of City and County government. These organizations include: Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, Bureau of Municipal Research, Citizens' Council on City Planning, Committee of Seventy, Philadelphia Committee of Pennsylvania Economy League and the Institute of City and County Government, all favor greater concentration of authority in the hands of the Mayor and a few other elective offices. They favor only four elective offices; the Mayor, the Controller, District Attorney and City Council. They, consequently, favor a government of indirect responsibility to the masses of voters. For fewer elective offices mean more appointive offices over which the electorate has no direct control.

All these civic, political or commercial organizations seek much greater power and authority for the Mayor of Philadelphia. Their proposal would make him the unrestrained governmental and political ruler of the city. Why do they desire to place these extreme powers in the office of the Mayor? Have the mayors of Philadelphia under the Charter of 1919 been so exceptionally efficient and able that the public is warranted in entrusting this office with these additional powers and authority? Have the mayors of Philadelphia been more efficient in the administration of their duties than other elected officers of the city? Any intelligent citizen consulted by this committee will answer "no" to both of these questions.

With the exception of Mayor Lamberton, who lived to serve the city less than a year, Philadelphia has not elected one capable or efficient mayor in the thirty years that the present Charter has been in effect. Mayor J. Hampton Moore was considered the best of the lot and he was so officially blind that he publicly stated that there were so slums in the city of Philadelphia and, consequently, turned down 75 million dollars of Federal funds which could have been obtained for slum clearance. The citizens of Philadelphia are paying Federal taxes for slum clearance in Chicago, New York and every large city in the United States, but receive little or no benefit for slum clearance in Philadelphia because of the shortsightedness of ex-Mayor J. Hampton Moore.

The reason for vesting greater power and authority in the office of Mayor is not to be found in the sole desire to improve city government, as these proposals appear to be actuated largely by political motives. These small, upper class groups apparently hope to weaken political organizations in Philadelphia by placing all offices under civil service. This would happen to the personnel of any office transferred to the Mayor or to any city office.

If political workers cannot be in some way rewarded, political organizations suffer. If political organizations

are made weaker the voices of wealth and prominent names, in politics become stronger. It is these groups which are making the proposals for these undemocratic changes in our city governmental structure.

What is this great principle of government the newspaper and some of these civic leaders are ranting about? They talk about consolidation of city and county government as though it would affect a great financial saving to the people of Philadelphia and would be a cure-all for their defects and abuses in government. Although these are the headlines used by these civic organizations to attract public support, in a pamphlet distributed by these leading organizations, they deny any present overlapping of governmental functions or that there would be any saving to the people of Philadelphia. The specific language of this pamphlet is as follows:

"Consolidation Objectives. It is sometimes said that complete consolidation is desirable for Philadelphia because city and county governments are wastefully duplicating each other's work. But duplication has never been a serious problem and is not now.

"It is said also that consolidation would enable Philadelphians to discontinue some county functions that have outlived their usefulness. This is not correct either, for all the present activities of county officers would have to be continued.

"What advocates of consolidation want is that all the functions of county officers be performed by city officers, and that as many as possible be performed by appointed city officers."

From the admission of these organizations it appears that all the fuss about city and county merger only amounts to a desire to concentrate more power in the hands of the Mayor, to make a different assignment of the functions of the various bureaus and departments and to make more of the heads of Departments appointive.

It is also to be remembered that these same groups in 1937 recommended and fanatically supported a new charter for Philadelphia which provided for proportional representation in Council and a city manager. Experience has shown that both of these proposals are unworkable for a large city. New York City abolished proportional representation after a brief experience. All of which shows that these groups are far from infallible when it comes to public administration and that they are bad guides for public officials to follow.

These groups pretend to be following the example of the Federal government in recommending the concentration of authority in the hands of a few elected officers, but the analogy is not supported by the facts. The reason so much power is concentrated in the hands of the President and not distributed among four or five elected officers is because of the impracticability of conducting a campaign which would enlighten a nation which covers so great an area and where the vote reaches more than 55 million. It is difficult enough to acquaint the nation with the merits and qualifications of a presidential and vice presidential candidate, it would be almost impossible and most confusing to attempt to inform the nation of the qualifications of eight or ten people for office in the course of a two months' campaign.

There is, however, no reason to forsake Democratic principles in a local election, where it is very easy for

the public to know and find out the qualifications of their neighbors. Seven or eight people on a ticket for major local offices cannot therefore be said to create a problem.

The Negro people of Philadelphia are for more Democracy in government and not less. They favor more direct responsibility by city officials to the electorate and not less. They believe that the interest of the masses of the people suffer when the responsibility for public office is an indirect one, where inefficiency and even culpability can be hidden by the shift of responsibility through appointive officers.

Negroes oppose weakening political party organizations. They believe that in the long run their interest and that of the community is best served through political parties rather than by a dominant financial or civic clique. Negroes also believe that the one great bulwark against the spread of Communism in Philadelphia and throughout America has been the strength of the Republican and Democratic parties. To the extent that we weaken these two great parties, to that extent, Communism and other foreign ideologies will spread.

Negroes are vitally interested in improving the administration of public office in Philadelphia. They are far from satisfied as they suffered more of the abuses than any other element of the population. Negroes are convinced that most of the proposals submitted by these organizations is not the solution to their problems or the problems of the city as a whole. An efficient honest administration is indeed possible under our present laws without a single change, for efficient administrations almost entirely depend on the people who are holding office, rather than upon laws. An alerted and interested public could do more to improve city government than all of the changes of law which this legislation or any other may enact.

The form of government is however, most important to Negroes and other underprivileged groups; and it is mainly through the ballot that they may hope to better their status. Anything that weakens the ballot weakens their cause and the ballot is weakened whenever public responsibility ceases to be direct.

The wisdom of the saying "not to put all your eggs in one basket" is as true of politics as other phases of life. It is better to entrust the administration of government among eight or ten elected people where that is practical rather than risk all of these functions of government in the hands of one man—the Mayor.

In conformance with the principles herein set forth this committee offers relatively few changes in our governmental structure. All of these changes are for the purpose of logically realigning governmental functions under the proper bureau or department, but at the same time preserving as many elective officers as a democratic government directly responsible for the people should have.

The following are the committee's recommendations:

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

1. The functions of the office of City Commissioners should be substantially changed. This department should be confined entirely to the supervision and control of all matters pertaining to registrations and elections. The Commission should be increased from three to seven members, and three of these members should come

from the minority party. All other governmental functions now performed by the County Commissioners should be transferred to various other City Departments, as noted in this report.

The duties and powers of the proposed County Commissioner's office would be:

- a. To cover all the functions presently administered by the Registration Commission.
- b. To continue to administer and supervise all matters pertaining to elections, which are now vested in the County Commissioners.

The following duties and powers now vested in the City Commissioners should be transferred to these various departments:

- a. Those relating to weights and measures should be assigned to the City Solicitor's office.
- b. Those relating to the administration of oaths to the City Solicitor's office.
- c. The disbursement of funds now handled by the County Commissioners should be transferred to the City Treasurer.

At present the functions and duties of the County Commissioner's office present a greater conglomeration than any other city department.

2. The office of City Controller should be continued as an elective office as it now exists. It is absolutely necessary that this office, which is a bookkeeping and auditing bureau for all city and county departments should remain over all denomination of any other city official and directly responsible to the people.

3. The office of City Treasurer should be continued as an elective office with all of its present functions, and in addition; shall perform the duties now administered by the Receiver of Taxes.

The office of Receiver of Taxes is peculiar to Philadelphia County. No other large city has the office of Receiver of Taxes. In all other cities the duty and authority to collect money is lodged with the City Treasurer.

4. The office of Coroner should be continued as an elective office as it now exists.

The importance of this office has been minimized by critics, but it is the opinion of this committee that it has an important public use, both in criminal and civil cases, as an independent investigating agency to establish the cause of death.

5. The office of the Recorder of Deeds should be continued as an elective office as it now exists.

6. The office of Register of Wills should be continued as an elective office. One of the qualifications for which should be that the Register of Wills be learned in the law.

7. The office of District Attorney should be continued as an elective office as it now exists.

8. The office of Sheriff should be continued as an elective office as it now exists.

9. The office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court would be abolished and its functions transferred to the new Clerk of Courts which would also be an elective office.

10. The new office of Clerk of Courts would administer the following duties:

- a. Those functions now performed by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court.

b. Those functions now performed by the Prothonotary.

c. Those functions which the Register of Wills now performs as Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

d. The appointment of Inspectors of the County Prison, who in turn appoint and supervise the personnel in the County Prisons.

e. In addition to certain functions now performed by the County Commissioners.

1. Disbursing payrolls for
 - a. The Courts of Philadelphia, City and County
 - b. Consolidated Trial List
2. To pay bills for
 - a. The Courts

11. The Prothonotary, an officer appointed by the judges of the Common Pleas Court serves as a clerk for all the Common Pleas Courts and performs certain functions as the Clerk of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia would be abolished and its duties transferred to the new Clerk of Courts.

12. The Inspectors of the County Prison, a Board now appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, would be transferred to the new Clerk of Court. The Board would consist of eleven members appointed for a one year term by the newly created Clerk of Court, to serve without salary.

13. The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, a body consisting of ex officio members and persons appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, would be abolished and its functions transferred as follows:

- a. The policing functions, to the Department of Public Safety.
- b. The construction and maintenance of all parks and highways therein to the Department of Public Works.
- c. The supervision of parks and recreation to the Department of Welfare.

14. The functions of the Board of Revision of Taxes would be enlarged to include those duties and authorities now administered and supervised by the Bureaus of Survey and Zoning. These two bureaus would be abolished, as they are now constituted.

15. The office of Receiver of Taxes would be abolished and its functions transferred to the City Treasurer, as suggested elsewhere in this report.

16. The present Civil Service Commission would be abolished and Civil Service as a method of selecting city employees would be discontinued. In place of the Civil Service Commission a Rating Board would be established. Its duties would be to fix minimum qualifications for all categories of positions in the city and county government. This Board would also act as an appellate body to hear all complaints of employees whose dismissal has been ordered, and who desired a review of the employer's action. The appointing power in all departments of our city government would be lodged with the head of the various departments. The Board of its own motion may direct the dismissal of any employee who does not possess the qualifications set forth by the Board.

17. The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, a body consisting of the Mayor, the City Controller, and a person elected by the City Council, would remain as it now is, until all sinking fund bonds have been retired.

18. The Registration Commission would be abolished and its functions transferred to the County Commissioners.

19. The Free Library of Philadelphia, a semi-private institution, would remain as it now is.

20. The Commercial Museum, Exhibition and Convention Halls would remain as they now are. However, the governing boards should be so selected as to have representation for all groups of citizens.

21. The Art Jury, a body composed of the Mayor and the Director of the Department of City Architecture serving ex-officio, and eight other persons appointed by the Mayor, would remain as it now is.

22. It is recommended that the office of the Mayor would continue as at present, excepting that the present functions of the budget secretary would be handled by a budget bureau established by City Council and directly responsible to that body.

23. The Department of City Architecture would continue as at present.

24. The Department of Public Safety would continue as at present, except for the addition to its present functions that of the policing of Fairmount Park.

25. The Department of Public Works, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would continue as at present, except for the addition of taking over the maintenance and construction of highways presently under the jurisdiction of the Fairmount Park Commission.

26. The Department of Public Health, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would continue as at present.

27. The Board of Health, which consists of the Director of Public Health and two other persons appointed by the Mayor, would continue as at present.

28. The Department of Public Welfare, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would continue as at present, except for the additional functions of the supervision of public squares now under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of City Property.

29. The Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, the head of which is appointed by the Mayor, would continue as at present.

30. The Department of Supplies and Purchases should have the care, management, control and administration of the purchase of supplies of all articles of personal property for the use of both the City and County governments.

The head of this Department should be appointed by Mayor.

31. The present Bureau of Aeronautics should be combined with the Department of City Transit.

32. The Philadelphia Re-Development Authority, which consists of five members appointed by the Mayor, should remain as presently constituted.

33. The Philadelphia Housing Authority consisting of five members, two of whom are appointed by the Mayor, two of whom are appointed by the Comptroller, and the fifth being selected by the other four, should remain as presently constituted.

34. The City Planning Commission, which prepares plans for the information and guidance of the Mayor and City Council in regard to the future development of the City, now consists of nine members appointed by the Mayor. This Commission can, to a great extent on the basis of its recommendations, determine the future picture of our city and should be more responsive to the

people and therefore, it is recommended that the members thereof be selected by Council.

35. The Department of Law, which is headed by the City Solicitor, is one of the most important offices of our City Government and serves as the legal advisor and attorney for all the departments of the City Government. It is important that he be independent of the influence of any department or individual that may be affected by his decisions. Particularly, is this true since we have no system of checks and balances in our City Government such as exists in our Federal setup. The City Solicitor must feel free to be as critical and severe in his opinion as the Controller's Office has been in the past. In order to accomplish this, the Solicitor should be an elective officer, serving for a term of four years, and being elected at the same time as the Controller. The City Solicitor's office should be expanded to include the inspection of weights and measures and the administering of oaths, both of which functions are now performed by the County Commissioners. All administrative units of the City-County government should be guided by the advice of this department. Because of the broad judicial duties of this office, it should not be as closely aligned with the executive branch of our Government as it now is, but should be an autonomous agency, directly responsible to the electorate.

Respectfully submitted,

NEGRO CITIZENS LEGAL COMMITTEE

ARTHUR C. THOMAS

HARVEY N. SIFUIDO

HERBERT B. CAIN, JR.

THOMAS M. REED

908 Walnut Street.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

Founded in 1904

1202 Land Title Building

Philadelphia 10

January 20, 1949

Senator Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman
Joint State Government Commission
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Senator Heyburn:

We have studied the several proposed City-County Constitutional amendments and home rule enabling acts for Philadelphia which have been introduced in the Assembly, or will be in the near future. In some instances the proposed legislation is incomplete and does not meet the needs of the City, and in others does not provide for sufficient participation on the part of the electorate. We are, therefore, attaching.

(a) A draft of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the wholly theoretical County of Philadelphia and transfer the County offices to the City of Philadelphia.

(b) A bill to carry into effect the powers of home rule for the City of Philadelphia as provided for in Section 1 of Article 15 of the Constitution.

This proposed legislation has been drawn by a bi-partisan committee whose sole concern is for the welfare of the citizens of Philadelphia and a sound framework of government which will simplify the administrative problems of our public officials. We suggest, therefore, that the Joint State Government Commission consider these proposals and recommend them for enactment to the General Assembly.

As a non-partisan group, we believe it is possible for the political leaders and the representatives of both parties to resolve their differences through these proposed bills and join together in enacting them into law.

I am sending you under separate cover a sufficient number of both proposals so that copies can be made available for each member of the Joint State Government Commission. Representatives of our Committee will be available upon request to attend your meeting or to appear before a committee of the House or Senate to further discuss these proposals.

You will recall that we also presented to your Commission, a booklet by Thomas Evans and a supplemental memo containing a draft of a charter for the City of Philadelphia. May we suggest that your Commission also recommend to the Assembly that action be taken on this proposed legislation.

We deeply appreciate your cooperation in helping to secure for the City the type of remedial legislation that is so badly needed to permit the modernization of our local government.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WALTER P. MILLER, JR., Chairman

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto section eight consolidating the city and county of Philadelphia

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows:

Section 1. That an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof by adding to article fourteen an additional section in manner and form following.

Section 8. The County of Philadelphia as a municipal corporation separate and distinct from the City of Philadelphia and all county offices therein are hereby abolished. All powers property and obligations of the County of Philadelphia are hereby transferred to the City of Philadelphia. Laws heretofore passed applicable to the County of Philadelphia so far as now in force shall be construed to apply to the City of Philadelphia and the General Assembly shall have full power to pass laws or provisions of laws regulating the affairs of the City of Philadelphia only notwithstanding the provisions of section seven of article three of this Constitution.

SCHEDULE

That no inconvenience may arise from the foregoing amendment it is hereby provided that immediately upon its adoption all officers and employes of the County of Philadelphia shall become officers and employes of the City of Philadelphia and until it shall be otherwise provided by law shall continue to perform their duties and receive the same compensation as heretofore.

AN ACT

To carry into effect section one of the article fifteen of the Constitution giving cities of the first class the right and power to frame, adopt and amend their own charters, and to exercise the powers and authority of local self-government; and providing the procedure therefor; imposing certain restrictions, limitations and regulations; imposing duties upon city councils, city officers, county boards of elections, courts of common pleas and the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and providing for the payment of certain expenses by such cities.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I

Adoption, Revision and Amendment of City Charters
Section 1. Cities Empowered to Adopt, Revise and

Amend Charters. Any city of the first class may frame and adopt a charter for its own government in the manner provided by this act, and may in like manner revise or amend its charter, whether the same has been originally adopted under the provisions of this act, or provided by local, special or general act of the General Assembly.

Section 2. Initiation of Proceeding through Charter Commission. The city council of any city of the first class, by a two-thirds vote of its members may, or upon petition signed by registered electors equal in number to at least five per centum (5%) of the total number of electors registered in such city at the preceding general or municipal election, shall forthwith provide by ordinance for the submission to the qualified electors of such city the question "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter for" such city, or "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a revised charter for" such city, or "Shall a commission be chosen to frame amendments to the charter of" such city. But in no case shall more than twenty thousand (20,000) signatures be required on any such petition.

Such ordinance shall require that the question be submitted to the qualified electors at the next general or municipal election occurring at least sixty (60) days after the enactment of the ordinance.

A copy of said ordinance certified by the secretary or clerk of the city council of such city of the first class shall be filed with the county board of elections and with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 3. Nominations of Candidates for Commission, Qualifications. At the same election a charter commission shall be elected. Candidates for the commission shall be nominated by nomination papers filed with the county board of elections at least twenty-eight (28) days before the election. The nomination papers of such candidate shall set forth his name, profession, business or occupation, if any, and his place of residence with street and number, if any, and shall be signed by registered electors equal in number to not less than one per centum (1%) of the total number of electors registered in such city of the first class at the preceding general or municipal election, but in no case shall more than one thousand (1,000) signatures be required for the nomination of any one (1) candidate. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his occupation and residence, giving street and number, if any, and shall also add the date of signing. No elector shall sign nomination papers for more than ten (10) candidates. Nomination papers may be on one (1) or more sheets but each sheet shall have appended to it the affidavit of some person, not necessarily a signer, and not necessarily the same person as on other sheets, setting forth that to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief the signers are registered electors of the city, that they signed with full knowledge of the contents of the nomination papers and that their residences are correctly given. Blank forms of nomination papers shall be prepared by the secretary or clerk of the city council of any city of the first class in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and copies of such nomination papers shall be furnished by him to candidates upon application.

Section 4. Proceedings to Set Aside Nomination Papers. Application to set aside any nomination paper may be made by petition filed in the court of common pleas within five (5) days after the last day for the filing of nomination papers with the county board of elections, and such petitions shall specifically set forth the matters objected to. Upon the presentation of any such petition, the court shall make an order fixing a time for hearing, which shall be not later than ten (10) days after the last day for filing nomination papers with the county board of elections. The court shall also specify the time and manner of notice that shall be given to the candidate named in the nomination paper sought to be set aside.

No nomination paper shall be set aside except for—
(a) Material errors or defects apparent upon the face thereof or on the face of the appended or accompanying affidavits; or

(b) Material alterations made after signing without the consent of the signers; or

(c) Want of sufficient number of genuine signatures of registered electors.

If the matters objected to are such as are specified in sub-division (a) of this section, the court upon hearing the case may, in its discretion, permit amendments within such time and upon such terms as to the payment of costs as the court may specify.

In case the petition to set aside a nomination paper is dismissed, the petitioners shall pay the whole of the costs of the proceedings, including all witness fees.

Section 5. Form of Question, Arrangement of Names of Candidates. The board of selections shall cause the appropriate question hereinbefore provided for, and the names of the candidates for the charter commission to be printed upon the ballots or ballot labels to be used at the election in the manner provided by the Pennsylvania Election Code. The names of the candidates shall be printed on the ballots or ballot labels without any party designation. The position of the names of the candidates upon the ballots or ballot labels shall be determined by the drawing of lots at a time and place fixed by the board of elections.

Section 6. Number of Candidates to be Voted for Membership of Commission, Tie Votes. Each qualified elector shall be entitled to vote for ten (10) candidates only and the fifteen (15) candidates receiving the highest vote shall be declared elected, and shall constitute the charter commission. In case of a tie vote between two (2) or more candidates, the person to be entitled to membership on the commission shall be selected by the casting of lots before the board of elections at a time and place to be fixed by it.

Section 7. Vacancies. Vacancies in the membership of the commission caused by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining members of the commission.

Section 8. Effect on Negative and Majority Votes; Organization of Commission; Framing of Proposed Charter or Amendment.—If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter for," or "a revised charter for," or "amendments to the charter of" such city shall vote in the negative, then no further proceedings shall be had and all proceedings therefore had shall be of no effect. If a majority of the qualified electors so voting shall vote in the affirmative, then the mayor (or other chief executive) of such city of the first class shall call a meeting of the members of the charter commission within thirty (30) days after said election to be held at a time and place fixed by him in his call, and at such meeting the commission shall organize, adopt rules to govern its proceedings and proceed to frame a charter for the government of such city or a revised charter for its government or amendments to its charter in accordance with the mandate given to the commission by the electors of the city. No member of the commission shall receive any compensation for his or her services on said commission. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, except when the commission may desire an executive session.

Section 9. Initiation of Proceeding by City Council or Electors.—A charter for the government of any city of the first class or a revised charter for its government or amendments to its charter may also be proposed by a resolution of the city council, adopted with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members or by a petition filed with the city council setting forth the text of the proposed charter or revised charter or amendments to the charter and signed by registered electors equal in number to not less than five per centum (5%) of the total number of electors registered in such city at the preceding general twenty-five thousand (25,000) signatures be required. Each elector signing a petition shall add to his signature, his occupation and residence and the date of signing. Signatures to the said petition may be on separate sheets, but each sheet shall have appended to it the affidavit of some

person, not necessarily a signer and not necessarily the same person as on other sheets, that to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief the signers are registered electors of such city, that they signed with full knowledge of the contents of the petition and that their residences are correctly given.

Section 10. Filing and Distribution of Proposed Charters or Amendments; Framing of Ballot Questions; Separate and Alternative Provisions.—The charter, revised charter or amendments proposed by the charter commission, city council or by a petition of electors shall be filed with the board of elections and with the city council of such city. The city council shall thereupon cause said proposal or proposals together with the form of the question or questions to be printed on the ballots or ballot labels as hereinafter provided to be printed in pamphlet form in sufficient number for general distribution. The said pamphlets shall be made ready for distribution at least seventy (70) days before the election at which the proposals aforesaid are to be voted upon by the electors, and the said proposals, together with the said ballot questions, shall also be advertised once a week for three (3) weeks in two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the city and in the legal newspaper published in such city if such exists. Such advertisements shall appear during the three (3) weeks immediately preceding the election at which the vote is to be taken upon said proposals. The said ballot questions shall be framed in brief form or not more than seventy-five (75) words by the commission, council or electors proposing the charter, revised charter or amendments, as the case may be, and the said questions shall be stated in the report of the commission in the ordinance of council or in the petition proposing said charter or amendments. The ballot questions may be so framed as to submit to the voter on (1) or more main proposals, or a proposed charter or revised charter separately or alternately. All amendments not constituting general revisions of the charter shall be separately submitted. The said ballot questions shall include a brief statement of the nature of the proposal to be submitted to the voters, shall plainly indicate how and by whom proposed, but shall not include the name of any political party. The county board of elections shall cause the said ballot questions to be properly printed on the ballots or ballot labels.

Section 11. Submission of Charter or Amendments to Vote.—The charter, revised charter or amendments shall be submitted to the electors for approval or disapproval by the use of the ballot questions framed as aforesaid at the next general, municipal, special or primary election occurring more than ninety (90) days after the proposed charter, revised charter or amendments are filed with the city council of any first class city as aforesaid.

Section 12. Effect of Adoption of Charter or Amendments on Existing Laws.—Any charter or revised charter or portions thereof or amendments to the charter of any city of the first class thus proposed by the charter commission or by the city council, or by electors which are approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, subject to the exceptions provided herein, shall become the organic law of such city at such time as may be fixed therein, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. So far as the same are consistent with the grant of powers and the limitations, restrictions and regulations hereinafter prescribed, they shall supersede any existing charter and all acts or parts of acts, local, special or general affecting the organization, government and powers of such city, to the extent that they are in conflict therewith. All existing acts or parts of acts and ordinances affecting the organization, government and powers of the city not in conflict with the organic law so adopted, shall remain in full force. No contract existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of a charter by any city of the first class under the provisions of this act, shall be affected thereby, but such contract shall have the same force and effect and be of the same validity as if such charter had not been adopted or amended.

Section 13. Recording and filing of Charter or Amend-

ments; Printing in Pamphlet Laws.—The secretary or clerk of the city council of any city of the first class shall forthwith cause the said charter or amendments thereto as approved by the qualified electors to be recorded in the ordinance book of such city, and in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county or counties in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose. He shall also file a certified copy thereof in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the text thereof shall be published as an appendix to the next volume of pamphlet laws subsequently published.

Section 14. Conduct of Elections; Returns; Certificate of Election.—All elections provided for in this act shall be conducted by the election officers for such city in accordance with the Pennsylvania Election Code. The election officers shall count the votes cast and make return thereof to the county board of elections. The result of any such election shall be computed by the county board of elections in the same manner as is provided by law for the computation of other returns at any such election. Certificates of the result of any such election shall be filed by the county board of elections with the city council of such city and with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and certificates of election shall be given by the county board of elections to the candidates elected to any charter commission.

Section 15. Notice of Elections.—At least thirty (30) days notice of each election herein provided for shall be given by proclamation of the mayor or other chief executive of any city of the first class. A copy of such proclamation shall be posted at each polling place of the city on the day of the election, and shall be published in at least one (1) daily newspaper of the city and in the legal newspaper published in such city if such exists once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks prior to the election.

Section 16. Expenses Paid by City.—The expenses of the charter commission and the cost of publishing and distributing and advertising the proposal or proposals of the commission or of electors, and all other expenses incurred in connection with any proceedings hereinbefore provided for shall be paid from the city treasury and the city council or other appropriating authority of said city shall provide therefor.

ARTICLE II

General Grant of Powers, Limitations

Section 17. General Grant of Power and Authority.—Subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed each city of the first class taking advantage of this act and framing and adopting or revising or amending its charter thereunder, shall have and may exercise all powers and authority of local self-government and shall have complete powers of legislation and administration in municipal affairs. The charter of any city of the first class adopted or amended in accordance with this act may provide for any form or system of municipal government and for the exercise of any and all powers thereof not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of this Commonwealth, to the full extent that the General Assembly may legislate in reference thereto and with like effect, and any city of the first class may enact ordinances, rules and regulations necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested in such city by the charter it adopts, or by this or any other law. Ordinances, rules and regulations adopted under the authority of this act or under the provisions of the charters adopted or amended hereunder shall be enforceable by the imposition of fines, forfeitures and penalties not exceeding three hundred (\$300) and by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days.

Section 18. Limitations.—Nothing contained in the foregoing grant of powers and authority shall authorize any city of the first class to adopt provisions in any such charter or amendment relating to

(a) The filing and collection of municipal and tax

claims or liens, or the sale of real or personal property in satisfaction thereof;

(b) The procedure for the condemnation of property for public purposes;

(c) The assessment of damages and benefits for property taken, injured or destroyed;

(d) Incurring or increasing indebtedness;

(e) The annexation or exclusion or detachment of territory to or from said city;

(f) The regulation of public schools;

(g) The personal registration of electors;

(h) The Courts of Common Pleas or the Municipal Courts or their employees.

Any such charter or amendment thereto may prescribe the manner in which elective city officers may be nominated and elected, but no city of the first class shall exercise any powers or authority beyond the city limits, except such as are conferred by the act of the General Assembly.

Section 19. Subsequent Legislation.—No act of the General Assembly applicable to a class or classes of cities which is enacted after the adoption or amendment of a charter by any city of the first class under the provisions of this act shall be held to apply to such city, unless the act expressly so provides or relates to one of the subjects mentioned in section eighteen of this act.

ARTICLE III

General Provisions

Section 20. Validation of Charter Proceedings.—No charter or amendment when adopted by a majority vote of the qualified electors of any city of the first class voting at any election shall be declared invalid or be set aside on account of any defect, error or omission in the proceedings for the adoption thereof.

Section 21. Construction of Act.—The provisions of this act are declared to be severable and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this act. It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions not been included therein.

Section 22. Short Title.—This act shall be known and may be cited as "Home Rule Act for First Class Cities."

Section 23. Repealer.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

Founded in 1904

1202 Land Title Building

Philadelphia 10

January 25, 1949

Senator Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman
Joint State Government Commission
State Capitol
Harrisburg Pennsylvania

Dear Senator Heyburn:

A bill to transfer the duties of the Registration Commission to the County Board of Elections and to place the entire election machinery under one administrative body has been introduced in the Senate. We are advised that another bill proposed that the duties of the County Board of Elections be transferred to and consolidated with the Registration Commission. These proposals are sponsored by the two major political parties, and it may be difficult, therefore, to resolve the differences and to work out a proposition that would be agreeable to both parties in time for the present Legislature to consolidate these two departments.

We believe it is possible for the Legislature to provide for the City of Philadelphia an election commission of three persons appointed by the Governor to administer all matters pertaining to the registration of electors and

the conduct of elections, and to transfer to this commission the present duties and responsibilities of both the County Board of Elections and the Registration Commission.

We cannot find any provision in the Constitution which would prevent the establishment of such a commission. However, may we suggest that you refer this question to the Attorney General for his opinion and, if it is favorable, present the proposal at the next meeting of the Joint State Government Commission. We hope that the Commission will then approve the idea and recommend it to the Assembly for consideration and action.

The consolidation of all election matters into one department would fix the responsibility for the administration of these important matters into fewer hands, reduce operating and administration costs and, we believe, provide better enforcement of election and registration laws.

Small election commissions of this type have been working economically and efficiently for many years in practically all of the large metropolitan cities throughout the country.

Very truly yours,

WM. BARCLAY LEX
(Signed) Wm. Barclay Lex, Chairman
Sub-Committee on Elections

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Main Office
130-138 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 28, 1949

Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman,
Joint State Government Commission,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

It appears from the newspapers that it is again open season for debate on the question of City-County consolidation. This is a subject which has been arising periodically for discussion and debate since most Philadelphians now living have been eligible to cast their first vote. All committees, organizations and citizens, sincere and otherwise, have had an opportunity to express their views in the public press. Perhaps a few words from one who has lived with the "problem child" for more than a decade might be in order at this time.

The main difficulty with our local Government is that there is an over-lapping and division of responsibility within the local Government structure, that is to say, that the duties and obligations of the departments are divided so that the responsibility for their failure to function properly cannot be placed squarely upon a single body or a single person. This gives every department a scapegoat on whom to place the blame for its failure to function efficiently.

In our own office of City and County Commissioners, we experience this very difficulty in divided responsibility. Although we are primarily functioning today as a County Board of Elections and should assume the responsibility for the proper and efficient operation of all of the election machinery, our authority to control it is limited and we are burdened with other duties which are completely foreign to our major duty.

In order to clarify the foregoing, perhaps a few examples would help. Although we are charged with the duty and responsibility for the smooth and efficient operation of the election machinery, the Registration Commission, a separate body appointed by the Governor, is in complete control of the registration and qualification of voters to vote in elections. It is immediately apparent that this division of authority can present many obstacles to the smooth operation of the election machinery. Certainly, it must be admitted that the election machinery would run more smoothly and more economically if

the registration and qualification of voters to participate in an election came under the jurisdiction of the same body that operates the election machinery. This duplication is not only cumbersome, but wasteful, because all of the work could be handled by the staff now employed by the County Commissioners.

In addition to the foregoing, the Children's Bureau, for some unknown and unexplainable reason, also comes under the jurisdiction of the County Commissioners. It is obvious from the very name of the Bureau that it could more properly be handled by the Municipal Court which has under its jurisdiction the Juvenile Court and all other family and domestic problems. The Municipal Court is staffed with investigators, social service workers, psychiatrists and psychologists who are no doubt more qualified to handle the problems that come under the Children's Bureau. In any event, the Municipal Court having the staff of trained social workers required to handle these problems at the taxpayers' expense, could handle them more efficiently and more economically than the office of the County Commissioners. This duplication of authority and jurisdiction is also costing the taxpayer money.

Another example is the Bureau of Weights and Measures. The Bureau of Weights and Measures, which is presently under the jurisdiction of the County Commissioners, is mainly an agency to ferret out and prosecute dealers in food or merchandise who cheat or defraud the public in the sale of their wares by inaccurate or false measurement or weight. It is clear to anyone who stops to think, that this is a function which could more properly be carried on by the Police Department with its staff of trained investigators, and is also a duplication which is costing the taxpayers money.

The foregoing problems which I have outlined here are only a few of the many duplications of governmental functions in our local structure which result in a loss to the taxpayers. These are the ones which have come forcibly to my attention as a member of the County Commissioners for the past three years and an employee of the County Commissioners for ten years before that. I have no doubt that similar examples can be uncovered in every department of the City Government.

The most recent suggestion which has come to my attention is that the Governor appoint a commission or body to have charge of the registration of voters and the election machinery. Anyone who has had any experience in municipal government knows that appointive bodies do not and cannot act fairly and impartially. Their term of office can only last as long as their conduct favors the political party that has been responsible for their appointment. A member of a body or commission who has been elected by the people and who need have no fear of dismissal during the term for which he has been elected can and always does act with greater freedom from political pressure. An office which is so fundamentally important as the County Board of Elections must always be answerable to the electorate if it is to have any freedom from political pressure in the exercise of its official duties. A striking example of this kind exists at present in the Registration Commission. A Democratic member of this body died about five months ago and the Governor, for reasons known to him alone, has failed to fill the vacancy. The result is that the Commission carries on its duties without the voice or vote of a Democratic member, although the law requires that there be two Democrats on the Commission.

The main difficulty with the proper and efficient functioning of the County Board of Elections in the past has been the fact that although the law provides for a member of the minority party to sit on the Board of County Commissioners, it has failed to provide him with any power or authority to perform any duties on behalf of the minority party which elected him. In order that the minority member of a board can perform his duties, he must have under his control and supervision employees who are answerable to him for the proper performance of their duties. In my present situation as County Commissioner, I have no power or authority to hire or fire

employees and therefore none of the employees of the office is answerable to me for the manner in which they perform their duties or the fact that they do not perform any duties. It is apparent that the Legislature, in providing that a member of the minority party shall sit on the County Board of Elections, instead that the minority member should have a voice in the operation of the body. The Courts have ruled otherwise. The result is that although I sit as a member of the County Commissioners and the County Board of Elections, I have one vote in a body of three. This vote gives me no more voice in the operation of the Board of County Commissioners than a minority stockholder's vote in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would give him in the control and operation of the railroad company.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the Legislature should by legislative enactment correct these evils by placing all of the election machinery under the jurisdiction of the County Board of Elections, including the registration and qualifications of voters; remove from the jurisdiction of the County Board of Elections the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Weights and Measures which other agencies are more qualified to handle, and provide the minority member of the Election Board with the power to appoint and remove a one-third proportionate share of the employees under its jurisdiction so that they would be answerable to him for their conduct. We would then have an efficient bi-partisan body running the election machinery in the City of Philadelphia that is not burdened with a lot of collateral duties that other departments are already equipped to handle without additional cost.

I am addressing this letter to you in the hope that the experience I have gained over a period of thirteen years in municipal government service will help to prevent any ill-considered or compromise measures from further complicating a condition that can be remedied by enactment of legislation such as I have outlined here.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS P. McHENRY

(Signed) Thomas P. McHenry,
County Commissioner.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman

Summary of Philadelphia City-County Government Survey

I. PURPOSE OF SURVEY

To afford all interested parties an opportunity to present such facts and views regarding the governments of the City and County of Philadelphia with a view to submitting, through the offices of the Joint State Government Commission, to the General Assembly "a plan which will have the undivided support of all groups within the city."

II. INVESTIGATION

A. Arranged for two hearings in Philadelphia on July 19 and December 15, 1948

B. Invited all interested parties to submit plans and suggestions.

C. Directed the Commission staff to analyze, organize, and consolidate information submitted.

III. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

III. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION*

| Consolidation Plans | | | | Dept. of Finance to replace City Treas. and Rec. of Taxes | Election ¹ Code Amendments | Legis. Reapportionment | Home Rule City Charter | Debt Stabilization | Civil Service for all Offices |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Virtual Consolidation of County with City | Partial Consolidation of County with City | Partial Consolidation of City with County | Reduce Effective Offices to Mayor, Councilmen Controller and Dist. Attorney (4) | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| X | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| X | | | X | X | X | X | X | | X |
| | | | | X | | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Americans for Dem. Action in transcript of 12/15

Dem. County Committee

Com. of 15

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|
| Institute of Local and State Govt. | X | X | X | X | X |
| League of Women Voters | | X | X | X | X |
| Rep. City Com. | | | X | X | X |
| Com. of 70 | X | X | X ^a | X | X |

*Indication that a sponsor favors any particular provision does not necessarily mean that the details of that proposal are agreed upon as between sponsors.

¹ Repeat anti-party-raiding provisions of the Election Code and remove district residence requirements for watchers.

^a As proposed in draft of plan submitted, the Treasurer is an elective office.

^b Amends period by reference to which average is computed for debt stabilization.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The consensus appears to indicate substantial agreement as to the following:

1. City-County Consolidation
2. Home Rule City Charter
3. Consolidation of Election Machinery

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER FISHWAYS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JANUARY, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman; Honorable Baker Royer, Vice Chairman; Honorable Herbert P. Sorg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Senate Members: Joseph M. Barr, Leroy E. Chapman, John H. Dent, Anthony J. DiSilvestro, James A. Geltz, Weldon B. Heyburn, Frederick L. Homsher, A. Evans Kephart, A. H. Letzler, John G. Snowden, O. J. Tallman, M. Harvey Taylor, John M. Walker.

House Members: Hiram G. Andrews, Adam T. Bower, Homer S. Brown, Charles H. Brunner, Jr., Edwin C. Ewing, Ira T. Fiss, Robert D. Fleming, W. Stuart Helm, Earl E. Hewitt, Sr., Thomas H. Lee, Albert S. Readinger, Baker Royer, Herbert P. Sorg.

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director; Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics; L. D. Stambaugh, Resident Secretary, and Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Subcommittee on Susquehanna River Fishways

Honorable George C. Shoemaker, Chairman; Honorable George B. Scarlett, Vice Chairman.

Senate Members: Frederick L. Homsher, Peter M. Margie, George B. Scarlett, John G. Snowden, George N. Wade.

House Members: W. Henry Elder, George A. Goodling, George C. Shoemaker, Charles W. Tittle, Harold A. Yetzer.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 35, Session of 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the problem of the construction of fishways or other devices on the lower Susquehanna River to facilitate the migration of fish.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to aid in making a study of Susquehanna River fishways.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1949

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- A. Statement of Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation.
- B. Statement in Behalf of Philadelphia Electric Power Company and The Susquehanna Power Company, Owners of Conowingo Development
- C. Fishways for the Restoration of the Shad Fishery on the Susquehanna by L. E. Cable of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- I. Prior to 1900, shad fishing on the Susquehanna River was an industry of economic significance.
Today the industry is nonexistent.
Lack of information on the shad has hindered the planning of successful fishways and allows some basis for doubt that the river in its present state would be suited for shad, were there no dams to block migration.
- II. By 1910, the quantity of shad in the Susquehanna had been greatly reduced because of overfishing and to some extent by pollution of the river.
Construction of the Holtwood, Conowingo and Safe Harbor dams subsequently blocked the spawning migrations of the shad from salt water to the fresh water of the upper Susquehanna.

III. Pennsylvania Law (Act No. 263, 1925, May 2, P. L. 448, Sec. 185, as amended by Act No. 259, 1929, April 22, P. L. 621, Sec. 8) provides that anyone erecting or maintaining a dam in the waters of the Commonwealth shall make provision for the free passage of fish at all seasons of the year. Where this is not practicable the Board of Fish Commissioners may require in-lieu payments to the Commonwealth not exceeding \$4,000 per year.

The owners of Conowingo and Safe Harbor dams each pay the Commonwealth \$4,000 per year. The above mentioned law requires that this money be paid into the fish fund and be used to stock the pools above the dams with food fish.

Two fishways were constructed at the Holtwood Dam prior to 1915 (a modified "Cail" type of fishway on the Lancaster County side and the "Buller" fishway on the York County side). Neither of these is used, and the owner of the dam makes no in-lieu payment to the Commonwealth.

The amount fixed by law in 1929 appears inadequate by present day standards for the purposes originally considered as a basis of payment.

The law did not include in its original maximum figure of \$4,000 per year, either maintenance or depreciation.

By 1945, \$4,000 would have purchased approximately 42% less fish for stocking the pools than the same sum would have provided in 1930—an increase of 78% in production cost.

IV. The problem of reestablishing the shad is one which Pennsylvania has in common with a number of other Eastern Seaboard States and its solution would benefit them equally.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. That a resolution be introduced at the 1949 session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania asking that the Congress of the United States direct a general study of the biological and hydraulic factors which need to be known if effective shad fishways are to be constructed.
- II. That an upward adjustment of the in-lieu payments called for by present law be considered by the General Assembly—such adjustment to take account of (a) the inadequacy of the original payments from an in-lieu point of view and (b) subsequent increases in price levels.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

House Resolution No. 35, adopted April 9, 1947, directs the Joint State Government Commission to

1. Study the problem of constructing fishways around the Safe Harbor, Holtwood, and Conowingo dams on the lower Susquehanna River to allow migratory fish to ascend the river at spawning time;
2. Study possibility of utilization of newly developed devices for preventing the loss of fish in the hydraulic power plants in the river;
3. If construction of fishways is found practicable, institute suitable action to require their construction by the owners of said dams.

In accordance with the above mandate, the Subcommittee on Susquehanna River Fishways of the Joint State Government Commission took the following steps:

1. Collected and studied available information on the subject;
2. Held a hearing in Harrisburg on November 19, 1947,

at which the companies owning the dams in question and members of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission presented such facts and views as in their judgment pertained to the problem under review;

3. Visited and inspected the dam sites on July 15, 1948.

4. Held a hearing in Harrisburg on August 19, 1948, at which authorities on shad from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service presented pertinent information; and thereafter obtained additional data from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

The salient facts pertaining to the problem of constructing workable fishways at the dams on the lower Susquehanna are detailed in the subsequent sections.

Since the shad was the most important migratory fish in this area, the report deals primarily with shad.

Section II

SHAD AND SHAD FISHERIES

A. Characteristics of the Shad

Knowledge of the life cycle and habits of the shad is limited.

The shad is a valuable food fish in some sections of the country. On the Atlantic coast, the shad range extends from Florida to the St. Lawrence River. The fish live in salt water and ascend fresh water rivers to spawn. Since the locations of the shad in the Atlantic are unknown, the fish are caught commercially only during the migratory periods, which take place early in May and in September. In approximately three years the fish mature and seek their original spawning grounds.

Shad travel mostly at night. When moving in bright sunlight they are often frightened and temporarily halted by the shadow of a bridge across the water. They are rheotropic,—that is, they will head into the strongest of currents. They are not a particularly sporting fish, and unlike the salmon, will not jump to overcome obstacles.

B. Shad Fisheries on the Susquehanna

Before 1900 the shad fishery on the Susquehanna River was among the most important on the Atlantic Coast. The heedless use of fish baskets, continued pollution, and the building of dams caused the fishery to decline. By 1928, the fisheries were nonexistent and Pennsylvania had lost an industry of economic significance.

Fish bones found in the ashes of fires of Pennsylvania Indian villages along the Susquehanna indicate large catches of shad. In the 1700's, white men developed shad fisheries along the river, and by the early 1800's, some forty established fisheries flourished between Northumberland and Towanda. As far as the records go, it appears the catches were around ten thousand shad per year per fishery, with a reported shad weight of between eight and nine pounds.

About 1865, a dam was built across the Susquehanna at Columbia. This dam was considered a barrier to the ascension of fish and an infringement upon the rights of persons who fished the rivers above the dam. The General Assembly in 1866 passed an act requiring companies owning or maintaining dams on the Susquehanna to install devices to permit the free passage of fish and spawn.¹ Pursuant to the provisions of this act, a fishway was constructed, but the desired passage of the fish was not effected.

In 1873, the Fish Commissioners studied the Susquehanna shad fishery and concluded that its decline was

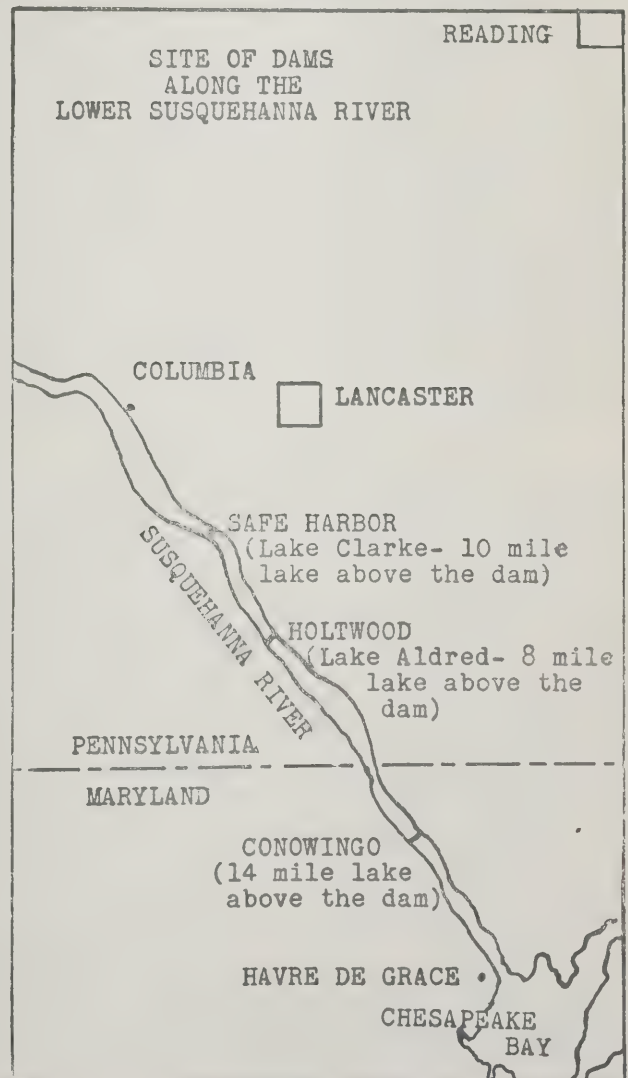
caused by: (1) the practice of fishing with drift nets in the lower portions of the river (2) the inadequacy of and the failure to observe the "close time," the time during which fishing was forbidden and (3) the destruction, by fish baskets, of the fingerlings on their trip to the sea.

In 1880, Pennsylvania made an unsuccessful effort to reach an agreement with Maryland to limit open shad fishing to certain days.

The curtailment of illegal and destructive fishing was a long, slow process and did not have the support of Susquehanna fishermen. During this period, three more fishways were built in the Columbia Dam, every one of which proved a failure.

The McCall's Ferry Dam (now known as Holtwood) was completed in the summer of 1910. Simultaneously, as required by the Act of 1901,² two fishways were completed. These fishways, like comparable structures built in the past, failed to produce the desired results.

In 1916, Dr. R. E. Coker of the United States Bureau of Fisheries³ made a study of conditions at Holtwood (McCall's Ferry), and concluded that the decline of the shad was due to: (1) overfishing (2) disturbance of the original condition of stream flow and (3) pollution.



Dr. Coker was of the opinion that no fishway had been designed which would work successfully for shad under conditions existing at Holtwood. He enumerates the following unfavorable conditions: height of the dam, extremes of flood stages, small storage capacity of pools inherent in the form of the prism of the river valley, and the quantity of ice brought down by the spring floods. These conditions have not changed with the passage of time.

The dams in the Susquehanna River which have made the shad migration impossible are shown on the Map (appended). The Conowingo Dam, completed in 1928, presents the first obstruction to migratory fish. Although this dam is located in Maryland, it prevents Susquehanna shad runs from reaching Pennsylvania. The Holtwood Dam, further up the Susquehanna, was completed in 1910. Safe Harbor Dam, completed in 1932, is the third obstruction. Before the shad run can return to the waters above these dams, workable fishways must be installed.

Section III

CURRENT LEGISLATION REGARDING OBSTRUCTIONS TO FISH MIGRATIONS

The Act of 1925 (amended in 1929), as it relates to fishways,⁴ requires any person erecting or maintaining a dam in the waters of the Commonwealth to install a device to permit the passage of fish at all seasons of the year. If, however, the Board of Fish Commissioners does not deem a given device practicable, the Board may enter into agreement with the owner, lessee or operator of the dam for payments in lieu of fishways. The payments in lieu of fishways are to compensate for the blockage of the fish runs and must be spent "for the purpose of stocking with food fish the waters of the pool above said dam, and for the purpose of propagating, rearing and distributing the fish actually placed in said waters, and the acquisition of the necessary facilities therefor."⁵

A. Determination of Payments

According to the act⁵ the payments are to be four and one-half per cent upon the cost of the fishways, but not more than \$4,000. The law does not include any charge in lieu of either maintenance or depreciation of a fishway.

Since the fishways were never constructed, no actual cost figures are available. However, a memorandum of a conference, July 27, 1927, between the Commission of Fisheries of Pennsylvania and the Conservation Commissioner of Maryland in regard to the fisheries problem presented by the owners of the Conowingo Dam indicates that the cost of two fishways, at that time, would not have been less than \$200,000 and that the maintenance cost would not have been less than \$10,000 per year. Allocating one fishway to Pennsylvania, the original cost becomes \$100,000 and the maintenance cost \$5,000.

Table I shows the estimated construction costs of fishways for 1929 and 1947, and the corresponding annual carrying charges.

It will be noted that, because of the rise in construction costs and the fall of interest rates, the interest charges and the depreciation costs are approximately the same for 1929 and 1947. However, maintenance acosts which would have been \$5,000 in 1929 rise to \$9,970 in 1947. The estimated

annual cost of fishways increased from \$9,628 to \$16,274, or 69%.

B. Payments Made in Lieu of Fishways

There are no fishways in the Safe Harbor and Conowingo dams, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1925, as amended, their owners have each entered into an agreement with the Commonwealth for in-lieu payments.

At the time the dam at Holtwood was completed, there was no provision in the law for payments in lieu of fishways. The Act of 1901 made such installation mandatory. In 1910, two fishways of the modified Cail type, each 8 feet 10 inches wide, were constructed on the east (Lancaster County) side of the river. These were later remodeled to form a single channel. In 1913 the "Buller" fishway was built on the west (York County) side of the dam with a channel 40 to 50 feet wide and some 600 feet long. Neither of these devices is used at present. The one on the east side is no longer maintained and has no contact with the river above the dam. The other on the west side was, when inspected, obstructed at the upper end by a wooden barricade designed to raise the water level of the lake above the dam. Neither fishway has ever been used by shad. No in-lieu payments are made by the owner of the Holtwood dam.

Since the completion of the Conowingo dam in 1928, owners of the dam have paid the Commonwealth \$4,000 annually, a total of \$84,000 for the 21 years.

The dam at Safe Harbor was completed in 1932. Since that year, its owner has paid \$4,000 annually to the Commonwealth, or a total of \$68,000 for the 17 years. During this period, fish value at more than \$77,000 have been placed in the pool above the dam (See Table II).

The Commonwealth has deposited into the Fish Fund a total of \$152,000 received as payments in lieu of fishways. With this money the Fish Commission has stocked the pools above the two dams. Table II shows the type, quantity, and value of fish placed in Lake Clark, the pool above Safe Harbor, from 1932 to 1947 inclusive. Corresponding stocking figures for the pool above the Conowingo dam are not available.

In 1930, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported that the cost of propagating one million eggs, fry, and fingerlings was \$120,500. In 1945, the corresponding cost was \$214,150, a cost increase of 78 per cent.⁶ Translating this cost figure into terms of a \$4,000 in-lieu payment, in 1930 the \$4,000 would have purchased approximately 33,000 fish; in 1945, the same amount would have purchased approximately 19,000 fish.

Section IV

RESTORATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA SHAD FISHERIES TO PENNSYLVANIA

The restoration of the Susquehanna shad fisheries poses several problems: first, whether installation of practicable fishways, if they can be successfully designed, would be justified on an economic basis; second, the regulation of shad fishing; third, the effect of pollution of the river on shad runs; and finally the reintroduction of shad into the river.

A. Cost, Economic Justification and Design of Effective Fishways

1. Testimony of the Owners of the Three Dams

The joint statement of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, owners of the dams at Holtwood and Safe Harbor, alleges that the shad industry along the Susquehanna was declining steadily before the construction of the dams in the river.⁷ This statement attributes the great diminution in the quantity of shad entering the Susquehanna largely to overfishing and lack of good conservation practices, particularly in the salt water areas of the Chesapeake Bay. It is further contended that even with the construction of effective fishways a greatly increased supply of shad, the value of the catch in Pennsylvania would not compensate, from an economic point of view, for the great expense of fishway construction which would have to be borne by the consumers of electric power generated at the plants affected.

The Philadelphia Electric Power Company and The Susquehanna Power Company, owners of the Conowingo development, concur in this point of view.

In addition, the owners of the Conowingo dam express concern over the quantity of water that might be required to maintain an effective fishway. They assert that any fishway requiring in excess of 20 cubic feet of water per second would reduce the capacity of the Conowingo project.⁸

2. Testimony of Experts of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

L. E. Cable, Aquatic Biologist, in Charge, Shad Investigations, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, summarized the discussion of the question of the restoration of the shad fishery on the Susquehanna as follows:⁹

A valuable fishery has been lost to the State of Pennsylvania because the construction of dams across the Susquehanna has prevented access of shad to their spawning grounds. The fishway, which has been suggested as a remedy for the situation, has been applied in various forms to dams across several shad rivers on the East Coast with negative results. The fishway now operating at Bonneville Dam is the only type that is effective in getting shad over a dam. This fishway is prodigal of water while in operation.

The short season of adult and juvenile shad migrations and the nocturnal habits of the fish, however, would make it possible to impound the water most of the year.

There are a great many dams on the Susquehanna and each one, beginning with the Conowingo Dam, must be provided with a fishway that will be used freely by shad before the run in the river can be re-established. When construction of fishways has been accomplished, it may be found that the environment of so much of the river has been changed by impoundments that shad will not thrive or that the young will not survive descent over so many dams.

C. E. Atkinson, Chief of the Middle Atlantic Investigations, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, points out that basic biological and hydraulic information is needed before a usable fishway can be constructed.

3. Bonneville Dam (Columbia River, Oregon) Fishways

The only fishways used by shad are in Bonneville dam. The total construction cost of the project, as formally authorized in 1935, amounted to approximately \$80,400,-

000, of which nine per cent, or \$7,236,000, represents fishway costs.

There are three fishways in the Bonneville dam, each consisting of a collecting system, a fishladder, and a pair of fish-locks. In addition the installation includes four by-passes for the downstream migration of fish. During the years 1938 to 1945, the average annual count of shad through the fishways was 22,261.

The Bonneville fishways would require considerable adaption to become effective on the Susquehanna.

B. Regulation of Shad Fishing

1. Shad Runs in the Hudson River

In 1940, the total shad catch from the Atlantic Coast had declined 80 per cent from the peak catch of 1897. (See Table III.) The Hudson River presents an exception to this general picture of decline. There are no dams to interfere with the shad migrations, and, as the spawning beds are far up the river, pollution in the Hudson has not proved detrimental to the run. In 1916, the shad catch in the Hudson was at an all-time low of 40,000 pounds, but the catch has increased to between 3 and 5 million pounds annually in recent years. A moderate rate of fishing, which allows approximately 50 per cent of each run to spawn, has brought about this recovery. W. A. Heydecker, Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, reports:

"While the run was gaining in volume the states [New York and New Jersey] had recognized the situation by agreeing upon certain basic conservation measures designed to assure a minimum escapement of approximately 40 per cent of the run. This was achieved by shortening the open season and by requiring that the nets be lifted out of the water entirely for a minimum period of 36 hours every weekend. Other conservation measures were adopted by the two states. New York protected the spawning grounds and New Jersey limited the number of nets, and established minimum distances between nets."¹⁰

Table IV shows the comparison of the shad catch in the Hudson River with the catch in the Chesapeake.

2. Regulation for the Susquehanna

The question of unrestricted fishing in Maryland and Virginia and its effect on the shad runs in the Susquehanna is considered in all discussions of fishways along the Susquehanna. The problem is modified to some extent by the established fact that there are separate shad populations for each area; that is, there is one particular run of shad in the Susquehanna, while similar runs seek other tributaries of the Chesapeake. The main body of the Susquehanna shad population travel through the Chesapeake Bay along the deep main channel where nets are not set. An experiment conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from 1939 to 1943 showed that only about one per cent of the catch in Maryland and Virginia fisheries in the lower portions of the Bay were Susquehanna shad.

L. E. Cable discusses this question in a letter to the Joint State Government Commission as follows:

"More important than the catch of the fisheries in the lower Bay, will be the catches made at the head of the Bay and in that section of the Susquehanna within the State of Maryland. As in the Hudson, where without controlled fishing in New Jersey waters by Interstate agreement, New Jersey fishermen could remove almost

all of the shad before they reach the New York portion of the river not closed to fishing by shipping interests, so in the Susquehanna, most of the shad could be taken by Maryland fishermen before they could cross the Pennsylvania State line. Agreements between Pennsylvania and Maryland would be required to protect the interests of Pennsylvania fishermen on the Susquehanna. Reduced fishing in Maryland to extend the spawning and nursery grounds into Pennsylvania would be mutually beneficial."

Maryland now has "controlled fishing."¹¹ Licenses are issued only to those who used nets more than 40 years in length during the calendar year of 1940 or 1941, and the allowable units are limited to the number used during that year. Additional licenses may be issued when in the judgment of the Commissioner of Tidewater Fisheries they can be issued without injury to the fishery.

"The principles of its [Maryland's] fishery management law are among the most forward-looking of any in operation today. . . . Admittedly there were already too many nets for the size of the shad populations in Maryland, but that number, at least, can be maintained without further increase until it can be shown scientifically that growth of the shad populations warrant issuance of more licenses."¹²

C. Pollution of the Susquehanna River

The degree of pollution in the Susquehanna River today is less than that of the Delaware River approximately twenty-five years ago. It was at that time that the shad run there began to decline because of pollution. However, it is not known whether the pollution typical of the Susquehanna at this time would make the establishment of spawning beds impossible, assuming that devices can be developed that will overcome obstacles presented by the dams.

D. Reintroduction of Shad to the River

Shad can be introduced to the Susquehanna by artificial propagation; but during the early stages of reintroduction, shad fishing must be carried on at a moderate rate. However, before reintroduction is considered, changes in the Susquehanna River bed which may have been brought about by various impoundments, such as industrial and commercial developments, dykes and other flood protection devices, need to be investigated. Conceivably, the changes in question may have made the Susquehanna unattractive to shad.

Section V

DEVICES FOR PREVENTING LOSS OF FISH IN HYDRAULIC POWER PLANTS

Electric impulses have been used to direct fish away from the machinery of hydraulic power plants. Such devices (first used in the West in an attempt to prevent fish from running into irrigation ditches) are expensive to operate.

At Bonneville, special fingerling by-passes have been constructed in an attempt to assure safe passage for the down-stream migrants.

Section VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

The facts presented in Sections I to IV suggest two lines of action: first, a study of the biological and hydraulic factors which need to be known, if effective fishways are to be designed and constructed, and second, an upward adjustment of the in-lieu payments

A. Study of Shad

The shad fishery problem is general to the Atlantic coast. Of the three chief causes responsible for the decline of the shad fishery, pollution and overfishing have been successfully tackled along the Coast. The third cause of decline, power dams, calls for scientific study before effective action can be taken. Such a study must be concerned with the biological and hydraulic conditions suitable to determine shad migration through such artificial barriers.

As regards shad, the study must ascertain, among other factors, rates of water flow and ranges of water temperature and degree of water purity necessary to encourage migration of the fish. Only if and when these facts are known, will it be possible for engineers to design devices which will effectively overcome the obstacles presented by existing dams. Such a study would benefit all states along the Atlantic Seaboard whose rivers have shad runs. Because of the interstate scope of the problems, it is believed that this research and study should be undertaken and financed by the Federal Government; and it is recommended that a resolution be introduced at the 1949 session of the General Assembly asking that the Congress of the United States direct such undertaking.

B. Payments in Lieu of Fishways

It is assumed that payments in lieu of fishways were established to compensate for the loss of fish until such time as effective fishways could be installed. Shad and other migratory fish cannot be stocked in the river above the dams, because by definition, they must have periodic access to the sea. However, many varieties of fish can live and reproduce in the pools above the dams. In-lieu payments are now used to stock these pools with food fish. Criteria to determine the adequacy of stocking are difficult to establish. On the assumption that \$4,000 was adequate for stocking in 1929, the increase in price levels suggests an upward adjustment of this figure, if the same quantity and quality of fish are to be introduced into the pools above the dams today.

The in-lieu payments called for in the 1929 amendment were based solely on the interest on estimated costs of constructing fishways.

¹ Act of 1866, P. L. 370, as amended. The execution of this act depended upon the appointment of a temporary commissioner. The act itself was declared temporary by a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, *Commonwealth v. Pennsylvania Canal Company*, 66 Pa. 41.

² Act of 1901, P. L. 302, Section 13.

³ Report of the Department of Fisheries, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1916, p. 32.

⁴ Act of 1925, P. L. 448, Section 185, as amended.

⁵ Act of 1929, P. L. 621, Section 8.

⁶ Statistical Abstract 1947, p. 727.

⁷ For complete statement, see Appendix A.

⁸ For complete statement, see Appendix B.

⁹ For complete statement, see Appendix C.

¹⁰ W. D. Heydecker, "Lost Treasure—Delaware Shad Run," *The Commonwealth*, April, 1948.

¹¹ Maryland, 1941, Ch. 709.

¹² L. E. Cable, letter to Joint State Government Commission, August 30, 1948.

Table I
Cost of Operation of a Fishway

| (1) Item | (2) 1929 | (3) 1947 |
|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Original Cost | \$100,000 | \$199,400 ^a |
| Minimum Annual Cost: | | |
| Interest @4.5% ^b | 4,500 | 5,384 |
| Depreciation (75 years) ^a ... 5.0% | 128 | 920 |
| Maintenance | 5,000 | 9,970 ^c |
| TOTALS ... | \$109,628 | \$215,674 |
| Total min. an. cost ... | 9,628 | 16,274 |

^a ENR Construction Cost Index, Engineering News Record, May, 1947.

^b Economic Almanac 1948, Bond Yields, Moody's.

^c United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, Depreciation Schedule.

Table II
Fish Placed in Lake Clarke by Commissioner of
Fisheries^a 1932-1947, inclusive

| (1) Species | (2) Total Quantity | (3) Value |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Tadpoles | 189,500 | \$1,516.00 |
| Yellow Perch | 34,498,825 | 8,958.07 |
| Pike Perch | 13,457,110 | 4,518.09 |
| Suckers | 538,761 | 506.45 |
| Minnows | 185,820 | 5,524.20 |
| Black bass | 187,920 | 39,117.40 |
| Calico Bass | 550 | 152.50 |
| Sunfish | 87,100 | 3,611.75 |
| Catfish | 74,255 | 10,510.33 |
| Frogs | 159,300 | 1,158.80 |
| Bream | 41,800 | 1,805.00 |
| Totals | 49,420,941 | \$77,378.59 |

^a Compiled by the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation from annual statements addressed to the Corporation by the Pennsylvania Commission of Fisheries.

Table III
Decline of Atlantic Coast Shad Catch Expressed
In Pounds

| Year | New England | Middle Atlantic | Chesapeake Bay | South Atlantic | Total Atlantic Coast |
|------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1887 | 1,622,000 | 12,775,000 | 7,856,000 | 7,377,000 | 29,630,000 |
| 1890 | 1,344,000 | 19,095,000 | 14,394,000 | 9,432,000 | 44,265,000 |
| 1895 | 1,389,000 | 18,163,000 | 15,915,000 | 10,743,000 | 46,210,000 |
| 1897 | 1,407,000 | 18,513,000 | 17,329,000 | 11,268,000 | 48,517,000 |
| 1900 | 1,398,000 | 20,988,000 | 11,895,000 | 10,417,000 | 44,698,000 |
| 1905 | 1,261,000 | 6,174,000 | 10,562,000 | 9,211,000 | 27,208,000 |
| 1910 | 1,224,000 | 4,144,000 | 8,764,000 | 7,434,000 | 21,566,000 |
| 1915 | 1,066,000 | 2,437,000 | 6,169,000 | 4,594,000 | 14,266,000 |
| 1920 | 855,000 | 731,000 | 9,161,000 | 3,101,000 | 13,757,000 |
| 1925 | 473,000 | 839,000 | 7,364,000 | 3,148,000 | 11,824,000 |
| 1930 | 201,000 | 450,000 | 7,181,000 | 2,541,000 | 10,373,000 |
| 1935 | 727,000 | 1,329,000 | 3,683,000 | 2,497,000 (1934) | 8,236,000 |
| 1937 | 445,000 | 4,394,000 | 3,491,000 | 1,318,000 | 9,648,000 |
| 1938 | 503,000 | 3,591,000 | 4,208,000 | 1,418,000 | 9,720,000 |
| 1939 | 530,000 | 4,131,000 | 4,184,000 | 1,232,000 | 10,077,000 |
| 1940 | 574,000 | 4,746,000 | 3,257,000 | 1,342,000 | 9,960,000 |

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Fishing Leaflet 179, Chicago, March, 1946, Table 2.

Table IV
Comparison of the Catch in Pounds, of Shad in the
Hudson River and the Chesapeake Bay for
Selected Years Since 1896^a

| Year | Chesapeake Bay | Hudson Bay |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1896 | 16,712,000 | 2,201,000 |
| 1897 | 17,329,000 | 1,884,000 |
| 1901 | 10,083,000 | 3,432,000 |
| 1904 | 10,332,000 | 498,000 |
| 1908 | 11,251,000 | 360,000 |
| 1915 | 6,169,000 | 68,668 |
| 1916 | No survey | 40,173 |
| 1920 | 9,161,000 | 199,800 |
| 1923 | 8,040,000 | 121,700 |
| 1925 | 7,364,000 | 124,300 |
| 1928 | No survey | 246,200 |
| 1930 | 7,181,000 | 206,500 |
| 1931 | 8,487,000 | 414,600 |
| 1932 | 6,515,000 | 529,750 |
| 1933 | 6,191,000 | 518,680 |
| 1934 | 4,990,000 | 438,000 |
| 1935 | 3,683,000 | 847,000 |
| 1936 | 2,185,000 | 2,467,900 |
| 1937 | 3,491,000 | 2,730,600 |
| 1938 | 4,207,300 | 2,467,000 |
| 1940 | 3,256,500 | 2,114,300 |
| 1941 | 2,659,500 | 3,133,500 |
| 1944 | No survey | 5,000,618 |

^a United States Department of the Interior and Wildlife Service, Fishery Leaflet 179, Chicago, March 1946, Table I.

APPENDIX A

Statement of

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company
and
Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation
in re:
Fishways

House Resolution No. 35, adopted during the 1947 session of the General Assembly, authorized a study to be made of the advisability of constructing fishways in the Conowingo, Holtwood, and Safe Harbor dams for the purpose of restoring recreation and employment related to migratory fish which at one time entered the Susquehanna River to spawn. The three dams referred to are located across the lower part of the Susquehanna River—the Conowingo dam in the State of Maryland, and the Holtwood and Safe Harbor dams in the State of Pennsylvania, the relative locations being shown on the attached maps, marked Exhibit "A." Photographs of the Holtwood and Safe Harbor dams are also attached, and identified as Exhibits "B" and "C." The following statement is made on behalf of Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, the respective owners of the Holtwood and Safe Harbor dams

The only migratory fish which would spawn in the Susquehanna River is the common shad, an anadromous fish native to the Atlantic Coast from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The young shad are hatched in fresh or brackish water in May or June and stay in the vicinity of the hatching place until September or October when, as fingerlings, they make their way downstream to salt water and eventually disappear in the ocean. When mature, at the age of about three years, the shad return to fresh or brackish water to spawn, and it is their habit to go to the stream in which they were hatched. If that stream has been blocked, they then spawn at a point below the obstruction, and if the adult fish survive they return year after year to spawn in their regular spawning grounds. Fish scale studies made by the Conservation Department of the State of Maryland

show that shad have returned to spawn as many as eight times, thus indicating an age of at least eleven years, but of the shad made available for the market are caught before they reach that age, and usually before they spawn.

It is true that more than 100 years ago shad entered the Susquehanna River in large numbers, and it is also true that they traveled upstream as far as the New York State Line. However, the construction of fishways in the Conowingo, Holtwood, and Safe Harbor dams would not restore this condition, and it would not be restored for several basic reasons which are well known to the experts who have studied the problem of shad fisheries on the Atlantic Coast. The first and most important of these reasons is the fact that the Atlantic shad will not use fishways, fish ladders, or other artificial passageways. This statement is amply supported by experience with fishways in the Susquehanna River, the Connecticut River, and other rivers along the Atlantic Coast. The second basic reason is that for more than 80 years the quantity of shad entering fresh water for spawning has been constantly decreasing, due, primarily to overfishing and lack of conservation laws in the salt water areas.

In view of these facts, it would be not only impractical but a waste of either private or public funds if fishways were to be constructed at the three dams.

The Holtwood development was originated by the McCall Ferry Power Company, and construction was started in 1905 on a dam having a normal head of 51 feet and a height of approximately 65 feet from foundation to crest. When the McCall Ferry Power Company failed in 1907 the dam was only partially completed, and openings had been left so that the unfinished structure did not represent a complete obstruction of the river. In 1910, after the formation of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company, the construction of the dam was completed and at that time the company, in cooperation with Mr. Wm. E. Meehan, Commissioner of Fisheries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, designed and constructed a fishway of the modified Cail type. This fishway, which is shown in the attached photographs marked Exhibit "D" and Exhibit "E" is located on the east side of the river at the shore end of the powerhouse, and forms an artificial channel or waterway from the forebay to the tailrace. The original construction consisted of two separate fishways each 8' 10" wide, but after several years the incline was remodeled so as to combine the two passages into one channel. In the remodeled fishway the water flowed in a zigzag course approximately 33 feet across the fishway while passing 13' down the slope, and several pools were created by the construction of baffles. Although shad were frequently observed at the foot of this fishway, it was never used by them as a passageway to the upper level.

In 1913 Mr. Nathan R. Buller, who was Mr. Meehan's successor as Commissioner of Fisheries, designed a fishway to simulate a natural channel, and such a structure was built on the York County side of the dam. This fishway is shown on the attached photographs, marked Exhibit "F." The channel varied from 40' to 50' in width and was approximately 600' in length, thus giving an easy slope from the pond level above the dam to the river channel below the dam. It was constructed of concrete barriers and baffle walls, was paved with rock partly imbedded in concrete, and contained resting pools which were blasted out of solid rock. Notwithstanding the substantial manner in which this fishway was constructed it was several times badly damaged in the early spring by ice floes, and the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company spent large sums of money in repairing and strengthening it. However, although many tests were made it was found that this fishway would not be used by shad.

When the Safe Harbor dam was constructed in 1930, with a normal head of 55 feet and a maximum height of 102 feet, both the Conowingo and Holtwood dams were in place, in view of the experience with fishways at Holtwood and the fact that there were no fishways at Conowingo, it was realized that the construction of

fishways at Safe Harbor would not serve any useful purpose. Therefore, in lieu of constructing fishways, the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation entered into an agreement with the Board of Fish Commissioners whereby the company pays to the Board, annually, the amount of \$4,000 to be used for fish stocking. Exhibit "G," attached, shows the total number of fish planted in the lake between 1932 and 1946.

Agitation for the construction of fishways in dams in the Susquehanna River goes back at least to the year 1866, when Colonel James Worrall was appointed Commissioner for the Restoration of Inland Fisheries. At that time the supply of shad in the Susquehanna River was decreasing so rapidly that the authorities were of the opinion that the shad would disappear entirely within a few years if some action were not taken. In an official report dated December 3, 1866, Colonel Worrall stated that the depletion of the shad supply in the Susquehanna River was due solely to the construction of the canal feeder at Columbia. This dam, about 10 feet in height, had been constructed about 1840 for the purpose of creating a pond to connect the southern end of the Pennsylvania Canal at Columbia with the northern end of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal at Wrightsville. Colonel Worrall succeeded in having a fishway constructed in the dam, and at the same time attempted to force the Pennsylvania Railroad to install similar fishways in the old canal dams at Middletown and Duncan's Island. However, Colonel Worrall's report contained no mention of the old Safe Harbor canal dam which was constructed about 1843 at a point about 10 miles downstream from the Columbia dam and which was still in existence in 1866. On January 18, 1869 a report made by Colonel Worrall stated that shad had been caught above Columbia and that 5,000 had been caught in the 50 miles of river between Columbia and Clark's Ferry, as compared with 15,000 in the same section for the previous year. In his official report for 1870 Colonel Worrall, after taking credit for the good results obtained by the construction of the fishway in the Columbia dam, went on to say that the shad fisheries below Columbia had deteriorated by the construction of the fairway in the Columbia dam, much in the preceding 30 years that not even five shad were caught in 1869, where 100 were caught in 1839. In 1871 he claimed that the catch at Columbia had exceeded 100,000 shad as a result of the construction of the fishway in the Columbia dam, but this statement may be questioned in view of the fact that in 1873 the State Commissioners of Fisheries, which had succeeded Worrall, spent \$11,053 for the construction of a second fishway in the Columbia dam, thus indicating that the first fishway had not been a success. In the report of the State Commissioners of Fisheries for the period 1879 and 1880 there was a description of the third fishway in the Columbia dam, and the catch between Turkey Hill (about 4 miles downstream from Columbia) and Columbia was given as 32,000 in 1879 and 47,000 in 1880. Later official report of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania show that two more fishways were constructed in the old Columbia dam, but after the construction of five fishways the value of the shad catch in the Susquehanna River was given in the 1895 report as \$13,420.

In 1896, the dam at Columbia was destroyed by floating ice, and the breaks were not repaired. Many of the other canal feeder dams, particularly the one at Safe Harbor, had also been destroyed or removed so that the river was clear of all obstructions from the mouth to Clark's Ferry—a distance of about 80 miles. Thus, it was expected that the shad catch in the Susquehanna River would show a rapid increase, but in the 1899 report of the Commissioners of Fisheries there was a brief statement to the effect that there were more shad than usual in the Susquehanna River, but that not many were caught because of high, muddy water and the springing up of other industries. It is further stated that 3,000 shad were caught at Newport, 28 miles above Harrisburg, and that some catches were reported from other localities, but that

the fishermen "seemed to have lost all interest in the sport, however, and there was no fishing in this neighborhood (Harrisburg) to amount anything." The 1899 report also contains the following statement: "It is feared that the prestige of the Susquehanna as a shad stream is entirely gone and cannot be revived unless the State of Maryland will abolish the use of pound nets, fishpots, and other destructive methods of taking fish, and the mass of fishermen along the stream in Pennsylvania can be induced or compelled to abandon the fishpot, dam, and basket." In the report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1900 we find reference to the fact that in 1880 the value of the shad catch from the Susquehanna River was \$85,000; that in 1890 the value of the shad fisheries on the Susquehanna had fallen to \$35,000; and that after 1890 the value had fluctuated between \$25,000 and \$35,000, although these figures are at variance with the figure of \$13,420 noted in the 1895 report. Subsequent reports of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries for 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 indicated a slight improvement in the quantity of shad, and stated that shad had appeared above Clark's Ferry in small numbers.

It can be seen from the above noted abstracts of the official reports of the State of Pennsylvania that long before the beginning of construction of the dam at Holtwood the quantity of shad entering the Susquehanna River was insignificant commercially, having a gross value which varied between \$13,000 and \$35,000. There was no shad canning industry similar to the salmon canning industry of the West Coast, and in a large measure the fish were consumed as fresh fish in areas close to the river. Some individuals and groups made a practice of salting or smoking the shad, but this was solely for their own consumption and this type of food supply was not on a commercial basis.

The great diminution in the quantity of shad entering the Susquehanna River was due solely to overfishing and lack of good conservation practices, particularly in the salt water areas of the Chesapeake Bay. All of the shad which would normally enter the Susquehanna River must travel for nearly 200 miles through the Chesapeake Bay, where the fisheries are controlled by the states of Virginia and Maryland. As far back as 1876 the Commissioners of Fisheries of Maryland, in an official report, stated that fisheries were becoming less and less productive and that the waters were being depleted of their yield of food fish to an alarming extent. Between the years 1871 and 1879 the catch of shad in the head of the Bay and the mouth of the Susquehanna River decreased from 720,000 to 578,000 pounds. The spawning season of 1901 was the worst experienced up to that time, and from then on the shad catch in Maryland waters fluctuated between good years and bad years, but with a gradually declining trend.

Exhibit "H," attached, is a chart showing the shad catches in Maryland waters in the years from 1880 to 1946. Attention is directed to the fact that between 1890 and 1946 the catch dropped from a peak of over 7,000,000 pounds to approximately 400,000 pounds, and the sharpest part of this drop occurred between the years 1897 and 1904, when there were no obstruction in the Susquehanna River between the mouth and Clark's Ferry.

Reports published by the U. S. Fish Commission, and later by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, show clearly that prior to the construction of the Holtwood dam the quantity of shad caught was rapidly declining. In 1897 a report made by Chas. H. Stevenson, published in the Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission, stated that dams in the river play a very unimportant part in limiting the run of fish "as few shad reach these obstructions," and then went on to point out that whereas in former years the bulk of the yield was obtained from the middle and upper sections of the rivers, at that time nearly all of the catch was obtained in the lower section and in the salt water estuaries. He also pointed out that nearly all of the shad caught in either salt or brackish water were caught before they spawned.

It can be conceded that no shad ascended the Susque-

hanna River above the Holtwood dam after 1910, but there were still 20 miles of river above tidewater available as a spawning ground. However, in the report of the Pennsylvania Department of Fisheries for the period from December 1, 1910 to November 30, 1911 it was stated that the shad catch in Pennsylvania amounted to 12,701 for Lancaster County and 9,816 for York County, and in the report for the following year these figures were 13,416 and 9,924, respectively. In the report of the same Commission for the period from December 1, 1913 to November 30, 1914 it is stated that the number of shad caught in Pennsylvania below the Holtwood dam amounted to 3,401 for Lancaster County and 4,628 for York County, and in 1915 the total catch amounted to 4,271 which was valued at less than \$1,900.

In the report of the Department of Fisheries of the State of Pennsylvania covering the period from December 1, 1914 to November 30, 1915 Mr. Nathan R. Buller, Commissioner, discussed the fishway situation fully and made the statement that "today there is no practical and successful fishway known." Following are further quotations from that report:

"Dam Blamed for a Poor Run of Shad.

"Statements have been made that the dam is to be blamed for a poor run of shad this year. There is no doubt that the run this year has fallen off, but that the dam is to be blamed for it does not seem to be borne out by the 'Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries' for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, (copy of which is attached) and wherein certain of the pertinent statements have been underlined by us.

"Shad and Herring Fisheries of Chesapeake Bay."

"Inquiries conducted by the Bureau (U. S.) show that the spring fishing season of 1913 was the poorest in many years in most parts of the Chesapeake Basin, and the aggregate catch of the principal spring fish, shad and herring—much less than in recent years. The effects of the diminished run of fish will be seen from three to five years hence, when the reduced progeny of the 1913 season's supply comes back to spawn.

"The conditions in the Potomac River, which may be taken as typical for all the major streams, were in some respects the worst in 40 years. The upper reaches of the river were almost barren of fish during the entire season, and nearly all the shad and herring fishermen failed to meet expenses. At Ferry Landing, Va., the largest seine on the river, 1200 fathoms long, discontinued operations in the middle of the season owing to the scarcity of fish. In former years this celebrated fishing shore, with a smaller seine, sometimes yielded 200,000 or more herring at a haul on an average. Only a few years back from 1,000 to 1,500 shad were frequently taken at one set of the seine. In 1913 the largest haul was 3,000 herring and 100 shad, while many times only 6 to 20 shad were taken.

"The shad hatcheries operated by the Bureau on the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers had a very unsuccessful season. Their operations afford a good criterion of the condition of the fishery in the fresh waters, because the whole field is covered and nearly every ripe fish that is caught by the fishermen is stripped of its eggs by spawn takers and sent out from the hatcheries.

"Shad culture on a scale that is entirely feasible can, with minor protective legislation, maintain the shad fishery in almost any stream, but shad culture under existing conditions is deprived of one very essential requirement, namely, an adequate supply of ripe eggs for hatching purposes.

"The immediate cause of the failure of the shad and herring fisheries in 1913 is the diminished run of spawning fish into the Chesapeake Bay from the sea and the enormous quantity of apparatus among which a limited catch had to be divided. Inasmuch as the great bulk of the yield is taken in salt water, the

remnant that was able to reach the spawning grounds in the streams was insignificant and wholly inadequate to maintain the supply.

"The remote cause of the present condition is excessive fishing in former years and the lack of even the minimum amount of protection that is demanded by regard for the most elementary principles of fishery conservation. Fish entering Chesapeake Bay have to run through such a maze of nets that the wonder is that any are able to reach their spawning grounds and deposit their eggs. The mouth of every important shad and herring stream in the Chesapeake Basin is literally clogged with nets, that are set for the special purpose of intercepting every fish, whereas a proper regard for the future welfare of the fisheries and for the needs of the migrating schools would cause the nets to be set so as to insure the escapes of a certain proportion of the spawning fish.

"Adequate protection of the fishes is compatible with great freedom of fishery and with a large and increasing yield. A very slight curtailment of the catch, perhaps as little as 10% in any given year, may be sufficient to perpetuate the species and result in increased production in a few years. To disregard a requirement so small and to permit the continuance of an evil so serious simply invites and encourages the destruction of a most valuable food supply.

"These conditions demand the immediate attention of the States and the application of a radical remedy. Their failure or inability to meet the situation by individual and cooperative action would seem to call for interference on the part of the Federal Government, a course which is being strongly urged by many thoughtful persons in the case of fishes which are migratory and can not be regarded as the property of any particular State."

"There is also attached a statement from the Bureau of Fisheries referred to, indicating the extent of the shad fisheries over the middle Atlantic States for a number of years—1880 to 1909, given for those States having shad rivers. From this it appears that the shad catch has been falling off since the year 1901 up to 1909. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the Holtwood dam was not closed in until the latter part of 1910 and that shad did go past the dam in 1909.

"An investigation indicates that upon other shad rivers there was complaint this year of the small shad run and naturally upon these rivers there was no opportunity to complain of the Holtwood dam."

In 1925, Secretary of Commerce Hoover called a conference in Washington to discuss the conservation of migratory fish. In his address, Secretary Hoover laid special stress on the shad situation and showed from statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries that the shad fisheries in the waters of every Atlantic coast state had been depleted to such an extent as to threaten extinction. He stated that the annual catch of shad in 1895 in the states from Georgia to New York had been over 50 million pounds, but that in 30 years it had fallen to 13 million pounds—a decrease of 75%.

Investigational Report No. 38, Volume II, entitled "Marketing of Shad on the Atlantic Coast," published by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in 1938, shows that for the Chesapeake Bay states (Virginia and Maryland) the big year of the shad catch was 1897, when 17,329,000 pounds were caught. In 1910, the year that the Holtwood dam was closed, the catch had fallen to 8,764,000 pounds, and by 1935 only 2,683,000 pounds were caught.

As can readily be seen, the value of the shad catch in Pennsylvania for more than 50 years has been insignificant. Assuming that the supply of shad should greatly increase and that successful fishways could be designed and constructed in the three dams at Conowingo, Holtwood, and Safe Harbor, the value of the shad catch in the State of Pennsylvania would still be relatively small and under no circumstances would it justify the construction of expensive fishways. This is particularly true in

view of the fact that the shad fishing industry is limited to a period of somewhat less than three months in each year. In Maryland waters were the shad fishermen also catch rock, bluefish, perch, Norfolk spot, trout and other species of food fish, the fisheries industry is on a year-round basis. It can be argued that if the State of Maryland found that any substantial quantity of shad were being taken in Pennsylvania waters before spawning, the present regulations of the Conservation Department of the State of Maryland would be altered for the benefit of Maryland fishermen.

Insofar as the individual sport fisherman is concerned, the stocking of the ponds behind the three dams has provided fishing grounds in which he may fish at all times of the year, subject, of course, to the regulations established by the Fish Commissioner. The best description of the benefit derived from the stocking of these ponds is found in the report of the Department of Fisheries of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1913, where it was stated as follows:

"That the waters in the streams of Pennsylvania will be allowed to go to waste instead of being used as a maker of power is no longer doubtful. They will be dammed and harnessed to plants which will create electric energy that will furnish light, heat and power now created by the burning of fuel, the expense of which is growing heavier every day. Conservation of new energies is now the great question before the people and the elimination of such waters as the untrammelled flow of the rivers to the sea will no longer be permitted. The erection of the dams will create large bodies of waters throughout the State, and each of these bodies of water can become great sources of supplies of fish, because the increase in the water space means more space for fish to live and thrive.

"The only real migratory fish in Pennsylvania are the shad and the eel, and Erie has become the greatest fish market in the world, and has done so without any shad or eels being part of their catch. There are really few streams in Pennsylvania which shad would ascend, even if there were no dams in those streams, while it requires a very small inducement for an eel to make his headway to the upper waters of a stream. Besides this, there is always an equal divide in regard to the eels, one-half of the people being their champions, while the other half regard them as the most undesirable life in the streams.

"During the past year the Department has stocked the huge dam of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company, at Holtwood, on the Susquehanna, and it proposes to continue this stocking until the dam or lake abounds with fish, ready to give every angler a full string, if he does not have to enter into competition with the violator of the law who uses a gill net and every other destructive means of fishing.

"In by far the larger number of streams of the State the dams are a benefit rather than a detriment to the fish, as the dams make more extensive bodies of water and greater depths, so that there is room for far more fish than there would be in the streams if there were no dams. It is true that it is possible that some of the bass, pike-perch, or other fishes, may get over the dam and be unable to get back, but they will be so few that they are not worth considering. None of the fishes in Pennsylvania, except the shad and eel, are migratory, though it is true they will ascend the stream some distance to spawn so that the Department would rather recommend the damming of the stream as a means for procuring more areas of water in which to raise fish."

The dam of the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation at Safe Harbor is visited each year by approximately 10,000 fishermen, and at Holtwood nearly 4,000 fishermen use facilities provided by Pennsylvania Water & Power Company. At Conowingo, many thousands fish from the powerhouse of the Susquehanna Power Company and,

in addition, untold numbers of fishermen visit various locations on the shore of the ponds behind the three power dams. The Department of Tidewater Fisheries of the State of Maryland considers it to be impractical to install a fishway at the Conowingo dam, but the Conservation Department has employed Dr. Rufus L. Thompson, who is associated with the University of Kansas, to make a complete investigation and report covering the development of the Conowingo pond as a source of supply for nonmigratory fish. It is expected that this report will be available in the latter part of 1948 or the early part of 1949.

It is probable that reports of the large salmon catch in the Columbia River ten years after the completion of the Bonneville dam, with its appurtenant fishways, may have aroused agitation for the construction of fishways at Conowingo, Holtwood, and Safe Harbor to provide passage for shad. In this connection it is pointed out that the chinook, steel head trout, and other species of salmon which frequent the Columbia and other West Coast rivers, are similar to the shad in only one respect, and that is that all are anadromous; beyond that characteristic there is no similarity. The salmon and the shad are hatched from eggs spawned in fresh or brackish water, descend to salt water as fingerlings, and return to the stream of their origin to spawn at the age of three or four years. However, shad will not leap nor fight to reach its spawning grounds, but will deposit its eggs at the foot of a dam or fishway. Salmon and steel head trout of the West Coast will fight their way upstream over falls and through rapids or fishways to reach the spawning ground, where the adult salmon die after breeding. A few of the adult steel head trout return to the ocean with the fingerlings, although the majority die in fresh water. The fishways at Booneville, originally estimated to cost \$800,000, have actually cost the taxpayers of the United States over 7 million dollars. However, the total annual income from the salmon fisheries on the Columbia River is estimated at 10 million dollars, although for the 12-year period from 1924 to 1935 the actual value to commercial fishermen in Washington and Oregon was \$32,700,000, or slightly over \$2,500,000 per year for the 12-year period. Prior to the construction of the Booneville dam it was estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries that 75% of all salmon entering the Columbia River passed the dam site in their migratory move, hence there was reasonable economic basis to support a substantial expenditure for fishways which the salmon would use. However, there is no such economic justification for even relatively small expenditures on the Susquehanna River as the shad fisheries industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has never been of importance except as a food supply for a few weeks in each year for the small segment of the population residing close to the river. Based upon official reports of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, using an average weight of 5 pounds per shad and an average value of 5c per pound, we find that the value of the catch in 1867 was \$3,750; in 1868, \$1,250; in 1871, \$25,000; in 1872, \$12,500; in 1895, \$13,420 and between 1911 and 1915 it dropped from a value of \$5,629 to \$1,900.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation have made no effort to estimate the present day cost of constructing fishways at Holtwood and Safe Harbor because, on the basis of information received through recent conferences with representatives of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, there is no plan or design for a fishway which will be used by shad in dams of the height of these two. There is no doubt that many years of study and experimentation will be required to produce and test a workable design—if such a design can ever be made. In addition, if a workable fishway is developed, installation of these devices at Conowingo, Holtwood, and Safe Harbor could not be justified on an economic basis even if the states of Virginia and Maryland could be persuaded to permit practically all of the annual shad run to travel through the Chesapeake Bay without hindrance in order to reach the Susquehanna River. Furthermore, considera-

tion should be given to the fact that the ultimate cost of any fishways constructed at the three dams at the expense of the owners of the dams would be borne by the rate payer who consumes the electricity produced at these hydroelectric projects.

It has always been the policy of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation to cooperate with the Fish Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and this is evidenced by the construction of fishways at Holtwood, provision of facilities for fishermen at the two plants, and in many other ways. The two companies are planning to spend further sums of money in the next two years to provide additional facilities for the comfort and convenience of the many thousands of fishermen who visit the plants each year. This policy of cooperation will be continued, particularly where it results in developing and maintaining a fish supply in the lakes behind the dams, but it is respectfully submitted that the construction of fishways at Holtwood and Safe Harbor will not accomplish this purpose.

APPENDIX B

Statement in Behalf of Philadelphia Electric Power Company and The Susquehanna Power Company, Owners of the Conowingo Development on the Susquehanna River at Conowingo, Maryland, to the Joint State Government Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

November 19 1947

The Conowingo Hydro-Electric Project was authorized by the Federal Power Commission by license, dated February 20, 1926, issued jointly to Philadelphia Electric Power Company and The Susquehanna Power Company, both being corporations of the Philadelphia Electric Company System. Philadelphia Electric Power Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania, is the owner of that portion of the project lying within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, consisting principally of a part of the lands inclosing the reservoir above the Dam and transmission lines from the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary to the point of connection with transmission lines of Philadelphia Electric Company. The Susquehanna Power Company, incorporated in Maryland, owns that part of the project lying within the boundary of the State of Maryland, consisting of the dam and power house and lands inclosing the reservoir above the Dam lying south of the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary, together with transmission lines connecting the power house with the lines of Philadelphia Electric Power Company.

Article 13 of the Federal Power Commission License, covering Conowingo Project, states that the operation of any navigation facilities constructed in connection with the dam shall be controlled by rules and regulations made by the Secretary of War, which may include the maintenance and operation by The Susquehanna Power Company, at its own expense, of such fishways as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Chapter 268, Laws of Maryland 1908, amending the charter of Susquehanna Power Company (of which The Susquehanna Power Company is successor), granted and affirmed the right of that Company to dam the Susquehanna River, Section 6 required "that in every such dam . . . said company shall construct and maintain sufficient fishways or fish ladders to permit the passage of fish from the waters below to the waters above any such dam."

In view of the above requirements, it is believed that the Joint Government Commission will be interested in a statement as to why no fishways were constructed in connection with the Conowingo Dam.

In 1923, during the period of promotion of the Conowingo Project, the matter of fishway requirements was taken up with the Commission of the Bureau of Fisheries

¹ Exhibits A to H mentioned in this statement (Appendix A) are on file in the office of the Joint State Government Commission.

of the U. S. Department of Commerce. This subject had also been brought up by the then Attorney General, Hon. George W. Woodruff, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under date of December 10, 1923, when he addressed a communication to the secretary of the Federal Power Commission, copy of which communication is appended hereby and marked Exhibit "A."

After careful consideration of the points brought out by Attorney General Woodruff, the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, under date of December 29, 1923, in a letter to the Federal Power Commission, stated that his office was of the opinion "that a fishway in the Conowingo Dam would not be effective in assisting shad to ascend from a lower to a higher water level." This letter then continued, "It is very doubtful if shad would ascend a fishway of any description or any height. It is also my opinion that none of the fishways as now constructed would be useful in assisting eels or fishes to pass over a dam one hundred feet high. For this reason, a fishway in the Conowingo Dam is not recommended by this office."

Copy of the above-mentioned letter of Commissioner Henry O'Malley of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, dated December 29, 1923, is appended hereto as Exhibit "B."

Dr. W. C. L. Eglin, then chief engineer of Philadelphia Electric Company, and as such, directly interested in the promotion of the Conowingo Project, was informed by the chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission, in a letter dated December 31, 1923, inclosing a copy of the December 29, 1923, report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, that "it appears that there is nothing further for you to take up with the Bureau of Fisheries as the matter is rather definitely disposed of by Mr. O'Malley's letter."

However, under date of January 16, 1925, The Susquehanna Power Company was informed in a communication written by the Commissioner of the Conservation Department of Maryland, Mr. Swepson Earle, that it would be necessary "to provide suitable fishways to protect the fish seeking the spawning grounds in Susquehanna River."

Discussions followed Mr. Earle's communication. In view of the opinion of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries that a fishway on the Conowingo Dam was not practicable, which would permit the free passage of fish from the lower levels to the upper levels of the water above the dam, Mr. Earle, representing the Conservation Department of Maryland, and Mr. N. R. Buller, then Commissioner of Fisheries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, got together and apparently reached a conclusion in agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Somewhere in here they conceived the idea that the interests of fishing would be best served by providing for the propagation of fish and stocking of the reservoir above the Conowingo Dam. A copy of a memorandum of conference, held July 27, 1927, between Messrs. Buller and Earle, and dealing with this subject, is appended hereto as Exhibit "C."

On March 27, 1928, a conference was held in the Baltimore office of the Conservation Department of Maryland between Mr. Swepson Earle, Commissioner of the Conservation Department of Maryland, Mr. N. R. Buller, Commissioner of Fisheries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mr. Milton C. James, representing the Bureau of Fisheries of Washington, and representatives of the power companies. At this meeting, detailed plans for the construction of two fishways of the most modern design, one to be constructed on each side of the Conowingo Dam, were presented by the representatives of the power companies, and the Commissioners were advised that the power companies were ready and willing to commence the construction of these fishways immediately. All of the Commissioners examined the plans and not only had no objections with respect thereto, but were very outspoken of their praise of the way the matter had been worked out. Mr. James particularly said that he had never seen more carefully prepared plans for the building of fishways of the improved Cail type, which was the type always recommended by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries. On the other hand, however, the Fish Commissioners all stated that they did not believe any fishway was prac-

ticable. Mr. Buller said that his experience with fishways at Holtwood had led him to the conclusion that any money spent in the construction of a fishway, no matter how good the design may be, is clearly a waste of money. Mr. Earle agreed with him on this point and said that his Department did not want the fishways built. Both Mr. Buller and Mr. Earle again reiterated their desire that the Company should pay a certain amount each year to be used to cover the cost of artificially stocking the Conowingo pool with fish. The power companies' representatives then presented a draft of a proposed agreement to this end, and after the same had been read, all parties agreed that it was substantially in satisfactory form.

Further negotiations resulted in the agreement made June 16, 1928, between the power companies of the first part, the Conservation Department of Maryland of the second part, and the Board of Fish Commissioners of Maryland of the second part, and the Board of Fish Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the third part. Copy of this agreement is appended hereto, marked Exhibit "D." The substance of this agreement provided as follows:

That, in lieu of the construction of fishways, the power companies agreed to make an annual contribution of \$8,000 (\$4,000 to each State) for the purpose of stocking the pool above the dam with food fish. That the initial payment of \$8,000 would cover the period from date of execution of the agreement until the end of the next session of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Legislatures. The Fish Commissioners agreed to endeavor to secure from their respective Legislatures a repeal of all laws and statutes which then imposed any obligation to construct fishways in Conowingo Dam. The agreement further provided that upon passage of such satisfactory legislation, a permanent agreement would be executed. The permanent agreement, which was attached to the proposed agreement as Exhibit "A," provided for the \$8,000 annual payment by the power companies; the power companies granted the Commissioners the right of supervision and control of the pool with respect to fishing and boating; it further provided that if by exercise of any government authority the power companies are required to build a fishway, then, the whole agreement terminates, and the annual payment ceases.

The permanent agreement was executed as of August 1, 1929, the Pennsylvania Legislature having eliminated the fishway obligation by Section 8, P. L. 621, amending Section 185 of the act of May 2, 1925, P. L. 448, relating to fish in the inland waters of the Commonwealth.

The Maryland Legislature in its 1929 session also passed suitable legislation, Chapter 471, Section 13 (Bagby's Code, 1929 Supplement, page 210).

With respect to the effect of the installation of fishways upon the Conowingo Project, we do not know just what is meant by the "recent experience in other States," referred to in Resolution No. 35, adopted April 2, 1947, by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and therefore, are unable to comment. We would like to point out, however, that any fishways requiring in excess of 10 cubic feet of water per second would have the effect of reducing the output and capacity of the Conowingo Project to generate electricity.

The Susquehanna River is very variable in its flow, the flow varying from flood stages of as high as 785,000 cubic feet per second (March 20, 1936), to as low as 1,775 cubic feet per second (October 9, 1941, during the period of operation of the Conowingo Project).

It is with the periods of minimum flow that we would be most concerned were it necessary to divert any substantial portion of the flow to serve the fishway. Unless devices have been developed and definitely proven a practicable means for fish to pass from the levels below to the reservoir above a dam of the height of Conowingo (approximately 100 feet), it would seem an economic waste to install a fishway.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit "A"—Communication by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the secretary of the Federal Power Commission, under date of December 10, 1923.

Exhibit "B"—Communication by Commissioner Henry O'Malley of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, dated December 29, 1923.

Exhibit "C"—Memorandum of conference, held July 27, 1927, between Messrs. Buller and Earle.

Exhibit "D"—Agreement, made June 16, 1928, between the power companies, the Conservation Department of Maryland, and the Board of Fish Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Exhibit "E"—Plan and Cross Sections of Conowingo Dam.

EXHIBIT "A"

George W. Woodruff,
Attorney General

Department of Justice
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of the Attorney General
Harrisburg

December 10, 1923.

Honorable O. C. Merrill
Executive Secretary
Federal Power Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Merrill:

The fifty-foot dam in the Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry, which was placed there before the passage of the Federal Water Power Act, has as a matter of fact absolutely cut off the migration of shad to higher stretches on that river, whereas formerly they went up the river in large numbers as far as the junction of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna.

Complaints of this interference with the natural migration of fish and statements that it has a destructive influence on fish life not only in the Susquehanna, but on the whole shad industry of the Northeastern United States, have been made.

The proposed Conowingo Dam, which will be one hundred feet high and comparatively near the mouth of the Susquehanna, would seem to even more effectively prevent even eels, which are able to crawl past the McCall's Ferry Dam, to a considerable extent from migrating up the Susquehanna. This matter was before me on a hearing recently, and I made a note to ask you whether it might not be well for you to confer with the Federal Fish Commission on the question as to whether a practicable fishway can be provided in a dam of considerable height placed in a river which at times has a very heavy flow of both water and ice.

I understand from the Pennsylvania Fish Commissioner that he actually does not see any way to protect the fish interests at the McCall's Ferry Dam, which is only fifty feet high, short of prohibitive requirements.

One thought is that in a river which fluctuates from a very heavy flow to nearly complete draught, as is true of the Susquehanna, the placing of "splash-boards" on the top of the dam, after the dry season has begun, often exposes the spawn of fish (like shad), which have been stopped by the dam and have deposited their eggs in shallow places below it, to such shallow water conditions and the glare of the sun for sufficient length of time while the dam is filling to the top of the "splash-boards" that the eggs deposited by the fish at what is to them the practical end of the stream, are all or nearly all destroyed.

If you do take this matter up with the Federal Fish Commission, their views as to whether there are practical methods of establishing operative fishways even for shad in connection with dams in rivers like the Susquehanna

will be very welcome to me because it will probably be necessary to follow the complaints from the standpoint of fish life concerning the McCall's Ferry Dam to a conclusion at some time in the comparatively near future.

Yours most sincerely,

/s/ George W. Woodruff,
Attorney General.

EXHIBIT "B"

Department of Commerce
Bureau of Fisheries
Washington

December 29, 1923.
7414-30

Subject:

Project Maryland (No. 405) Susquehanna Power Co.

Federal Power Commission
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 22nd instant, together with a copy of a letter from the Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania with reference to a fishway in the proposed dam of the Susquehanna Power Company near Conowingo, Maryland, Project No. 405.

The office has given careful consideration to the points brought out by Attorney General Woodruff, and is of the opinion that a fishway in the Conowingo Dam would not be effective in assisting shad to ascend from a lower to a higher water level. It is very doubtful if shad would ascend a fishway of any description or any height. It is also my opinion that none of the fishways as now constructed would be useful in assisting eels or fishes to pass over a dam one hundred feet high. For this reason a fishway in the Conowingo Dam is not recommended by this office.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Henry O'Mally,
Commissioner.

EXHIBIT "C"

Conference Held at Bellevue-Stratford
at Philadelphia, July 27, 1927

Those present:

Mr. N. R. Buller, Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania.

Major Robert H. Archer, Assistant Attorney General of Maryland.

Mr. Swepson Earle, Conservation Commissioner of Maryland.

Subject under Discussion:

The fisheries question in connection with the great lake to be made on completion of the Conowingo Dam extending to McCall's Ferry.

It was agreed by the two Commissioners that between 15,000,000 and 200,000,000 fish could be placed annually into these waters. Mr. Earle for Maryland stated that his State could furnish approximately 100,000,000 yellow and white perch a year. Mr. Buller from Pennsylvania stated that he could furnish 50,000,000 Susquehanna salmon and as many sunfish and catfish as \$3,000 could supply. In addition, both states will distribute as many large and small mouth bass for brood stock purposes as possible.

Policing

The policing of this large body of water is one of much importance. Both states would prefer having the Power Company place patrolmen on the lake and the respective states, Maryland and Pennsylvania, would deputize these men as wardens. If each state would have to provide

wardens, it would require \$2,500 a year to cover one warden for each state and expenses.

The states of Pennsylvania and Maryland will require \$6,000 each for their fishery work. This amount would not be more than 6% interest on the cost of two fishways if insisted upon by the state of Maryland, to carry fish over the dam. The maintenance of these fishways, in addition, would cost not less than \$10,000 a year.

In consideration of the above, the Commissioners of the two states feel that we are not asking any amount in excess of what is necessary and just for this undertaking.

EXHIBIT "D"

THIS AGREEMENT made this 16th day of June, 1928, by The Susquehanna Power Company, a corporation of the State of Maryland, and Philadelphia Electric Power Company, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (hereinafter called "Power Companies"), parties of the first part, and the Conservation Department of Maryland on behalf of the State of Maryland acting by and through Swepson Earle, Conservation Commissioner, and the Board of Public Works of the State of Maryland (hereinafter called "Maryland Fish Commissioners"), parties of the second part, and the Board of Fish Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting for and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by and through N. R. Buller, Commissioners of Fisheries (hereinafter called "Pennsylvania Fish Commissioner"), party of the third part, the said parties of the second and third parts being sometimes hereinafter referred to collectively as "Fish Commissioners";

Whereas, Power Companies, pursuant to the authority vested in them by their respective characters and the issuance to them and each of them respectively of licenses, permits and orders by the duly constituted State and Federal authorities having jurisdiction thereof, have recently at great expense completed the construction of a concrete dam approximately ninety feet high across the Susquehanna River in Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland, at a point distant a few miles upstream from tidewater and a few miles downstream from what was formerly the Village of Conowingo, said dam being an essential part of what has come to be known as the "Conowingo Project." By reason of the construction of the said dam the waters of the said river above the same have been impounded to form a lake extending for a distance of approximately fourteen miles upstream across the dividing line between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania to the tailrace of the Holtwood Dam in York and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Power Companies have made plans in accordance with the most modern and approved design known to the art for the construction of one or more fishways or fish ladders in connection with said dam, and are now ready and willing to build and construct the same, but the parties of the second and third parts hereto have each and all expressed their disapproval of said construction on the ground that same would not be practical, and the said parties of the second and third parts have each declined and refused to recommend or suggest to Power Companies any type or kind of fishways or fish ladders other than that proposed by Power Companies for the reason that after exhaustive studies and long experimentation they have reached the conclusion that it would be physically impossible to build or construct a fishway or fish ladder in, over, under or around Power Companies' dam aforesaid which would permit the passage of fish from the waters below to the waters above any such dam and which would enable fish to have a free course up and down said waters at all times; and

Whereas, The said Fish Commissioners have requested Power Companies not to spend any additional money in an attempt to do what is conceived by Fish Commissioners to be impossible, viz, the construction of one or more practical fishways or fish ladders in, over, under or around the Conowingo Dam, and they have requested Power Companies to contribute under the provisions of this agreement a sum of money for the purpose of stocking with fish the

said waters above and the waters below said dam by artificial propagation; and

Whereas, The Commissioner of Fisheries of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce of the United States has substantially confirmed the conclusions of the Fish Commissioners as to the physical impossibility of constructing a practical fishway or fish ladder in, over, under or around said Conowingo Dam and has advised Power Companies that the Department of Commerce, is confident that the State authorities will handle the matter for the best interest of their people; and

Whereas, Power Companies, after careful studies and experimentation on their part, have been unable to discover or devise any fishway or fish ladder more practical than the ones which they have already designed and are now ready and willing to build as aforesaid, and are desirous of discharging their full duties under the law in this connection and of cooperating with the State and Federal authorities to the end that the fish life in the Susquehanna River both above and below said dam may be preserved and increased to the greatest extent possible by the best methods now known to experts in that field of endeavor, have agreed to adopt the suggestions of the Fish Commissioners and are therefore willing to enter into this agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 to each party in hand paid by the other, the receipt hereof is hereby acknowledged, and for and in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto, have agreed as follows, viz:

1. Power Companies agree to pay or cause to be paid to Fish Commissioners upon the execution of this Agreement the sum of \$8,000.00 for the purpose of stocking with food fish the waters of the pool above and of the river below the Conowingo Dam and for the purpose of propagating, rearing and distributing the fish actually placed in said waters, and the acquisition of the necessary facilities therefor during the period from the date hereof until the end of the next sessions of the Legislatures of the State of Maryland and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania respectively, whichever session shall end the latest. The Fish Commissioners do hereby authorize, empower and direct the Power Companies to pay one-half of said \$8,000.00, viz, the sum of \$4,000.00 to the Conservation Commissioner of the Conservation Department of the State of Maryland, and do further hereby authorize, empower and direct the said Power Companies to pay the other one-half of said sum of \$8,000.00, viz, the sum of \$4,000.00 to the Commissioner of Fisheries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and do hereby constitute and appoint the said officials respectively to be their and each of their agent and attorney-in-fact respectively to receive and collect the respective sums of money as aforesaid aggregating \$8,000.00, and the receipts of the said individuals respectively shall constitute a full and complete discharge of Power Companies hereunder.

2. The said Fish Commissioners jointly and severally covenant and agree that neither they nor any of them during the period aforesaid will ask, demand or request or encourage or be a party to any demand or request upon the Power Companies or either of them to build, construct, equip or maintain any fishway or fish ladder or other apparatus relating to fish or fishing in connection with the Conowingo Dam or the pool above or the river below same either in the State of Maryland or in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the said Fish Commissioners further agree that they will jointly and severally use their best endeavors to secure from the Legislatures of the said State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the next session thereof a repeal of all laws and statutes or parts thereof which may in any way seem to impose upon either or both of the Power Companies the duty and/or obligation of constructing one or more fish ladders or fishways or other apparatus of a similar nature in, over, or around said Conowingo Dam.

3. The said Power Companies do hereby grant to the

Fish Commissioners insofar as they have the power to do so and for the period from the date hereof until the end of the next sessions of the Legislatures, as mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof, the power and authority (except as hereinafter provided) to exercise, within the respective jurisdictions of the said Fish Commissioners, supervision and control over the said Conowingo Pool and the waters of the river below said pool, together with the necessary ingress and egress to, from and over the same (at such points or places as may be designated from time to time by Power Companies) for the purpose of enforcing all laws either general or local (not in conflict with the purposes and object of this agreement) enacted by the respective law making bodies of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland for the protection of fish and the regulation of fishing rights in or upon any of the said waters of the said States respectively which are not in force or which may hereafter be enacted, together with the right to said Fish Commissioners (except as hereinafter provided) under such rules or regulations as they may impose to permit the right of fishing and boating in said waters; provided, however, that the rights and privileges in this grant contained shall not be deemed or construed to include any right, power or privilege, the exercise of which by the said Fish Commissioners would in any way limit or interfere with the full and free exercise by Power Companies or either of them or any of their lessees or assignees of the corporate powers secured by their respective charters, or in any way to limit or interfere with the full and free performance by said Power Companies or either of them or any of their lessees or assignees of any and all their respective charter obligations and the obligation imposed by them as licensees under a certain License from the Federal Power Commission dated June 20, 1926; and provided also, nevertheless, that such rules and regulations shall not apply to the agents or employees of the said Power Companies in the course of their employment and shall not decrease to any extent the market value of the property owned by the said Power Companies, which said property may be adapted for any lawful purpose.

4. The said Fish Commissioners further covenant and agree that they will use the money so to be received by them from the Power Companies as hereinabove set forth for the purposes provided in this Agreement. They further covenant and agree that they will keep accurate account of the expenditure of said money and the books and accounts of the said Fish Commissioners respectively will at all times be open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the Power Companies for the purpose of ascertaining how said money has been expended, and they further respectively covenant and agree that they will within thirty (30) days after the end of the next sessions of the Legislature, as mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof, render to the Power Companies a written account showing in detail how said money so received has been expended.

5. And the said Fish Commissioners further covenant and agree that at the written request of said Power Companies, or either of them, they will suggest and recommend to the Legislatures of the State of Maryland and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the next ensuing sessions thereof the passage of acts ratifying and approving this agreement and repealing such provisions of the laws (if any) of the respective States as may be and/or appear to be in conflict therewith.

6. The Power Companies further covenant and agree that if the Legislatures or other law making bodies of the said respective State of Maryland and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall at the next ensuing sessions thereof enact legislation satisfactory to counsel for Power Companies to the end that all statutes and laws or parts thereof now existing (if any) may be repealed which in any manner or degree place upon either or both of said Power Companies a duty or obligation to construct, erect or maintain fishways or fish ladders in connection with said Conowingo Dam to the end that the only duties and obligations of Power Companies relating to fish or fishing in the Susquehanna River shall be covered by the contract

hereinafter referred to, then and in that event the Power Companies hereby covenant and agree that they will jointly and severally execute and deliver to the parties of the second part an agreement in substantially the form attached hereto and marked Exhibit "A," which shall thereupon supersede this present Agreement, and the said Fish Commissioners on their part jointly and severally covenant and agree that they will execute and deliver the said proposed Agreement, Exhibit "A," and accept the same as in all respects satisfactory to them and each of them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this Agreement in five counter-parts by the duly authorized representatives and sealed with their official seals on the day and year aforesaid.

THE SUSQUEHANNA POWER
COMPANY

By (Signed) Wm. H. Taylor,
President.

SEAL

Attest (Signed) Jos. B. McCall, Jr.,

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC POWER
COMPANY

By (Signed) Wm. H. Taylor,
President.

SEAL

Attest (Signed) Jos. B. McCall, Jr.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OF
MARYLAND

By (Signed) Swepson Earle,
Conservation Commissioner.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND

By (Signed) Albert C. Ritchie,
Governor.
(Signed) William S. Gordy, Jr.,
Comptroller.
(Signed) John M. Dennis.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA

By (Signed) Nathan R. Buller,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

EXHIBIT "A"

THIS AGREEMENT made this first day of August 1929, by The Susquehanna Power Company, a corporation of the State of Maryland, and Philadelphia Electric Power Company, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (hereinafter called "Power Companies"), parties of the first part, and the Conservation Department of Maryland on behalf of the State of Maryland acting by and through Swepson Earle, Conservation Commissioner, and the Board of Public Works of the State of Maryland (hereinafter called "Maryland Fish Commissioners"), parties of the second part, and the Board of Fish Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting for and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by and through N. R. Buller, Commissioner of Fisheries (hereinafter called "Pennsylvania Fish Commissioner"), party of the third part, the said parties of the second and third parts being sometimes hereinafter referred to collectively as "Fish Commissioners";

WHEREAS, the parties hereto have heretofore entered into a certain Agreement dated June 16, 1928, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof, in paragraph 6 of which this present Agreement is referred to as Exhibit "A"; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto have fully performed the covenants and agreements therein required of them and each of them as conditions precedent to the execution of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, and of the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) to each party in hand paid to the other, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto have agreed as follows, viz:

1. Power Companies agree to pay or cause to be paid to Fish Commissioners under the terms and provisions of this Agreement the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) annually, for the purpose of stocking with food fish the waters of the pool above and of the river below the Conowingo Dam, and for the purpose of propagating, rearing and distributing the fish actually placed in said waters, and the acquisition of the necessary facilities therefor. The first payment of said eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) to be due and payable immediately upon the execution and delivery of this agreement, and thereafter, except as otherwise provided herein, said annual payments shall be made on the anniversary of the date of this agreement in each year during the term of this agreement as hereinafter provided. The Fish Commissioners do hereby authorize, empower and direct the Power Companies to pay one-half of said eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00), viz, the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) to the Conservation Commissioner of the Conservation Department of the State of Maryland, or to his successor in office, and do further hereby authorize, empower and direct the said Power Companies to pay the other one-half of said sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) viz, the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) to the Commissioner of Fisheries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or to his successor in office, and the receipts of the said officials respectively or their said respective successors in office shall constitute a full and complete discharge of Power Companies hereunder.

2. The said Fish Commissioners jointly and severally covenant and agree that neither they nor any of them during the term of this agreement, as hereinafter set forth, will ask, demand or request or encourage or be a party to any demand or request upon the Power Companies or either of them to build, construct, equip or maintain any fishway or fish ladder or other apparatus relating to fish or fishing in connection with the Conowingo Dam or the pool above or the river below same either in the State of Maryland or in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

3. The said Power Companies do hereby grant to the Fish Commissioners insofar as they have the power to do so and for the period from the date hereof until the termination of this agreement as hereinafter set forth, the power and authority (except as hereinafter provided) to exercise, within the respective jurisdictions of the said Fish Commissioners, supervision and control over the said Conowingo Pool and the waters of the river below said pool, together with the necessary ingress and egress to, from and over the same (at such points or places as may be designated from time to time by Power Companies) for the purpose of enforcing all laws either general or local (not in conflict with the purposes and objects of this agreement) enacted by the respective law making bodies of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland for the protection of fish and the regulation of fishing rights in or upon any of the said waters of the said States respectively which are now in force or which may hereafter be enacted together with the right to said Fish Commissioners (except as hereinafter provided) under such rules or regulations as they may impose to permit the right of fishing and boating in said waters; provided, however that the rights and privileges in this grant contained shall not be deemed or construed to include any right, power or privilege, the exercise of which by the said Fish Commissioners would in any way limit or interfere with the full and free exercise by Power Companies or either of them or any of their lessees or assignees of the corporate powers secured by their respective charters, or in any way to limit or interfere with the full and free performance by said

Power Companies or either of them or any of their lessees or assignees of any and all their respective charter obligations and the obligations imposed by them as licensees under a certain license from the Federal Power Commission dated June 20, 1926; and provided also, nevertheless, that such rules and regulations shall not apply to the agents or employees of the said Power Companies in the course of their employment and shall not decrease to any extent the market value of the property owned by the said Power Companies, which said property may be adapted for any lawful purpose.

4. The said Fish Commissioners further covenant and agree that they will use the money so to be received by them from the Power Companies as hereinabove set forth for the purposes provided in this Agreement. They further covenant and agree that they will keep accurate account of the expenditure of said money and the books and accounts of the said Fish Commissioners respectively will at all times be open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the Power Companies for the purpose of ascertaining how said money has been expended, and they further respectively covenant and agree that they will at least (30) days prior to the date hereinabove fixed for said annual payments render to the Power Companies a written account showing in detail how said money so received has been expended, and said Fish Commissioners further agree that if by the accounts, or otherwise, it shall appear that any of said moneys so paid by the Power Companies in the previous year shall not have been expended by Fish Commissioners or shall have been expended for purposes not contemplated by this agreement, then and in that event Power Companies are hereby authorized and directed to deduct from the payment or payments thereafter due hereunder an amount equal to such sum not expended and/or wrongfully expended as the case may be and only the balance remaining after said deduction shall be payable by the Power Companies, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. This agreement shall continue until such time as by the exercise of any government authority the said Power Companies shall be required to construct one or more fishways or fish ladders or the equivalent thereof in, over, under or around said Conowingo Dam, and unless this said Agreement be previously terminated as aforesaid it shall continue in force for the full period of fifty years from February 20, 1926, the date of a certain License issued by the Federal Power Commission to the Power Companies jointly in behalf of the Conowingo Project.

6. This agreement is also conditioned upon the right of Power Companies to include the payments provided for as part of the operating costs of the Conowingo Project as described in said Federal License and upon the approval, before or after the beginning of said payments, of said payments as such operating costs, by any governmental regulatory body having jurisdiction thereof.

7. And the said Fish Commissioners further covenant and agree that at the written request of said Power Companies, or either of them they will suggest and recommend to the Legislature of the State of Maryland and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the next ensuing sessions thereof the passage of acts ratifying and approving this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto executed this Agreement in five counter-parts by the duly authorized representatives and sealed with their official seals on the day and year aforesaid.

THE SUSQUEHANNA POWER
COMPANY

By (Signed) W. H. Taylor,
President.
Attest (Signed) A. V. R. Coe,
Secretary.

SEAL

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC POWER
COMPANY

By (Signed) W. H. Taylor,
President.
Attest (Signed) A. V. R. Coe,
Secretary.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OF
MARYLAND

By (Signed) Swepson Earle,
Conservation Commissioner.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND

By (Signed) Albert C. Ritchie,
Governor.
(Signed) William S. Gordy, Jr.,
Comptroller.

(Signed) John M. Dennis.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA

By (Signed) Nathan R. Buller,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

EXHIBIT "E"

Exhibit "E" mentioned in this statement (Appendix B) is on file in the office of the Joint State Government Commission.

APPENDIX C

Fishways for the Restoration of the Shad Fishery
of the Susquehanna River

By L. E. Cable,

Aquatic Biologist, In Charge, Shad Investigations,
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Before the construction of dams on the Susquehanna River the shad fishery there was among the most important on the Atlantic Coast. The fishery extended from the upper part of Chesapeake Bay to some distance above the New York-Pennsylvania Line. Because portions of the catch were taken in various areas of Chesapeake Bay as well as in the river, and records are fragmentary, it is not possible to obtain a clear estimate, for those years, of total production of shad in the Susquehanna. It seems probable, however, that the catch amounted to several million pounds each year and was second only to that in the Delaware River where from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of shad were taken annually during that period before 1900 for which there is a record of the Delaware fishery.

Researches of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society show that there were many fishing shores along the upper Susquehanna, about 40 in number, above the forks at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Some of the apparently authentic records report a catch of 9997 shad at a single haul of the seine at Fish Island near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; 3800 shad taken in one night just below Nanticoke; 2800 in a single haul at Monacacy Island; 2000 caught in five hauls at the Sterling Island fishery, also large numbers of shad caught in the Juniata and the West Branch Susquehanna. No doubt these catches were exceptional, but they do indicate that shad were once numerous in the upper part of the river.

Nets, mostly seines, were operated from Havre de Grace at the mouth of the river to Binghamton, some distance into New York State, in the Juniata River which joins the Susquehanna 100 miles from its mouth and the West Branch Susquehanna, 75 miles farther up the river. Since shad spawn as far up a river, and its tributaries, as they migrate, it is certain that the upper-most limit of the spawning grounds in the main river was near Binghamton, N. Y., over 350 miles from the mouth of the river and probably to the fall line in each of the two tributaries in which there were important runs.

The decline of this fishery was due almost entirely to the erection of dams that obstruct the passage of the fish to some portion of the spawning grounds. Nanticoke

dam, seven miles south of Wilkes-Barre, built in 1830, barred shad from at least 125 miles of spawning area. Five years later the dam at Columbia reduced the spawning area to 43 miles of river and the Conowingo dam, completed in 1927, cut this down to ten miles.

Before the dams were built, the water was shoal and filled with rapids. Now, much of that is changed. Besides the dams just mentioned, there are many, many others, each forming an impoundment of deep water almost devoid of current. Even though fishways were devised to carry shad over the dams to all their original spawning grounds, it is doubtful that, in this changed habitat, reproduction would equal that of former times.

Many types of fishways have been constructed at dam sites on rivers of the East Coast, but none has accomplished the avowed purpose of permitting the passage of shad over the dams. I understand that shortly after 1863 one of these fishways was constructed in the dam at Columbia. At a point about a quarter of a mile from the west bank, a 40 foot section of the dam was removed and in the space a new subdam was constructed. The top was about level with the water below and the slope was inclined at the rate of 1 to 15 feet. The sides of the aperture in the main dam were indented to form eddies in the current passing over the dam. Shad did not use this fishway. In 1873 a fishway of another design was constructed at the same location. This one consisted of a single trough 120 feet long by 60 feet wide running through the dam about 150 feet below and sunk 2 feet below the crest of the dam. This also proved ineffectual. In 1880, a third fishway in the form of an opening 125 feet wide was made and a fourth fishway was built in 1886, both of which failed to let the fish past the dam. Shad ascended the river in considerable numbers only in the years 1873, 1877, 1895 and 1896 when breaks occurred in the dam.

The fishways at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River are the only ones in this country that shad are known to use at all. There, fish are counted as they make the ascent. Each spring three or four thousand adult shad pass over the dam via the fishways. In 1940, nearly 32,000 shad were counted as they passed through the fishways. It is not known how the juvenile shad reach the lower river in their seaward migration—whether they make the long drop over the dam or go through the turbines—nor is it known whether any of them survive the descent. Either way is rough treatment for the small fish.

The Bonneville fishways are composed of a series of pools each slightly higher than the one downstream from it. In addition there are sub-surface apertures in the baffles obviating the necessity for shad to leap over the baffles. Large quantities of water are released over this fishway to provide a strong current.

Shad are definitely rheotropic. They head into the current when one is present and when more than one is present the stronger one is chosen. Thus, shad pass by the entrances of most fishways to mill around the foot of the dam. Too little water is released over the fishway to attract them from the main stream. They must have water of sufficient depth for swimming upright without exposure above the surface. They will not pass even a small obstacle if the water is too shallow, but they do sometimes pass over a low dam if the river is in flood stage so the water above the dam is fairly deep and almost on a level with that below.

Although expensive, it is possible that fishways of the type used at Bonneville Dam will carry shad over the dams on the Susquehanna. Much water must be released for them during two seasons of the year. Fortunately the seasons both are short and the fishways could be closed the remainder of the year. The period of the spawning migration would be about six weeks in duration beginning May first, and the seaward migration of the juveniles about a month in length probably beginning sometime in September, depending upon several variables in a type of habitat to which the fish are unaccustomed. As shad travel mostly at night, water might be conserved by opening the fishways at night only.

SUMMARY

A valuable fishery has been lost to the State of Pennsylvania because of the construction of dams across the Susquehanna has prevented access of shad to their spawning grounds. The fishway, which has been suggested as a remedy for the situation, has been applied in various forms to dams across several shad rivers on the East Coast with negative results. The fishway now operating at Booneville Dam is the only type that is effective in getting shad over a dam. This fishway is prodigal of water while in operation.

The short season of all adult and juvenile shad migrations and the nocturnal habits of the fish, however, would make it possible to impound the water most of the year.

There are a great many dams on the Susquehanna and each one, beginning with the Conowingo Dam must be provided with a fishway that will be used freely by shad before the run in the river can be reestablished. When construction of fishways has been accomplished, it may be found that the environment of so much of the river has been changed by impoundments that shad will not thrive or that the young will not survive descent over so many dams.

PENAL LAWS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

FEBRUARY, 1949

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 113, Session of 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the revision and codification of the penal laws.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1 the Commission created a subcommittee to aid in the task assigned.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February, 1949.

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HISTORY

No revision of the penal laws was made between 1860 and 1939.

The criminal law now in force is set forth largely in the Act of June 24, 1939, P. L. 872, known as "The penal Code," and amendments thereto.

The Penal Code of 1939 made no attempt at uniformity or consistency. It did, however, include in one statute the more important criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

The General Assembly, Session of 1945, by Resolution, Serial No. 15, directed the Joint State Government Commission to investigate, survey and consider all penal laws of the Commonwealth and to revise and restate the same in codified form and report its findings and conclusions to the 1947 Session of the General Assembly.

The subcommittee of the Joint State Government Commission charged with the initial study were Paul M. Crider, Chairman, C. Arthur Blass, Israel Stiefel, appointed on the part of the Senate; Francis Worley, Vice Chairman, Charles H. Brunner, Jr., Joseph Skale, appointed on the part of the House; and an advisory committee headed by W. H. Hitchler, Dean of the Dickinson School of Law, included the following: LAW SCHOOLS—C. Gerald Brophy, Dean, School of Law, Duquesne University; Judson A. Crane, Dean, School of Law, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Edwin R. Keedy, School of Law, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Negley K. Teeters, Temple University; BAR ASSOCIATION—William B. McClenachan, Jr., Esquire; JUDGES—Hon. Thomas J. Baldrige, Judge of the Superior Court; Hon. M. J. Eagan, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County; Hon. James Gay Gordon, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County; Hon. Burton R. Laub, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County; Hon. Harry S. McDevitt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County; Hon. W. C. Sheely, President Judge, Court of Common Pleas of Adams County; Hon. Joseph Sloane, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County; Hon. Robert E. Woodside, Jr., Judge of the Court

of Common Pleas of Dauphin County; DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—Franklin E. Barr, Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia County; Edwin M. Clark, District Attorney of Indiana County; George F. P. Langfitt, First Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny County; Leon Schwartz, District Attorney of Luzerne County; Carl B. Shelley, District Attorney of Dauphin County; PRACTITIONERS—Carl Helmetag, Esquire, Thomas D. McBride, Esquire.

The report of that study, submitted to the 1947 Session of the General Assembly, is set forth at pages 27 to 30 of "Summary Report of the Joint State Government Commission, March 21, 1947," and the Commission's recommendations were contained in Senate Bill No. 306 (1947).

The General Assembly after studying the proposals in the committees of both houses during the 1947 Session, by concurrent resolution directed the Joint State Government Commission to continue its survey, investigation and consideration of the penal laws, to revise and restate them and submit a bill embodying same at the 1949 Session.

The revision and restatement recommended by the Joint State Government Commission are embodied in Senate Bill No. 243, Session of 1949, a copy of which is attached hereto.

(See Senate Bill No. 243, Session of 1949).

DIGEST OF SENATE BILL NO. 243 (1949)

1. The bill by its terms is designated the "Crimes Act." It is not a codification of existing law but a revision and redrafting of all of the more important criminal laws.

2. The bill sets forth:

- 13 Offenses against the Government
- 20 Offenses against Public Justice and Administration
- 15 Offenses against the Public Peace
- 23 Offenses against Public Morals and Decency
- 67 Offenses against Public Policy, Economy and Health
- 21 Offenses against the Person
- 59 Offenses against Personal Property and Fraudulent dealing therewith
- 22 Offenses against Real Property and Malicious Mischiefs
- 10 Offenses against the Coin and Forgery

3. Attached hereto is a reference table showing the section titles and section numbers of Senate Bill No. 243 (1949), the corresponding section numbers appearing in Senate Bill No. 306, Printer's No. 571 (1947) and the equivalent sections of the Penal Code of 1939, P. L. 872 and its amendments.

4. General features of Senate Bill No. 243 (1949):

- (a) Eliminates archaic and obsolete language in defining offenses
- (b) Eliminates technical and surplus verbiage
- (c) Groups related provisions together, briefly and concisely
- (d) Restates and clarifies conflicting provisions
- (e) Makes uniform the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors by providing that all crimes punishable by imprisonment of more than three (3) years are felonies; and that all other crimes are misdemeanors. When the offense is summary the text so states. With the offenses thus classified:

- 68 are felonies
- 146 are misdemeanors
- 43 are summary offenses

In some instances a single section contains both a

felony and a misdemeanor as illustrated by sections 307 and 318

(f) Makes uniform the method of fixing penalties by providing a fine of \$1000 for each year of imprisonment which may be imposed so that where the maximum imprisonment is 1 year the maximum fine is \$1000; where the maximum imprisonment is 2 years, the maximum fine is \$2000; if 5 years, then \$5000 and so on. In order to meet this standard of uniformity it was necessary to change many of the penalties provided for in existing law. These changes are summarized as follows:

- 247 maximum fines were increased
- 82 maximum prison terms were increased
- 53 maximum fines remain unchanged
- 189 maximum prison terms remain unchanged
- 18 maximum fines were decreased
- 47 maximum prison terms were decreased

Considering both the maximum fine and prison term as provided for each offense the change may be summarized as follows:

- for 82 offenses increase in both fine and prison term
- for 15 offenses decrease in both fine and prison term
- for 36 offenses both fine and prison term remain unchanged
- for 150 offenses increase in fine, prison term remains unchanged
- for 3 offenses decrease in fine, prison term remains unchanged
- for 7 offenses decrease in prison term, fine remains unchanged
- for 15 offenses increase in fine, decrease in prison term

The above tabulation takes into account the instances where numerous separate offenses listed in the present law have been consolidated into a single section, and relates the penalty in each case to the penalty provided for in the consolidated section of Senate Bill No. 243, (1949)

(g) There are no penalties that require fine and imprisonment. All penalties provide for fine or imprisonment or both. There are no minimum penalties, all penalties are maximum. A court may suspend sentence, or sentence from one minute or 1c or both, to the maximum penalty provided

(h) Abolishes imprisonment at separate or solitary confinement at hard labor and all modified forms thereof, and provides for "imprisonment" only (section 1111)

(i) Provides for restitution as part of the sentence where property has been stolen or converted (section 1112)

(j) Preserves all offenses now provided for whether at common law or by statute not repealed (section 1101)

(k) In all cases where imprisonment is provided for in Senate Bill No. 243 (1949), imprisonment is provided for by laws now in force.

(1) The following new sections have been included:

Section 409. Furnishing False or Libelous Statements. This permits the prosecution of one furnishing such statements whether or not such are published or broadcast.

Section 415. Loitering and Prowling at Night Time. This is intended to cover the "peeping-tom" offenders.

Section 516. Indecent Liberties. This is intended to cover offenses involving children.

Section 517. Contributing to Child's Delinquency. This offense now is defined only in the Juvenile Court Acts. This section makes the offense punishable whether or not the child affected is a ward of the Juvenile Court.

Section 608. Bribery in Athletic Contests. This section is intended to cover all persons involved in any attempt to "fix" sports or other events.

(m) Introduces into Pennsylvania law the "double finding" in first degree murder cases (section 701). The following is a brief statement of the penalty for murder in the first degree in Pennsylvania submitted by Legislative

Reference Bureau:

"From the earliest time until 1925, the penalty for murder in the first degree was death. In that year the penalty was made either death or life imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury trying the case, or, in the case of pleas of guilty, at the discretion of the court. At no time has the court had discretion to fix the penalty following conviction after plea of not guilty.

"The earliest statute under the Commonwealth was Section 15 of the Act of April 22, 1794, 3 Sm. L. 186, which provided:

'Every person convicted of murder of the first degree, his or her aiders, abettors and counsellors, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck.'

"The Act of 1794 was repealed by the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 427, and was reenacted in substantially the same language by section 75 of the Penal Code of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382. This was the law until the Act of May 14, 1925, P. L. 759, which amended section 75 of the Penal Code to read:

'Every person convicted of the crime of murder of the first degree shall be sentenced to suffer death in the manner provided by law, or to undergo imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the case, which shall fix the penalty by its verdict. The court shall impose the sentence so fixed, as in other cases. In cases of pleas of guilty, the court, where it determines the crime to be murder of the first degree, shall, at its discretion, impose sentence of death or imprisonment for life.'

"It will be noted that the duty of determining the penalty in cases of pleas of guilty is placed on the court without specifying whether it is to be the court en banc or the trial judge who hears the evidence. In the case of *Com. v. Pepperman, et al.*, 353 Pa. 373, 'the trial court, sitting en banc, heard testimony for the Commonwealth and for the defendants,' and fixed the penalty. This is probably the general practice where there is more than one judge.

"The Penal Code of June 24, 1939, P. L. 872, repeals this provision of the Penal Code of 1860 and its amendments and, in section 701 thereof, substantially reacts the provision to read as follows:

'Whoever is convicted of the crime of murder of the first degree is guilty of a felony and shall be sentenced to suffer death in the manner provided by law, or to undergo imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the case which shall fix the penalty by its verdict. The court shall impose the sentence so fixed, as in other cases. In case of pleas of guilty, the court, where it determines the crime to be murder of the first degree, shall, at its discretion, impose sentence of death or imprisonment for life.'

Section 701 of Senate Bill No. 243 (1949) changes the law so that in first degree murder cases the jury will be required to render two findings. In its first finding the jury determines the question of guilt or innocence. If the jury returns a first degree verdict, evidence will then be received to enable the jury to determine whether the guilty accused should receive the death penalty or the lesser penalty of life imprisonment. After receiving this evidence the jury retires and returns with a finding of either death or life imprisonment.

This change is regarded as a desirable advance in the criminal law upon this subject.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Senate Bill No. 243

An Act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth

This bill contains the recommendations of the Joint State Government Commission for a revision and codification of the penal laws.

For the convenience of the members of the General Assembly who may wish to compare sections of the proposed act with the equivalent sections of the Act of 1939 P. L. 872 (existing law) and corresponding sections of the code proposed in 1947 (Senate Bill 306), the reference table produced below has been prepared.

Column (1) lists the sections of Senate Bill 243 (1949), column (2) lists the equivalent sections of Senate Bill 306 (1947), column (3), unless otherwise indicated, lists the equivalent sections of the Penal Code of 1939.

| | The Crimes Act, Senate Bill 243 1949 | Senate Bill 306 Fr. 571 1947 | Penal Code of 1939, P. L. 872 Unless otherwise indicated |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Short Title | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Effective Date | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Felonies Misdemeanors ... | 103 | 103 | none |
| Definitions | 104 | 104 | 103 |
| Offenses Committed Prior to effective Date | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| Interpretation | 106 | 106 | none |
| Treason | 201 | 201 | 201 |
| Misprison of Treason | 202 | 202 | 202 |
| Levying War and Assisting Enemies of the Commonwealth or the United States | 203 | 203 | 203 |
| Privateering Against the United States | 204 | 204 | 204 |
| Serving on Vehicle Carrying Contrabrand of War .. | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| Enlisting Troops for Any Other State or Country .. | 206 | 206 | 206 |
| Sedition | 207 | 207 | 207 |
| Display of Flag at Public Meeting | 208 | 208 | 208 |
| Red Flag in Public Processions or Public Gatherings | 209 | 209 | 209 |
| Insults to National or State Flag | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Desecration of Flag | 211 | 211 | 211 |
| Discrimination on Account of Uniform | 212 | 212 | 652 |
| Refusal to Obey Legislative Subpoena | 213 | 213 | 212 |
| Procuring Unlawful Arrest or Prosecution | 301 | 301 | 301 |
| Bribery and Extortion ... | 302 | 302 | 303-305, 318 |
| Corrupt Solicitation | 303 | none | 304-305 |
| Barratry | 304 | 303 | 306 |
| Compounding Felonies ... | 305 | 304 | 307 |
| Embracery | 306 | 305 | 308 |
| Prison Breach | 307 | 306 | 309 |
| Furnishing Contraband Articles to Inmates | 308 | 307 | 310, 312, 320 |
| Taking Articles Into or Out of Institutions | 309 | 308 | 620, 621, 622 |
| Voluntary Escape | 310 | 309 | 311 |
| Negligent Escape | 311 | 310 | 312 |
| Failure to Arrest | 312 | 311 | 313 |
| Obstructing an Officer | 313 | 312 | 314 as amended 1943 P. L. 306 |
| Aiding Escape from Institution | 314 | 313 | 315-317 |

| | The Crimes Act, Senate Bill 243 1949 | Senate Bill 306 Pr. 571 1947 | Penal Code of 1939, P. L. 872 Unless otherwise indicated |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Aiding Escape from Custody | 315 | 314 | 316 |
| Impersonating an Officer .. | 316 | 315 | 319 |
| Impersonating Persons and Officers Privately Employed | 317 | 316 | 320 |
| Perjury and False Swearing | 318 | 317 | 322 |
| Hindering Witnesses | 319 | 318 | 324 |
| Absconding Witness | 320 | 319 | 325 |
| Unlawful Assembly and Affray | 401 | 401 | 401 |
| Resistance to Authority ... | 402 | 402 | 1947 P. L. 1477 |
| Forcible Entry or Expulsion | 403 | 403 | 403 |
| Forcible Detainer | 404 | 404 | 404 |
| Disturbing Public Assemblies | 405 | 405 | 405 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 406 | 406 | 406, 407 |
| Duelling | 407 | 407 | 408, 411 |
| Libel | 408 | 408 | 412 |
| Furnishing False or Libelous Statements | 409 | 408.1 | 413 |
| Furnishing False of Libelous Matter for Broadcasting | 410 | none | none |
| Anonymous Communications | 411 | 409 | 414 |
| Un-sponsored Statements Relating to Candidates ... | 412 | 410 | 415 |
| Carrying Deadly Weapons ... | 413 | 411 | 416 |
| Carrying Explosives and Noxious Substances | 414 | 412 | 417 |
| Loitering and Prowling at Night Time | 415 | 413 | none |
| Sodomy | 501 | 501 | 501, 502 |
| Bigamy | 502 | 502 | 503 |
| Single Person Marrying Spouse of Another | 503 | 503 | 504 |
| Adultery | 504 | 504 | 505 |
| Fornication | 505 | 505 | 506 as amended 1943, P. L. 306 |
| Incest | 506 | 506 | 507 |
| Seduction | 507 | 507 | 510 |
| Prostitution and Assignment | 508 | 508 | 512 |
| Prostitution of Female Child | 509 | 509 | 508 |
| Permitting Female Child in Places of Vice | 510 | 510 | 509 |
| Forcing Wife in House of Prostitution | 511 | 511 | 514 |
| Inducing and Fostering Prostitution | 512 | 512 | 513, 516, 518 |
| Forced Marriage | 513 | 513 | 513 |
| Disorderly House | 514 | 514 | 511 |
| Loitering in Disorderly or Bawdy House | 515 | 515 | 518 |
| Indecent Liberties | 516 | 516 | none |
| Contributing to Child's Delinquency | 517 | none | 510 |
| Public Indecency | 518 | 517 | 519 |
| Public Exhibition of Defective Persons | 519 | 518 | 520 |
| Removal of Body from Tomb | 520 | 519 | 521 |
| Blasphemy | 521 | 520 | 523 |
| Obscenity | 522 | 521 | 524, 527-530 |
| Information Concerning Unlawful Medical Practices Lotteries, etc. | 523 601 | 522 601 | 525, 526, 531 601, 602 as amended 1943, P. L. 306 |
| Gambling | 602 | 602 | 603-606 |
| Pool Selling and Book Making | 603 | 603 | 607 |
| Opium Joints, etc. | 604 | 604 | 1947, P. L. 507, secs. 608, 609, 611 |
| Using Drugs in Opium Joints | 605 | 605 | 610 |
| Public Nuisances | 606 | 606 | 612 |
| Excessive Sports, etc. | 607 | 607 | 613 |
| Bribery in Athletic Contests, etc. | 608 | 608 | 614, 615 |
| Tramps | 609 | 609 | 617 |
| Tramps Entering Buildings, etc. | 610 | 610 | 618 |
| Shooting on Grounds of Hospitals, Parks, etc. | 611 | 611 | 624 |
| Implements Discharging Pellets in Cities or Boroughs, etc. | 612 | 612 | 625 |
| Sale Loan or Lease of Weapons and Explosives to Miners | 613 | 613 | 626 |
| Manufacture and Sale of Toy Weapons | none | 614 | 627 |
| Uniform Firearms Act | 614 | 615 | 628 as amended 1943 P. L. 485 |
| Traffic in Machine Guns .. | 615 | 616 | 630 |
| Commission of Crime when Armed with Machine Gun . | 616 | 617 | 630 |
| Unlawful Firecrackers Fireworks, etc. | 617 | 618 | 631 |
| Fire Balloons | 618 | 619 | 632 |
| Dealing in Minors | 619 | 620 | 633 |
| Out-of-State Convict-Made Goods | 620 | 621 | 634 |
| Unwholesome and Adulterated Provisions Liquors and Medicines | 621 | 622 | 635 |
| Dressed Carcasses of Lamb and Sheep | 622 | 623 | 636 |
| Methyl and Wood Alcohol in Preparations | 623 | 624 | sec. 637, 1947, P. L. 507 |
| Sale of Poisons | 624 | 625 | 639 |
| Pollution of Drinking Water | 625 | 626 | 640 |
| Employment and Use of Minors | 626 | 627 | 641, 642-644 |
| Employment and Use of Minors in Theatres, etc. ... | 627 | 628 | 643 as amended P. L. 911, sec. 1 |
| Employment of Minors Without Consent of Parents or Other Person Charged with the Care Thereof | 628 | 629 | 645 |
| Admission of Minors to Theatres | 629 | 630 | 646 |
| Sale or Furnishing of Cigarette Papers Tobacco to Minors | 630 | 631 | 647, 648 |
| Pawn Brokers Dealing with Minors | 631 | 632 | 650 |

| | The Crimes Act, Senate Bill 243 1949 | Senate Bill 306 Pr. 571 1947 | Penal Code of 1939, P. L. 872 Unless otherwise indicated |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Pool and Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys | 632 | 633 | 651 as amended 1943, P. L. 53 |
| Discrimination on Account of Race Creed Color or Nationality | 633 | 634 | 653-655 |
| Distribution of Samples of Candy Medicine Dyes etc . | 634 | 635 | 657, 658 |
| Vending Machines and Mechanical Devices for Distribution of Drugs etc | 635 | 636 | 659 |
| Carrying Explosives on Public Conveyance | 636 | 637 | 660 |
| Shipping Explosives | 637 | 638 | 661 |
| Railroad Employee Abandoning Trains | 638 | 639 | 662 |
| Railroad Employee Refusing to Remove Car | 639 | 640 | 663 |
| Interfering with Railroad Employee | 640 | 641 | 664 |
| False Fire Alarm | 641 | 642 | 665 |
| Soliciting or Receiving Property to Secure Employment | 642 | 643 | 666 |
| Corruption of Agents Servants Employees and Fiduciaries | 643 | 644 | 667 |
| Using False Document with Intent to Defraud Employer | 644 | 645 | 668 |
| Coercion of Employees | 645 | 646 | 669, 670 |
| Discontinuing Water Supply for Fire Protection | 646 | 647 | 671 |
| Withholding and Destroying Papers of Service Personnel | 647 | 648 | 673 |
| Unlawful Conferring of Degrees and Granting of Diplomas etc | 648 | 649 | 674 |
| Misrepresentation of Age by Minor to Secure Liquor. | 649 | 650 | 675, 676 |
| Loan of Public Money | 650 | 651 | 679 |
| Deposit of Public Money for Gain | 651 | 652 | 680 |
| Payment of Public Money Without Authority | 652 | 653 | 681 |
| Prohibited Acts by Public Officers | 653 | 654 | 682, 683 |
| Interest of Certain Architects and Engineers in Public Works Contracts | 654 | 655 | 690 |
| Restrictions Upon Cashiers or Treasurers of Banking Institutions | 655 | 656 | 686 |
| Disclosure of Telegraphic and Telephonic Communications by Officers and Employees of Telegraph and Telephone Companies | 656 | 657 | 688 |
| Unlawful Advertising of Insurance Business | 657 | 658 | 689 |
| Intoxicated Persons Driving Animals | 658 | 659 | 691 |
| Marrying Intoxicated Persons | 659 | 660 | 692 |
| Throwing Articles on Highways or Upon Land of Another Interference with Contents of Containers | 660 | 661 | 693, 694 |
| Steam Engine Without Spark Arrester | 661 | 662 | 696 |
| Playing for Drinks | 662 | 663 | 697 |
| Fraud in Securing Professional Licenses | 663 | 664 | 698 |
| Bucket Shops | 664 | 665 | 699-699.3 |
| Worldly Employment or Business on Sunday | 665 | 666 | 699.4 |
| Racing Animals | 666 | 667 | 699.5 |
| Undersized Lobsters | 667 | 668 | 699.7 as amended 1943, P. L. 281 |
| Illegal Possession of Untaxed Cigarettes | none | 669 | 1947, P. L. 911 |
| Murder of the First and Second Degree | 701 | 701 | 701 |
| Voluntary and Involuntary Manslaughter | 702 | 702 | 703 |
| Robbery | 703 | 703 | 704 |
| Aggravated Robbery | 704 | 704 | 705 |
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| Assault and Battery | 707 | 707 | 708 |
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| Concealing Death of Child. | 712 | 712 | 720 |
| Rape | 713 | 713 | 721-722 |
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| Abandoning Infants | 715 | 715 | 726 |
| Neglect to Maintain Child Abandonment | 716 | 716 | 727 |
| Cruelty to Minors | 717 | 717 | 728 |
| Tattooing Minors | 718 | 718 | 729 |
| Wilful Separation or Non-support | 719 | 719 | 731 |
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| Desertion and Nonsupport. | 721 | 721 | 733 |
| Blackmail | 801 | 801 | 801-806 |
| Larceny | 802 | 802 | 807-808, 811-815, 816 |
| Additional Penalties for Larceny of Minerals | 803 | 803 | none |
| Receiving Stolen or Fraudulently Disposed of Property | 804 | 804 | 819 |
| Bringing Stolen Property into the State | 805 | 805 | 818 |
| Professional Thieves | 806 | 806 | 821 |
| Fraudulent Conversion of Property | 807 | 807 | 822-831, 834 |
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| Rehypothecation of Securities | 809 | 809 | 850 |
| Misapplication of Public Moneys Collected for Special Purposes | 810 | 810 | 832 |
| Refusal to Pay over Money Collected on Legal Process. | 811 | 811 | 833 |
| Cheating by False Pretense | 812 | 812 | 836 as amended 1943, P. L. 306 |

| | The Crimes Act, Senate Bill 243 1949 | Senate Bill 306 Pr. 571 1947 | Penal Code of 1939, P. L. 872 Unless otherwise indicated |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| False Statements Concerning Financial Condition .. | 813 | 813 | 837-839 |
| False Statements Concerning Financial Institutions .. | 814 | 814 | 840 |
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| Fraudulent Accounts | 816 | 816 | 842 |
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| False Financial Statements. | 818 | 818 | 844 |
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| Fraudulent Removal of Vehicle | 821 | 821 | 847-848 |
| Receipt of Deposits by Insolvent Institutions or Brokers | 822 | 822 | 852 |
| Frauds by Agents of Transportation Companies | 823 | 823 | 853 |
| Worthless Checks and Drafts | 824 | 824 | 854 |
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| Fraud on Automatic Machines | 832 | 833 | 861 |
| False Devices to Operate Automatic Machines | 833 | 834 | 862 |
| Spurious Archaeological Specimens | 834 | 835 | 863 |
| False Representation of Kosher | 835 | 836 | 864 |
| Unlawful Use of Containers etc | 836 | 837 | 866, 868, 869 |
| Fortune Telling, etc. | 837 | 838 | 870 |
| Fraud on Hotel Boarding-house and Inn Keepers | 838 | 839 | 871 |
| Marking of Gold | 839 | 840 | 872 |
| Marking of Gold Fineness | 840 | 841 | 873 |
| Marking of Silver | 841 | 842 | 874 |
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| Marking of Mounting as Coin or Coin Silver | 844 | 845 | 877 |
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| Purchase of Junk | 846 | 847 | 879 |
| False Registration of Domestic Animals | 847 | 848 | 880 |
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| Destruction or Concealment of Written Instruments Securities and Records | 849 | 850 | 882 |
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| Confession of Judgment to Defraud Creditors | 852 | 853 | 885 |
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| Burglary | 901 | 901 | 901-903 |
| Felonious Entry | 902 | 902 | 901-903 |
| Possession of Burglary Tools | 903 | 903 | 904 |
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| Criminal Burning | 905 | 905 | 905 |
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| Malicious Mischief | 907 | 907 | 914-915-916 |
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| Malicious Mischief Involving Signs Public Notices etc. | 909 | 909 | 930-931, 959 |
| Retention of Library Property after Notice to Return Violation of Rules Governing State Property | 910 | 910 | 911 |
| Converted Trees or Lumber Thereof | 911 | 911 | 937 |
| Trespass Upon Posted Land | 912 | 912 | 936 |
| Trespassing on Grounds of State Institutions | 913 | 913 | 954 as amended 1943, P. L. 306 |
| Killing Maiming or Poisoning Domestic Animals etc . | 914 | 914 | 955 |
| Cruelty to Domestic Animals | 915 | 915 | 638, 941 |
| Selling or Using Disabled Horse | 916 | 916 | 942 |
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| | 1002 | 1002 | 687, 1009 |

| | The Crimes Act, Senate Bill 243 1949 | Senate Bill 306 Pr. 571 1947 | Penal Code of 1939, P. L. 872 Unless otherwise indicated |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Forging or Counterfeiting Written Instruments | 1003 | 1003 | 1010, 1012, 1014 |
| Making or Possessing Coun- terfeiting Tools and Ma- terial | 1004 | 1004 | 1011 |
| Advertising Counterfeited or Forged Matter | 1005 | 1005 | 1017 |
| Tampering with Public Records | 1006 | 1006 | 1020 |
| Forging Telegrams | 1007 | 1007 | 1021 |
| Forging Brands | 1008 | 1008 | 1022-1024 |
| Possession of Forged Labels etc | 1009 | 1009 | 1026 |
| Selling Goods with Forged Labels | 1010 | 1010 | 1027 |
| Common Law and Other Offenses Preserved | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 |
| Civil Rights and Remedies Preserved | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 |
| Civil Penalties Not Af- fected | 1103 | 1103 | 1103 |
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| Principals in the Second Degree and Accessories Aiders and Abettors | 1105 | 1105 | 1105 as amended 1943, P. L. 306 |
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| Solicitation | 1108 | 1108 | 1107 |
| Conspiracy | 1109 | 1109 | none |
| Sentences | 1110 | 1110 | 302 |
| Restitution | 1111 | 1111 | none |
| Second and Subsequent Offenses | 1112 | 1112 | none |
| Repeals | 1113 | 1113 | 1108 |
| | 1201 | 1201 | 1201 |

HIGHWAYS

A Proposed Administrative and Financial Program

A Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

FEBRUARY, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 129, Session of 1945; Act No. 55-A, Session of 1945; and Act No. 12-A, Session of 1947, there is herewith presented a report pertaining to the development of a financial highway program for the Commonwealth and the political subdivisions and to the development of an equitable basis for State aid to local governments for highway purposes.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the study of Pennsylvania's state and local highway financing.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission

Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February, 1949

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. The local governments of Pennsylvania have traditionally occupied a place of importance in road and street administration. (See Section I.)

II. Under the present system of highway management in Pennsylvania, the second-class townships are responsible for a system of roads which contains:

The largest single share of road mileage—45.5% of total road and street mileage in Pennsylvania. (See Section II.)

The smallest proportionate amount of improved mile-

age—29.61% of total second-class township mileage. (See Section II.)

The smallest proportionate amount of high type improved mileage—0.47% of total second-class township mileage. (See Section II.)

III. In second-class townships both expenditures per mile of locally maintained road and assessed valuation per mile of locally maintained road are less than in other jurisdictions. (See Section II.)

IV. In the United States roads and highways are administered as follows: by the state; by the state and the counties; and by the state and the local subdivisions including or excluding counties. The system of highway administration in Pennsylvania is substantially of the same form as those systems in such states as New York, Illinois and Ohio. (See Section III.)

V. Change from the present system of highway administration would disrupt well established Pennsylvania home rule features.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that:

I. State aid to cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, first-class townships and second-class townships be placed on a permanent basis.

II. The roads of second-class townships be classified on the basis of use and function.

III. A Local Unit Road Superintendent be appointed by the Secretary of Highways for each county or counties having not less than 400 miles of local-rural road to act in an administrative and technical advisory capacity to local authorities, and to facilitate the availability of heavy equipment.

IV. Two types of permanent state grants—"basic grants" and "supplemental grants"—from the Motor License Fund to be made available:

"Basic grants" in the amount of \$400 per mile per year to cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, and first-class townships and in the amount of \$120 per mile per year to second-class townships to be used for purposes authorized by existing law.

"Supplemental grants" for construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and surface maintenance to second-class townships for such roads classified as primary, not exceeding 50 per cent of the cost of the work, provided however, that the "supplemental grant" for a biennial period to any one township shall not exceed one-half the "basic grant" for that period.

Assuming that all jurisdictions would claim their grants in full, the annual cost to the Commonwealth of both types of grants, based on mileages as of January 1, 1948, would be as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and First-Class Townships @ \$400 per mile | \$ 5,107,836.00 |
| Second-Class Townships | |
| Basic Grant @ \$120 per mile | 5,460,289.20 |
| Supplemental Grant—Not more than one-half the basic grant | 2,730,144.60 |
| Total | \$13,298,269.80 |
| Current Commonwealth Allocations | \$10,000,000.00 |
| Net Additional Commonwealth Allocations | \$ 3,298,269.80 |

SECTION I

The History of Highways in Pennsylvania

Analysis of the historical development of highway administration in Pennsylvania shows that local governments have always taken an active part in road affairs while the role of the State has been a changing one.

Before the coming of the English, little attention was paid to road building in Pennsylvania. The early Dutch and Swedish settlers of this area traveled mainly by boat on the rivers and creeks of the territory. However, in 1674 Governor Andros (who was appointed by the Duke of York) ordered that ways between the towns along the Delaware river be made passable, and he charged the magistrates of the courts with the performance of this duty. The magistrates, in turn, either ordered the landowners along the ways to open that part of the route passing through their respective properties or appointed overseers to direct the work. Labor was supplied by a member from every family in each overseer's district. These first roads were no more than widenings of existing horsepaths, and no payment was made for the land thus used.

William Penn early directed that care be taken of the roads and highways, and that they be made straight and commodious. In order to make allowance for roads in the territory, six acres of land were given free with every one hundred acres granted (purchased). Although the law which made this provision was repealed in 1733, the custom long continued.

Penn's Frame of Government vested the power of appointing roads and highways in the Governor and the Provincial Council. However, in practice all except the most important routes were laid out by order of the justices of the county courts. This practice was legalized by the General Road Law of 1700 which empowered the justices to lay out all roads except King's Highways and Public Roads. This law also directed that the value of improved land taken for roads be appraised and that payment therefor be made out of county funds. Nevertheless, the making and maintenance of all roads, King's Highways as well as other roads, was, with few exceptions, entirely the responsibility of the local governments. Even in certain of these exceptions (which were made for special reasons) the manner in which the Colony's road funds were expended was left to the local authorities. Thus, work was usually supervised by township overseers of highways who were responsible to the county courts, and compulsory road service was customarily used.

In 1762, the General Road Law of 1700 was amended. Township supervisors of highways, who were elected by the people, replaced the overseers who had been appointed by the courts. These supervisors were given the power to levy taxes for road purposes. The financial burden for all highways within their respective limits was thus placed almost entirely upon the townships. It is significant that this amendment made the first provision for these localities to levy taxes for road purposes, and although, by this act, requirements for compulsory road service were abandoned, "working out" the road tax was permitted at the option of the localities.

By 1785, several important highways had been opened and were in use. The Bristol and York Roads connected Philadelphia with New York, and the Great Southern

Road led from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Baltimore. To the west were the Old Conestoga Road to the Susquehanna, the Lancaster Road (which to a great extent replaced the Old Conestoga after 1733), and the Military Road toward the Ohio (which extended westward from Carlisle through Shippensburg and Bedford).

In 1785, the State's passive role in road affairs began to change to an increasingly active one. Trade from the western counties of Pennsylvania, and from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys beyond Pittsburgh, had begun to move out of the State, and it was thought that good roads across Pennsylvania would both secure this trade for Philadelphia and encourage immigrants to settle in Pennsylvania.

This policy of increased activity on the part of the State government took four distinct forms and continued until 1845. The State appropriated funds for roads which were expended under the supervision of State officers; it made grants to counties to aid them in road building; it continued the policy of laying out roads and ordered them made at the expense of the localities; and, it chartered turnpike companies and encouraged them by subscription to the capital stock. The first State highway was provided for in 1785, and in a few years more State highways were made. By 1791, large numbers of appropriations were being made for roads, and until 1820 the volume of such appropriations was quite great. By 1821, 1,807 miles of turnpikes had been built and 146 turnpike companies had been authorized. By 1831, the State had subscribed in the stock of the turnpike companies to the amount of \$2,042,759; by 1832 about 2,400 miles of road had been constructed.

Among the more important roads opened between 1785 and 1845 were the State highways from Cumberland County to Pittsburgh and from the Lehigh Water Gap to Northumberland County on the Susquehanna, the Lancaster turnpike (the first important improved road in America) and the Cumberland Road (a National Road started in 1811 but later taken over by the states).

Canals, in the 1830's, and railroads, a decade later, began to supersede highways as the principal means of transportation, and the interest of the State government shifted to these new systems. The responsibility for the construction and maintenance of State highways again began to fall on the local governments, and the several thousand miles of privately owned turnpike also became a local responsibility through condemnation, abandonment, and sale. As the predominant responsibility for roads gradually developed upon the localities, the State government entered another passive phase in road affairs which was to last for almost 60 years.

The movement for good roads which became nation-wide in extent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries brought a trend toward increased centralization of highway affairs which was in marked contrast to the preceding pattern of decentralized road responsibility. In 1903 legislative provision was made in Pennsylvania for State aid and cooperation with counties and townships in the improving of roads. A State department of highways was created which acted in an advisory and supervisory capacity although having no power to perform road work. The State department of highways was reorganized and made responsible for the actual construction and maintenance of certain roads in 1911 when the Sproul Act called for the transfer to the State of 8,835 miles of town-

ship roads on 296 important routes. Financial aid to localities for certain roads and streets was continued on a matching basis. In subsequent years the legislature steadily added mileage to the State system, and by 1923 the department of highways was responsible for 12,750 miles of roads.

Important steps in the process of centralization were taken in 1929 and 1931. In 1929, the State not only took over 631 miles of county and township roads and 2,127 county bridges on State roads but also assumed responsibility for the maintenance of borough streets forming continuation of State highway routes. The capacity of thousands of miles of township roads had become overtaxed by the traffic which had increased in volume and changed in character, and many townships were burdened with high road tax levies. Thus, in order that the localities might not be greatly handicapped by lack of adequate road development, or by undue tax burdens, there resulted in 1931 the assumption by the State of 20,156 miles of second-class township roads—designated as State rural roads. Certain city streets which formed connecting links in the State system were also taken over for construction and maintenance by the State.

In the years since 1931, many miles of city and borough streets and county and township roads have been added to the State system. By May 16, 1948, there were 40,942.76 miles of State roads, of which 14,612.95 miles are classified as State Highways, and 26,329.81 miles are classified as Rural Roads. The local governments were responsible, on January 1, 1948, for 58,272 miles of roads and streets, of which 45,502.41 miles were second-class township roads, 1,641.74 miles were first-class township roads, 5,569.39 miles were borough streets, and 5,558.46 miles were city streets. In addition counties administered about 826 miles of highways.

Although the direct responsibility of the State for highways increased steadily, aid to the subdivisions was continued. In order to provide better maintenance and reduce local taxes, the responsibility for the maintenance and repair of second-class township roads was transferred to the State department of highways as of January 1, 1934, and it was not until 1939 that responsibility for this work was returned to the townships. Since this return, biennial appropriations for local road purposes have been regularly distributed to the second-class townships on the basis of local mileage. Since 1945, regular biennial appropriations of the same type have been made to cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and first-class townships. The counties, which have received one-half cent per gallon of the liquid fuels tax since 1921, have also provided aid from these funds for road purposes to their component civil divisions.

Thus, the State, which now assumes direct responsibility for the highways of major inter-state and intra-state importance which comprise about 41 per cent of all roads and streets within the State, also provides financial aid to all localities which administer roads and streets within their jurisdictions.

SECTION II

The Present System of Highway Management in Pennsylvania

1. The Division of Road Responsibility

The responsibility for roads, streets, and bridges in

Pennsylvania is shared by the State, the counties and the other local subdivisions. The State assumes responsibility for the roads and streets composing highways of major inter-state and intra-state importance. The counties administer many bridges, and in thirteen cases also exercise control over certain roads of county-wide importance.¹ The cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships administer the remaining roads and streets within their jurisdictions. Under this division of responsibility 86.4% of all road and street mileage is administered by the State and second-class townships (40.9% and 45.5% respectively) while 13.6% of the total is the responsibility of the counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, and first-class townships (see Table 1).

In general, the amount and type of improved mileage in road and street systems is indicative of both the financial ability of the administering governments and the need for improved types of surfaces occasioned by volumes and types and traffic. In Pennsylvania, there are marked variations in the relative amounts of improved and unimproved mileage in the systems of controlling jurisdictions (see Table 2). In early 1947, the second-class townships as a group had but 29.61% of their total mileage improved, while all other groups had more than 75% of their total mileage improved. High types of improved mileage accounted for the major portion of all road mileage in the State, the counties, and the cities systems. In first-class townships and in boroughs and towns there were relatively greater amounts of high-type improved mileage than light-type improved mileage although in these cases high-type improved mileage was less than 50% of total road mileage. Only 0.47% of the mileage of the second-class townships was high-type improved mileage.

2. The Financial Responsibility for Roads

The State system of highways and roads in Pennsylvania is financed from the Motor License Fund. The receipts of this fund are primarily from highway-user imposts but also include construction and maintenance contributions, interest and miscellaneous revenue, and other receipts.² From this fund are paid the highway expenses and other expenses incident to the highway function of the State.³

The road and street systems of the local governments are financed from local levies which are primarily of a general nature and from State-aids allocated for road purposes. Counties receive one-half cent per gallon of the liquid fuels tax which is distributed among them in the ratio that the average return made during the three preceding years to each county bears to the average amount returned to all counties for the three preceding years. The second-class townships currently receive an appropriation from the Motor License Fund of \$10,000,000 for the calendar years 1948 and 1949 which is divided among them in the ratio that the locally-maintained road mileage of each second-class township bears to the total locally-maintained road mileage of all second-class townships. Cities, boroughs and towns, and townships of the first class receive a similar \$10,000,000 appropriation for 1948 and 1949 from the Motor License Fund which is also divided on the basis of the ratio of the locally-maintained mileage of each unit to the total locally-maintained mileage of all units.

THE STATE SYSTEM

The expenditures of the Department of Highways in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1948, reached a new high of \$122,265,740.39 (see Table 3). This was over \$34,000,000 greater than the amount for the preceding year and almost \$41,000,000 more than the 1938 expenditure of \$81,430,674.60. The major portion of this increase is in the construction and reconstruction expenditure category which has risen more rapidly since the close of the war than other types of road expenditures. For the first time since 1943, construction and reconstruction expenditures in 1948 accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total. The rise in expenditures for highways is mainly attributable to (1) unprecedented volumes of travel, (2) the demands of highway work deferred during the war period and (3) the increased costs of the present period.

THE SYSTEMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The amounts and relative importance of road and street expenditures of the local governments vary widely.

In counties and cities, highway expenditures constitute a much smaller percentage of total governmental expenditures than in boroughs and towns, first-class townships and second-class townships (see Table 4). In the city and county of Philadelphia, highway expenditures, including street lighting, accounted for only 9.83% of total governmental expenditures in 1945, while in second-class townships, they constituted 81.03% of total governmental expenditures.

Expenditures per mile of locally-maintained road are usually higher in urban than in rural areas. In 1945, expenditures per mile of road of all second-class townships were 7.0% of the per mile expenditures of all cities, 13.5% of those of all boroughs and incorporated towns, and 18.8% of those of all first-class townships.

The financial capacity of local governments places limits on expenditures for locally-maintained roads. Assessed valuation of real property per mile of locally-maintained road is an approximate measure of the capacities of local governments.

A comparison of the assessed valuations of real property per mile of locally-maintained roads and streets for 1946 shows that the capacity of cities was above that of boroughs, incorporated towns and first-class townships, while the capacity of second-class townships was below that of all other groups (see Table 5). Second-class townships as a group had about 3.04% the per mile capacity of cities, 8.95% that of boroughs and incorporated towns, and 6.39% that of first-class townships.

SECTION III

Systems of Highway Administration and Their Application to Highway Management in Pennsylvania

1. Systems of Highway Administration

Analysis of the distribution of road responsibility between state and local governments in the United States indicates that there are three types of highway administrative systems. The responsibility for virtually Highways (exclusive of city streets which are not integral parts of highway systems) may be held entirely at the state level, may be shared by the state and county levels, or may extend from the level of the state to that of the local subdivisions (including or excluding counties). For convenience of reference, these systems may be termed

state, state and counties, and state and local subdivisions systems. States such as Delaware and North Carolina are in the first category. Examples of states in the second category are Michigan and Indiana. Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut and Ohio are examples of the third classification.

The range of distribution of road responsibility is quite large (see Table 6). In the ten selected states mentioned above, the percentage of total highways (exclusive of city streets which are not integral parts of highway systems) under state control ranged from 9.06% in Michigan to 100% in Delaware and North Carolina, the percentage under county control in states having county mileage from .95% in Pennsylvania to 90.94% in Michigan, and the percentage under town or township control in states having such mileage from 47.56% in Ohio to 89.57% in Massachusetts.

The revenue policies incident to highway financing in a given state are often determined to a great extent by the system of highway management used. Increased centralization may cause increased dependence for road funds on revenues received from highway users, while more decentralized systems may derive important portions of their funds for the roads of local subdivisions from more general levies such as property taxes. The support of state highway systems is usually derived primarily from user-revenues while the support of local systems is usually derived from general levies supplemented by aid from the state governments.

In many states, direct state-aid is extended to all jurisdictions responsible for roads. State participation may be on a permanent or a temporary basis and may be made by either or both of two different methods. That is, stipulated percentages of certain revenues and/or fixed dollar amounts may be allocated to different types of jurisdictions.

2. The Application of Systems of Highway Administration to Pennsylvania.

Since governmental systems of highway management are partly determined by population and economic factors, systems prevailing in some states are not always readily transferrable to other states.

STATE ADMINISTERED AND FINANCED SYSTEM
(Used in Delaware and North Carolina)

Under this plan, rural roads not at present in the State system would become the responsibility of the Commonwealth. These rural roads consist of second-class township roads, county roads, and those roads and streets of first-class townships and boroughs which are deemed essentially rural. The inclusion of second-class township and county roads would add over 46,000 miles to the State system, placing a total of more than 87,000 miles of highways under state control or about 87% of all roads and streets within the State. If the streets and roads of small boroughs and certain first-class townships were also incorporated into the state system, the mileage would be further increased by more than 1,000 miles.⁴

Under this system, the Commonwealth would become responsible for the planning and laying out of new roads and streets in the smaller jurisdictions, as well as for the construction and maintenance of these roads and the structures thereon.

Assuming continuation of present levels of road service,

this increase in the size of Pennsylvania's highway system would increase the expenditures from the Motor License Fund by about \$12,000,000 annually.⁵ Under this plan, subventions to urban units would be continued.

The bulk of the local savings consequent upon the transfer of highways would accrue to second-class townships which would be able to reduce their average tax rates from five mills⁶ to approximately 1.2 mills.⁷ Counties, too, would have some savings, primarily in bridge construction and bridge maintenance, because comparatively few counties in the Commonwealth maintain road mileage. However, the counties and second-class townships would continue to have annual highway debt service costs of about \$10,000,000 and \$1,300,000 respectively.⁸

By removing the road building and road maintenance functions, which accounted for 76% of second-class township budgets in 1946,⁹ the application of the state plan to Pennsylvania would virtually eliminate the 1,514 second-class townships as operating units.

STATE-COUNTIES SYSTEM

(Used in Michigan and Indiana, Among Other States)

Under this plan, rural roads not at present in the state system would become the responsibility of the counties. Establishment of a county unit in Pennsylvania with the inclusion of present county and second-class township roads would result in one unit—Philadelphia—having no mileage, eleven more counties having less than 300 miles of road, forty counties having more than 300 and less than 1,000 miles of road, and fifteen counties having more than 1,000 miles (see Table 7).

Under this system, the costs of construction and maintenance of second-class township roads and bridges would be assumed by the counties. In 1945, this total cost was \$9,356,494, of which \$3,463,940 were state-aid funds and \$329,386 were county-aid funds. In 1946, the total cost was \$11,026,148, of which \$4,249,438 were state-aid funds and \$637,154 were county-aid funds.¹⁰

The principal effects upon the local governments of Pennsylvania would be the same as under the state administered and financed system.

STATE-LOCAL SUBDIVISIONS SYSTEM

(Used in New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania among Other States)

Pennsylvania uses the state-local subdivisions system of highway management. As highway needs have changed in Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth, under this system, has gradually assumed responsibility for roads and streets which have become of major inter-state and intra-state importance. Local governments have retained responsibility for roads and streets of primarily local importance, but are aided by the state in the financing of work performed on their road and street systems.

The provision of improved standards of service in local road and street systems may be encouraged legislatively by action designed to improve state-local highway relations, provide needed financial aid and technical guidance, and encourage planning and operating efficiencies.

SECTION IV

Recommendations for State-Local Highway Administration and Financing

Legislative provision for technical and financial aid to

jurisdictions responsible for roads will facilitate the planning and improvement of road, street and highway systems throughout the Commonwealth without destroying traditional home rule features.

1. Permanent State Aid in Fixed Per Mile Amounts to Cities, Boroughs, Incorporated Towns, First-Class Townships and Second-Class Townships

Increasingly effective planning at local levels would be facilitated through the use of permanent grants in fixed per mile amounts. This type of grant would make it possible for local governments to plan on a long-range basis. In addition, the establishment of a permanent system would benefit the Commonwealth by making unnecessary the exacting and continually changing computations used for the distribution of a fixed total amount on a local mileage basis.

2. The Need for Classification of Second-Class Township Roads

Since the second-class township system includes both community-service and property-access roads, the classification of these roads as primary and secondary would facilitate local planning. It is recommended that primary roads be limited to 50% of the locally maintained second-class township mileage, and that the selection be made on the basis of:

Volume of traffic—number of commercial vehicles passenger cars daily;

Character of traffic—used as school bus routes, mail routes and milk or dairy routes, or affording access to churches and other community services.

3. Technical Aid and Heavy Equipment

Increased efficiency in operation and planning can be achieved through the appointment by the Secretary of Highways of local unit road superintendents. To act effectively the local unit road superintendents should have the following duties:

1. Act as an advisor in technical and administrative matters to local authorities.

2. Assist local authorities in the obtaining of heavy equipment when needed, either from the Department of Highways or elsewhere, on a rental basis.

3. Approve all construction and maintenance projects prior to the payment of either supplemental or basic grants.

One superintendent should be provided for each county or counties having not less than 400 miles of local rural road; for purposes of assignment of a local unit road superintendent, two or more counties may combine.

The salaries and expenses of the local unit road superintendent shall be paid by the Department of Highways; in addition, the Department of Highways shall make available adequate office facilities.

Payments on account of salaries, expenses, and office facilities shall not be charged against any local allocation.

4. Two Types of Permanent State Grants to be Made Available from the Motor License Fund

"Basic grants" in the amount of \$400 per mile per year to cities, boroughs and towns and first-class townships and, in the amount of \$120 per mile per year to second-class townships, not only would provide approximately the present level of aid but also would allow for continuous

planning because of the features of permanency in amount and duration.

"Supplemental grants" to second-class townships for roads classified as primary would provide for improved roads and compensate to some extent for generally low taxable capacities. The "supplemental grants" should be for the construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and surface maintenance only for types of roads classified as improved by the Department of Highways and should not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of the work, provided, however, that the "supplemental grant" for a biennial period to any one second-class township shall not exceed one-half of the "basic grant" for that period.

The approximate annual cost to the Commonwealth of these grants, assuming mileages as of January 1, 1948, would be as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and First-Class Townships @ \$400 per mile | \$5,107,836.00 |
| Second-Class Townships: | |
| Basic grant @ \$120 per mile | 5,460,289.20 |
| Supplemental grant—not more than one-half the basic grant | 2,730,144.60 |
| Total | \$13,298,269.80 |
| Current Commonwealth Allocation ... | \$10,000,000.00 |
| Net Additional Commonwealth Costs .. | \$3,298,269.80 |

* These counties and their county road mileages as of January 1, 1947 are:

| County | Miles | County | Miles |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| Allegheny | 572.00 | Luzerne | 90.44 |
| Beaver | 4.90 | Montgomery | 81.66 |
| Berks | 5.40 | Northampton | 1.25 |
| Center | 6.00 | Pike | 2.00 |
| Clearfield | 1.00 | Susquehanna | .25 |
| Jefferson | 3.50 | Westmoreland | 38.49 |
| Lackawanna | 19.50 | | |

* See Appendix Table A.

* See Appendix Table B.

* Mileages for these units are shown in Table 1.

* State assumption of county and second-class township road expenditures of \$14,201,071 in 1945 with continuation of present county share of liquid fuels tax but with deduction of present \$5,000,000 annual allocation to second-class townships, adjusted for changes in efficiency and for highway construction costs—indexes 1945 111.7 and 4th quarter 1947 146.7 (Public Roads Administration Highway Statistics).

* Department of Internal Affairs, Local Government Finances in Pennsylvania, 1945, p. 107.

* Computed from "Annual Report Summaries for 1945, Form 905,"

Department of Highways:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Second-class township expenditures (except highways) | \$3,355,050 |
| Less Funds (except state and county road aid funds) from all sources other than tax collections and sale of bonds and certificates | 1,902,462 |

Remainder—cost of governmental services to be borne by tax revenue \$1,452,588

Required millage rate, 1.15+ mills at assessed valuation of \$1,259,-458.198 ("Statement of Taxes Levied for all Purposes in Pennsylvania," Department of Internal Affairs).

* Counties—annual average 1945-1949 (est.) Second-class townships—1945-1946 average.

* From: "Annual Report Summaries, Form 905," Department of Highways.

* From: "Annual Report Summaries, Form 905," Department of Highways.

TABLE 1

The Mileage of Roads and Streets in Pennsylvania and the Percentage Distribution of Total Mileage by Controlling Jurisdictions*

| Controlling Jurisdiction | Road and Street Mileage | Percentage of Total Mileage |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| State | 40,942.76 | 40.9% |
| Counties | 826.39 | 8 |
| Cities | 5,558.46 | 5.6 |
| Boroughs and towns | 5,569.39 | 5.6 |
| First-class townships | 1,641.74 | 1.6 |
| Second-class townships | 45,502.41 | 45.5 |
| Total | 100,041.15 | 100.0% |

* Department of Highways, "Mileage of State Highways, Rural Roads, and City Streets Connecting Highway Routes," "Statement of Mileage, Act 180," and "Biennial Report, June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948." Mileages for state system are as May 16, 1948; for all subdivisions as of January 1, 1948 except counties for which January 1, 1947 mileage is used.

TABLE 2

The Percentage Distribution of Surface Types of Roads and Streets in Controlling Jurisdictions in Pennsylvania*

| Controlling Jurisdictions | Total | Percentage of Unimproved Mileage |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| State— | | |
| State Highways | 100.00% | 1.55% |
| State Rural Roads | 100.00 | 16.41 |
| Total | 100.00 | 11.11 |
| Counties | 100.00 | 6.78 |
| Cities | 100.00 | 12.03 |
| Boroughs and towns | 100.00 | 22.31 |
| First-class townships | 100.00 | 11.11 |
| Second-class townships | 100.00 | 70.39 |

| Controlling Jurisdictions | Total | Percentage of Improved Mileage | Light Types ^b | High Types ^c |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (4) | (5) | (6) | | |
| State— | | | | |
| State Highways | 98.45% | 16.28% | 82.17% | |
| State Rural Roads ... | 83.59 | 31.74 | 51.85 | |
| Total | 88.89 | 26.22 | 62.67 | |
| Counties | 93.22 | .80 | 92.42 | |
| Cities | 87.97 | 9.33 | 78.64 | |
| Boroughs and towns | 77.69 | 37.00 | 40.69 | |
| First-class townships ... | 88.99 | 39.29 | 49.60 | |
| Second-class townships .. | 26.61 | 24.14 | .47 | |

* Computed from mileage data of Department of Highways, Biennial Report June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948. Mileage of state systems as of May 16, 1948, and for all subdivisions as of January 1, 1947.

^b Includes traffic bound or stabilized and light type bituminous surfaces.

^c Includes high type bituminous, concrete, and brick or block surfaces.

TABLE 3

Expenditures for Work Done Under the Supervision of the Department of Highways
(Excluding Work Financed 100% Locally) by Type and Source for the Fiscal Years 1935 to 1948*

| Fiscal Year (End. May 31) | Construction and Recon- struction | Maintenance & Repairs | Misc.-Indirect b | Maintenance Aid to Local Governments | Other c | Less: Equipment Depreciation Charged | Total Expenditures d | Less: Net Funds From Sources Other Than the Motor License Fund e | Expen- ditures Motor License Fund |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------------------|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1948 | \$69,095,355.51 | \$30,262,705.32 | \$10,041,816.18 | \$8,864,298.85 | \$5,914,808.83 | \$1,913,244.30 | \$122,265,740.39 | ..... | \$122,265,740.39 |
| 1947 | 35,307,538.17 | 30,385,998.28 | 8,349,615.43 | 8,476,172.34 | 6,284,249.65 | 912,289.20 | 87,891,284.67 | ..... | 87,891,284.67 |
| 1946 | 11,532,535.14 | 25,704,567.48 | 6,282,575.63 | 4,738,183.00 | 2,730,649.35 | ..... | 50,988,510.60 | ..... | 50,988,510.60 |
| 1945 | 13,634,574.54 | 27,751,167.92 | 5,647,785.27 | ..... | 1,577,657.17 | 747,621.94 | 47,863,562.96 | ..... | 47,863,562.96 |
| 1944 | 15,902,667.00 | 23,536,848.03 | 5,032,642.09 | ..... | 2,028,191.28 | 772,827.25 | 45,727,521.15 | \$1,728.40 | 45,725,792.75 |
| 1943 | 28,607,531.58 | 21,490,369.81 | 5,145,019.47 | ..... | 2,453,629.16 | 1,074,256.67 | 56,622,293.35 | 4,491.43 | 56,617,801.92 |
| 1942 | 49,419,376.74 | 21,312,913.88 | 6,384,671.81 | ..... | 2,316,564.73 | 957,249.94 | 78,476,277.22 | 240,073.27 | 78,236,203.95 |
| 1941 | 40,213,676.31 | 20,710,228.50 | 6,390,301.42 | ..... | 1,568,954.78 | 1,258,556.74 | 67,624,604.27 | 716,789.06 | 66,907,815.21 |
| 1940 | 15,373,712.66 | 22,629,654.05 | 7,406,595.87 | ..... | 9,071,820.11 | 750,540.56 | 53,731,242.13 | 623,969.46 | 53,107,272.67 |
| 1939 | 26,053,146.73 | 30,465,590.44 | 9,585,479.92 | ..... | 12,360,724.76 | 854,863.27 | 77,610,078.58 | 2,050,163.19 | 75,559,915.39 |
| 1938 | 32,153,123.27 | 28,919,180.09 | 9,087,636.74 | ..... | 12,402,968.27 | 1,132,233.77 | 81,430,674.60 | 12,974,889.49 | 68,455,785.11 |
| 1937 | 23,819,345.47 | 28,450,183.65 | 7,416,315.45 | ..... | 10,261,501.53 | 1,038,674.26 | 68,908,671.84 | 8,912,627.01 | 59,996,044.83 |
| 1936 | 10,389,407.34 | 23,085,160.02 | 5,661,593.23 | ..... | 3,696,904.43 | 1,256,698.46 | 41,576,366.56 | 7,038,603.72 | 34,537,762.84 |
| 1935 | 42,370,460.88 | 24,061,003.18 | 6,171,131.91 | ..... | 4,151,764.81 | 981,891.28 | 75,772,469.50 | 15,922,864.18 | 59,849,605.32 |

* From Department of Highways statements of "Sources of Funds and Purposes for Which They Were Expended for All Work Done under the Supervision of the Department."

b Includes: Workmen's compensation insurance, administration, engineering and inspection, co-operative work with other departments, fiscal offices and capitol rent.

c Includes: Special work, flood repairs, plant and equipment, stores.

d Does not include work financed 100% locally.

e Includes: National Industrial Recovery Highway Fund, Emergency Relief Works Program, contributed funds, General Fund, Department of Public Assistance.

TABLE 4

Highway Expenditures, Total Governmental Expenditures,
and the Equivalent Per Mile Expenditures for High-
ways of the Local Governments in Pennsylvania
for 1945 *

| EXPENDITURES (1945) | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Governmental Group | Total Governmental | Highways (Includes Street Lighting, etc.) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| City—Class I b | \$83,102,573 | \$8,067,151 |
| City—Class II | 21,825,732 | 2,351,358 |
| City—Class IIA | 2,032,721 | 223,698 |
| City—Class III | 27,556,253 | 5,564,690 |
| Boroughs and Towns | 29,718,525 | 8,384,780 |
| Townships—Class I | 6,805,410 | 1,752,749 |
| Townships—Class II | 11,547,272 | 9,365,494 |
| Counties c | 43,261,827 | 4,844,577 |

EXPENDITURES (1945)

| Governmental Group | Highways as % of Total | Mileage (as of 1-1-46) | Equivalent Per Mile Expenditures |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| (1) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| City—Class I b | 9.83% | 12.21% | 5,533.93 |
| City—Class II | 10.77% | | |
| City—Class IIA | 11.00% | 5,491.48 | 1,526.87 |
| City—Class III | 20.52% | | |
| Boroughs and Towns .. | 28.21% | 1,602.32 | 1,093.88 |
| Townships—Class I .. | 25.76% | 45,433.56 | 205.94 |
| Townships—Class II .. | 81.03% | 826.39 |d |
| Counties c | 11.20% | | |

* Expenditure data for all groups except second-class townships from Department of Internal Affairs "Local Government Finances in Pennsylvania, 1945," for second-class townships from Department of Highways, "Annual Report Summaries, Form 905." Mileage data from Department of Highways, "Biennial Report, June 1, 1944, to May 31, 1946."

b Includes both city and county of Philadelphia.

c Excludes Philadelphia county.

d Per Mile Equivalent not comparable.

TABLE 5

Assessed Valuations Per Mile of Locally Maintained
Roads by Groups of Local Governments in 1946 *

| Governmental Groups | Assessed Valuation, 1946 | Local Mileage (1-1-46) | Assessed Valuation Per Mile |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Cities | \$4,734,673,807 | 5,533.93 | \$855,572 |
| Boroughs and Towns . | 1,594,744,199 | 5,491.48 | 290,403 |
| First-class Townships . | 652,294,046 | 1,602.32 | 407,093 |
| Second-class Townships | 1,181,442,929 | 45,433.56 | 26,004 |

* Computed from, "Biennial Report, June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1946" of the Department of Highways, and from "Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Estate in Pennsylvania" of the Department of Internal Affairs.

TABLE 6

The Distribution of Rural Road Mileage (Except Mileage
Under Federal Control) by Controlling Systems in
Ten Selected States in 1946 *

| | Mileage | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | Total | State | County | Town & Township |
| Delaware | 3,756 | 3,756 | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 60,134 | 60,134 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana | 82,206 | 9,549 | 72,657 | ..... |
| Michigan | 93,099 | 8,437 | 84,622 | ..... |
| Ohio | 86,110 | 16,168 | 28,986 | 40,956 |
| Pennsylvania | 86,541 | 38,665 | 826 | 47,050 |
| New York | 81,078 | 14,219 | 17,003 | 49,856 |
| Illinois | 104,579 | 10,224 | 18,443 | 75,912 |
| Connecticut | 10,928 | 2,677 | ..... | 8,251 |
| Massachusetts | 17,323 | 1,807 | ..... | 15,516 |

| Percentage of Mileage | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | Total | State | County | Town & Township |
| Delaware | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 100 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana | 100 | 11.62 | 88.38 | ..... |
| Michigan | 100 | 9.06 | 90.94 | ..... |
| Ohio | 100 | 18.78 | 33.66 | 47.56 |
| Pennsylvania | 100 | 44.68 | .95 | 54.37 |
| New York | 100 | 74.54 | 20.97 | 61.49 |
| Illinois | 100 | 9.78 | 17.63 | 72.59 |
| Connecticut | 100 | 24.50 | ..... | 75.50 |
| Massachusetts | 100 | 10.43 | ..... | 89.57 |

* Compiled from "Highway Statistics," Public Roads Administration, Table RM-1, 1946 (issued February, 1948).

TABLE 7

The Mileage of County and Second-Class Township Roads in the Counties of Pennsylvania in 1947^a

| County | Total | County Road Mileage | 2nd Class Township Road Mileage |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Adams | 622.73 | ..... | 622.73 |
| Allegheny | 1,082.25 | 572.00 | 510.25 |
| Armstrong | 1,015.43 | ..... | 1,015.43 |
| Beaver | 556.52 | 4.90 | 551.62 |
| Bedford | 840.98 | ..... | 840.98 |
| Berks | 1,386.99 | 5.40 | 1,381.59 |
| Blair | 311.17 | ..... | 311.17 |
| Bradford | 1,379.03 | ..... | 1,379.03 |
| Bucks | 1,007.51 | ..... | 1,007.51 |
| Butler | 1,031.00 | ..... | 1,031.10 |
| Cambria | 589.83 | ..... | 589.83 |
| Cameron | 92.70 | ..... | 92.70 |
| Carbon | 277.84 | ..... | 277.84 |
| Center | 484.00 | 6.00 | 478.00 |
| Chester | 1,232.34 | ..... | 1,232.34 |
| Clarion | 807.58 | ..... | 807.58 |
| Clearfield | 940.76 | 1.00 | 939.76 |
| Clinton | 284.71 | ..... | 284.71 |
| Columbia | 670.51 | ..... | 670.51 |
| Crawford | 1,228.02 | ..... | 1,228.02 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Cumberland | 607.09 | ..... | 607.09 |
| Dauphin | 557.98 | ..... | 557.98 |
| Delaware | 106.48 | ..... | 106.48 |
| Elk | 304.20 | ..... | 304.20 |
| Erie | 934.04 | ..... | 934.04 |
| Fayette | 1,082.08 | ..... | 1,082.08 |
| Forest | 177.41 | ..... | 177.41 |
| Franklin | 630.07 | ..... | 630.07 |
| Fulton | 297.08 | ..... | 297.08 |
| Greene | 846.12 | ..... | 846.12 |
| Huntingdon | 584.43 | ..... | 584.43 |
| Indiana | 1,061.75 | ..... | 1,061.75 |
| Jefferson | 715.16 | 3.50 | 711.66 |
| Juniata | 370.41 | ..... | 370.41 |
| Lackawanna | 399.67 | 19.50 | 380.17 |
| Lancaster | 1,699.61 | ..... | 1,699.61 |
| Lawrence | 483.21 | ..... | 483.21 |
| Lebanon | 438.31 | ..... | 438.31 |
| Lehigh | 662.01 | ..... | 662.01 |
| Luzerne | 772.68 | 90.44 | 682.24 |
| Lycoming | 847.66 | ..... | 847.66 |
| McKean | 324.55 | ..... | 324.55 |
| Mercer | 953.60 | ..... | 953.60 |
| Mifflin | 264.72 | ..... | 264.72 |
| Monroe | 489.07 | ..... | 489.07 |
| Montgomery | 826.16 | 81.66 | 744.50 |
| Montour | 190.72 | ..... | 190.72 |
| Northampton | 623.03 | 1.25 | 621.78 |
| Northumberland | 641.72 | ..... | 641.72 |
| Perry | 508.11 | ..... | 508.11 |
| Philadelphia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pike | 287.58 | 2.00 | 285.58 |
| Potter | 541.20 | ..... | 541.20 |
| Schuylkill | 870.84 | ..... | 870.84 |
| Snyder | 417.04 | ..... | 417.04 |
| Somerset | 1,143.46 | ..... | 1,143.46 |
| Sullivan | 256.91 | ..... | 256.91 |
| Susquehanna | 850.11 | .25 | 849.86 |
| Tioga | 927.04 | ..... | 927.04 |
| Union | 233.77 | ..... | 233.77 |
| Venango | 679.18 | ..... | 679.18 |
| Warren | 613.02 | ..... | 613.02 |
| Washington | 1,201.47 | ..... | 1,201.47 |
| Wayne | 646.95 | ..... | 646.95 |
| Westmoreland | 1,435.63 | 38.49 | 1,397.14 |
| Wyoming | 365.30 | ..... | 365.30 |
| York | 1,555.93 | ..... | 1,555.93 |
| Totals | 46,266.56 | 826.39 | 45,440.17 |

^a "Biennial Report, June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1948," Department of Highways.

APPENDIX TABLES
APPENDIX TABLE AReceipts of the Motor License Fund, for the Fiscal Years 1935 to 1948 (Inc.)^a

| Fiscal Year) (Ending May 31) | From Highway User Imposts | | | Gross Receipts Tax | Motor Licenses and Fees | Fines | Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue | Construction and Maintenance Contributions | | | Other ^b |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Total | (2) | (3) | | | | | Total | (9) | (10) |  | (11) |
| 1948 | \$128,939,402.50 | | \$108,289,897.84 | \$11,943.95 | \$46,763,700.93 | \$..... | \$1,899,343.91 | \$18,463,035.87 | \$1,909,608.11 | \$16,553,427.76 | \$297,124.88 |
| 1947 | 113,606,863.32 | | 104,047,028.89 | 9,815.95 | 42,995,598.70 | ..... | 1,634,766.54 | 7,663,599.86 | 900,539.93 | 6,703,059.93 | 301,468.03 |
| 1946 | 82,262,205.98 | | 79,423,636.78 | 14,070.07 | 36,820,337.80 | 136.23 | 1,092,936.93 | 2,203,483.27 | 369,525.94 | 1,833,957.33 | 142,149.00 |
| 1945 | 66,722,450.56 | | 64,139,782.27 | 6,978.34 | 33,849,837.41 | 1,546.13 | 787,282.96 | 4,381,161.19 | 508,041.69 | 3,873,119.50 | ..... |
| 1944 | 64,139,782.27 | | 58,513,423.10 | 29,489.05 | 30,736,923.96 | 1,701.99 | 631,900.80 | 4,994,458.37 | 603,291.75 | 4,391,166.62 | ..... |
| 1943 | 67,956,247.45 | | 60,977,824.65 | 6,903.09 | 32,275,221.43 | 10,040.00 | 463,941.53 | 6,514,481.27 | 1,277,239.11 | 5,237,242.16 | ..... |
| 1942 | 92,847,636.84 | | 82,351,278.53 | 7,768.83 | 40,659,809.50 | 275.00 | 474,676.51 | 10,021,701.80 | 1,242,471.60 | 8,779,230.20 | ..... |
| 1941 | 93,019,072.86 | | 82,548,207.14 | 6,296.12 | 41,342,212.43 | 4,250.23 | 494,894.31 | 9,993,022.68 | 1,500,594.60 | 8,192,428.08 | 282,898.73 |
| 1940 | 81,204,033.25 | | 73,092,077.33 | 6,084.76 | 35,635,693.07 | 680.00 | 421,775.39 | 6,889,371.91 | 541,102.51 | 6,338,269.40 | 790,808.62 |
| 1939 | 78,147,370.32 | | 70,575,602.56 | 10,559.42 | 35,123,040.45 | 49,721.35 | 360,461.15 | 6,881,627.91 | 622,076.44 | 6,259,551.47 | 129,678.70 |
| 1938 | 77,593,938.08 | | 70,231,974.92 | 11,621.28 | 34,789,344.80 | 586,127.82 | 499,910.00 | 5,984,265.92 | 320,009.76 | 5,664,256.16 | 877,787.19 |
| 1937 | 77,496,303.55 | | 72,175,221.42 | 33,511,595.57 | 38,091,448.48 | 393,591.34 | 412,974.29 | 4,770,463.34 | 232,230.91 | 4,538,232.43 | 137,644.50 |
| 1936 | 64,312,913.34 | | 63,789,235.47 | 5,902.10 | 33,767,678.20 | 394,409.34 | 210,950.28 | 312,727.59 | 242,027.89 | 70,699.70 | ..... |
| 1935 | 59,788,385.16 | | 59,247,074.05 | 3,266.22 | 31,433,270.02 | ..... | 247,244.97 | 294,066.14 | 217,494.31 | 76,581.83 | ..... |

^a Compiled from operating fund reports of the Budget Bureau of the Governor's Office for the years 1946 to 1948 inclusive, and from Biennial Reports of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania for the years 1935 to 1945 inclusive. Includes interest on investments and premiums on sale of securities but does not include sale of investments.

^b P.W.A. funds—Construction of Buildings, 1937 to 1941 (Inc.) Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax 1946 to 1948 (Inc.)

APPENDIX TABLE B

Expenditures from the Motor License Fund, for the Fiscal Years 1935 to 1948 (Inc.)^a

| Fiscal Year (Ending May 31) | Total Expenditures | Dept. of Highways | Treasury Department Sinking Fund and Interest | Other | Dept. of Property & Supplies | Dept. of Revenue | Dept. of State | State Motor Police | Dept. of Commerce | Administrative & Legislative Misc. & Commissions & Other | Dept. of Public Instruction |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 1948 | \$134,474,182.18 | \$122,265,740.39 | \$5,123,206.56 | \$80,930.25 | \$36,880.95 | \$4,013,086.73 | \$707,355.50 | \$2,000,000.00 | \$241,436.05 | \$4,628.19 | \$917.56 |
| 1947 | 103,711,430.91 | 87,891,284.67 | 5,229,873.11 | 82,756.08 | 35,982.09 | 3,463,462.79 | 453,550.00 | 6,000,000.00 | 524,039.16 | 21,500.00 | 9,003.10 |
| 1946 | 61,782,693.65 | 50,983,510.60 | 5,283,206.44 | 81,421.62 | 28,320.96 | 2,755,608.58 | 453,550.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 182,005.30 | 10,000.00 | 70.15 |
| 1945 | 60,444,576.02 | 45,863,562.96 | 5,417,838.11 | 70,409.25 | 21,715.58 | 2,513,466.15 | 272,500.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 265,083.97 | | |
| 1944 | 58,022,148.19 | 45,725,792.75 | 5,527,576.44 | 78,718.68 | 22,742.84 | 2,304,286.35 | 272,500.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 40,531.13 | | |
| 1943 | 69,239,733.18 | 53,617,801.92 | 5,556,016.44 | 62,637.12 | 24,988.87 | 2,388,492.33 | 289,800.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 300,000.00 | | |
| 1942 | 93,051,770.64 | 78,236,203.95 | 7,369,064.77 | 61,511.58 | 26,844.53 | 2,839,541.96 | 289,800.00 | 4,000,000.00 | | 2,90 ^b | |
| 1941 | 73,477,182.08 | 66,907,815.21 | 4,009,634.78 | 44,603.73 | 28,492.84 | 2,788,496.14 | 287,550.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 228,803.85 | |
| 1940 | 68,968,821.78 | 53,107,272.67 | 8,936,056.96 | 52,882.33 | 27,154.02 | 2,398,282.84 | 287,550.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 854.24 | 158,768.72 | |
| 1939 | 75,559,915.39 | 68,455,785.11 | 3,095,287.59 | 296,018.95 | 30,206.53 | 3,926,838.70 | | 4,150,000.00 | | 158,209.15 | |
| 1938 | 87,216,485.41 | 81,857,271.03 | 6,216,446.44 | 354,118.96 | 29,833.34 | 3,801,087.16 | | 3,000,000.00 | | | |
| 1937 | 71,118,267.85 | 59,996,044.83 | 6,334,693.11 | 61,559.89 | 31,038.86 | 4,541,791.16 | 153,140.00 | | | | |
| 1936 | 44,843,369.61 | 34,537,762.84 | 6,383,026.44 | 74,087.48 | 25,237.02 | 3,665,115.83 | 153,140.00 | | | | |
| 1935 | 69,988,874.51 | 59,849,605.32 | 6,537,193.11 | 83,714.70 | 29,108.97 | 3,234,502.41 | 216,750.00 | | | 18,000.00 | |

^a Compiled from appropriation liability reports of the Budget Bureau of the Governor's Office. Does not include purchases of investments or purchases of accrued interest and premiums on investments.

^b Credit.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CHILD WELFARE

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

FEBRUARY, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 58, we submit herewith a report dealing with the problems of juvenile delinquency and child welfare in Pennsylvania.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the survey of juvenile delinquency in Pennsylvania.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February, 1949

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. Juvenile misbehavior, as reflected in juvenile court statistics, increased during the war years and since the war's termination has shown a decline.

During and after the war, extreme misbehavior, as reflected in court records, has been more pronounced in metropolitan areas than in suburban areas. Between 1940 and 1945, juvenile cases brought to the attention of the juvenile courts in Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties increased from 1.30% of the total child population to 2.03%. In 1947 this percentage dropped to 1.51%. Similarly, cases adjudged delinquent as percentages of child population in the juvenile courts of Allegheny and Philadelphia counties increased from .67% in 1940 to .95% in 1945 and decreased to .77% in 1947. In the suburban counties of Berks and Montgomery, cases called to the attention of the juvenile court increased from .28% in 1940 to .52% in 1944 and dropped back to .20% in 1947. The number of cases adjudged delinquent in Berks and Montgomery Counties increased from .24% of the child population in 1940 to .48% in 1944 and dropped back to .19% in 1947.

The sample counties, upon which the above statistics are based, represent approximately 39% of the total population of Pennsylvania and about 37% of the child population.

II. Major offenses are relatively more prevalent in suburban than in metropolitan areas. In 1945, 52% of the offenses before the juvenile courts of Berks and Montgomery Counties were major offenses (stealing, injury to person, sex offenses), whereas but 43% of the offenses before the juvenile courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties were in the comparable category.

III. The available data suggest that 67% of the juvenile delinquents who come to the attention of the juvenile courts are below the age of sixteen.

IV. The amount appropriated for institutions to which youthful offenders are committed was \$7,871,127.82 for the biennium 1947-49. It should be noted that these institutions accept juvenile offenders other than those under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. Some of the institutions accept youthful offenders up to the age of twenty-five.

V. Youthful offenders convicted of crime by a criminal court are sometimes committed to the State penitentiaries rather than to institutions for juveniles.

VI. The number of repeaters in institutions for youthful offenders and in penitentiaries is relatively great. For example, in 1947, the Pennsylvania Institution for Delinquent (Huntingdon) had 68% repeaters. In the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill, 48% of the inmates were repeaters; the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, 56%; the Eastern State Penitentiary, 73%; and the Western State Penitentiary, 60%.

VII. The larger school districts such as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and many of the school districts coterminous with third-class cities have child guidance clinics to aid maladjusted children.

VIII. The states of California (1941), Wisconsin (1947), Minnesota (1947) and Massachusetts (1948) have established youth authorities. It is a major function of these authorities to aid in the adjustment of juvenile delinquents who are referred to them by the courts. The length of time a juvenile delinquent remains under the jurisdiction of the youth authority is determined by the authority.

IX. There is apparent need of coordination between the various agencies which handle young people once they get into trouble and, further, between the treatment agencies, and agencies serving youth including the home and the school.

X. In the prevention field, there is need for coordination between home, school and the groups dealing with recreation, health, welfare, and law enforcement. While some localities in Pennsylvania have set up youth advisory groups to function in their own communities, a State youth authority would serve as a coordinating body for those already in existence and encourage the formation of others, as well as provide specialists to those communities having no permanent staff.

XI. Juvenile behavior problems should be treated as individual cases.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that:

1. A Youth Conservation Board similar to the agencies

established by California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts, be established in Pennsylvania.

II. Two experimental forestry camps be established under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare for the accommodation of youthful offenders whose rehabilitation can be furthered by assignment to such camps rather than to currently available institutions.

III. A youth guidance clinic be established in the office of each county superintendent of schools.

IV. Local school districts be encouraged to make their facilities available to child and adult groups after school hours and during vacation periods.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

House Resolution No. 58, agreed to June 4, 1947, directs the Joint State Government Commission to "list, study, and appraise the problems relating to juvenile delinquency, namely, its underlying causes, the adequacy of existing governmental and private agencies to prevent juvenile delinquency, and measures which will conserve and improve the conditions of youth in the Commonwealth."

In accordance with the above mandate, the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency and Child Welfare of the Joint State Government Commission surveyed the available literature on the subject and held a public hearing in Harrisburg on February 11, 1948. At the hearing, lay and professional groups were afforded an opportunity to present such facts and views as in their judgment bear pertinently upon the problem under review.

The basic facts constituting the problem of Juvenile delinquency are detailed in the subsequent sections.

SECTION II

Juvenile Misbehavior: Extent of the Problem

The number of cases of children in trouble with courts and other authorities increased steadily from 1940 to an all-time high in 1945. In 1946, the number of juvenile cases dropped sharply and, in 1947, the figures approached those of prewar years.

These statements are broad interpretations of the conditions shown by the records of two metropolitan (Allegheny and Philadelphia) counties and two suburban (Montgomery and Berks) counties for which figures on juvenile misbehavior were available and roughly comparable.

In considering these figures as representative, however, several things should be kept in mind: first, that they show only the misbehavior of the so-called "aggressive" child; and second, that they are based on court records which do not necessarily reflect the total volume of juvenile misbehavior because only those cases referred to the courts are entered on the records, while many are dealt with otherwise and never reach the records, and because they show total number of cases, without indicating those in which the same child is involved several times.

1. The "Aggressive" Child

Observers of juvenile misbehavior differentiate between the "withdrawn" and the "aggressive" child.

Public opinion has been concerned primarily with the so-called "aggressive" child, since it is usually he who runs afoul of established authority and since the legal machinery for dealing with juvenile delinquents has been designed primarily to deal with such behavior patterns. By and large, it is the "aggressive" child who is labeled a delinquent when his misbehavior becomes a matter of official record. In this connection, however, it should be pointed out that the designation "delinquent" covers a multitude of behavior types ranging from truancy and malicious mischief to theft, burglary, assault, sexual offenses and even homicide.

In view of the fact that the public at large is concerned primarily with the problems presented by the behavior patterns of "aggressive" children, this report is confined to that subject.

2. Source of Information on Juvenile Misbehavior

Accurate knowledge of the extent of juvenile misbehavior is lacking. The only statistics which shed light upon the problem are the court records and the compilations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

For the purpose in hand, the compilations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation seem inadequate because (1) the compilations are based exclusively upon fingerprint records, and (2) the juveniles charged with criminal offenses and fingerprinted represent but a small fraction of the juveniles charged with misbehavior.

In connection with court records, it should be noted that they do not necessarily reflect the total volume of juvenile misbehavior nor the total number of juveniles who have been dealt with by the juvenile courts. The total volume of juvenile misbehavior is not shown completely by court statistics because only those cases referred to the judicial authorities are entered on their records. The number of cases which come to the attention of the courts, in turn, depends upon the procedure of such agencies as the school, the police, public and private youth-serving bureaus and clinics, and the attitude of the community at large.

To the extent that procedures and attitudes differ from community to community, court statistics as measures of juvenile misbehavior are not, strictly speaking, comparable. Again the statistics of a given court for an extended period of time may not be comparable because procedures and attitudes within its community may change with time. Furthermore, court statistics do not necessarily reflect the number of juvenile delinquents because the courts deal with cases, and the same child may appear several times before a court within the time covered by the report.

3. Pattern of Juvenile Misbehavior in Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania, roughly comparable juvenile court statistics are available but of limited coverage. Tables I and II present such statistics for two metropolitan and two suburban counties above mentioned. These counties combined represent approximately 39%¹ of Pennsylvania's total population and about 37%² of the child population.

Inspection of Table I, Column two, shows that the number of juvenile delinquency cases for Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties increased from 8,546 for the year 1940 to an all-time high of 12,655 for the year 1945 and

then decreased to 8,916 by 1947. Similarly, the number of cases adjudged delinquent increased from 4,413 in 1940 to an all-time high of 5,898 in 1945 and decreased to 4,539 in 1947. Regarding the two columns, it may be noted that although total juvenile cases as well as the number of cases adjudged delinquent increased over the period under consideration, total cases increased at a more rapid rate than the number of cases adjudged delinquent.

The seriousness of the problem of juvenile misbehavior can not be approximated by merely inspecting the total number of cases and the number of cases adjudged delinquent. In order to make the two series meaningful, they must be related to total child population. Column four presents the number of children, ages five and one-half to seventeen inclusive, and columns five and six show the number of cases and the number adjudged delinquent, respectively, as percentages of the child population. Inspection of column five shows that in 1940 the number of cases before the juvenile courts of Allegheny County and Philadelphia County represented 1.30% of the child population. In 1945 the comparable percentage reached an all-time high of 2.03%; and in 1947, it dropped back to 1.51%.

Similarly, inspection of column six shows that in 1940 the number adjudged delinquent constituted .67% of the child population. In 1945, the number adjudged delinquent as a percentage of the child population reached an all-time high of .95%; and in 1947, it dropped back to .77%.

In other words, in 1947, only slightly more than three-quarters of one per cent of the child population was guilty of sufficiently serious misconduct to be adjudged delinquent by the juvenile courts.

Table II shows Juvenile Court cases and adjudications for Berks and Montgomery Counties combined.

It is interesting to compare columns five and six of Tables I and II respectively. Such comparison justifies the following generalizations:

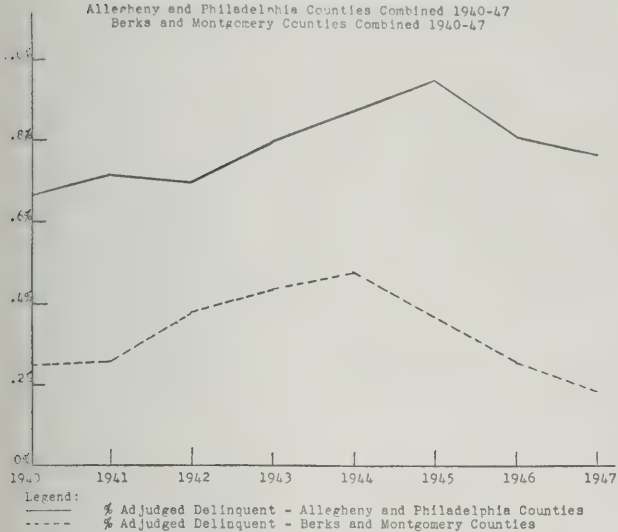
(1) From the point of view of behavior pattern, the series for Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties, two predominantly metropolitan areas, and the series for Berks and Montgomery Counties, two suburban regions, are similar. All series rose markedly during the war and post-war periods and declined with the restoration of peace-time living conditions.

(2) Although the pattern of juvenile delinquency in metropolitan and suburban areas is similar, the extent of the problem, as reflected in court statistics, shows marked variations. For example, in 1940 the number of adjudications in the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County and the Juvenile Division of the Philadelphia Municipal Court constituted .67% of the child population. During the same year, the number of adjudications in the juvenile courts of Berks and Montgomery Counties constituted only .24% of the child population. In other words, in the metropolitan counties under review, juvenile delinquency was nearly three times as extensive as in the suburban counties.

Chart I presents a graphic comparison of the present of the child population adjudged delinquent in the metropolitan and the suburban counties.

CHART I

PERCENT OF CHILD POPULATION ADJUDGED DELINQUENT

Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties Combined 1940-47
Berks and Montgomery Counties Combined 1940-47

Tables III and IV show both number and percentage distribution of offenses committed by juveniles.

Comparison and analysis of Tables III and IV indicates the following tentative conclusions:

(1) On the basis of the tables, major offenses seem to be relatively more important in the suburban counties than in the metropolitan counties. For example, in 1945, major offenses accounted for 52% of the total offenses in Berks and Montgomery Counties and for but 43% of the total offenses in the metropolitan counties. However, this does not necessarily mean that juveniles in suburban counties are more apt to commit major crimes. The distribution is probably due in part to the fact that in suburban counties juvenile misbehavior is quite frequently deal with a rather informal manner and hence does not find its way into official statistics unless it approaches a greater degree of seriousness.

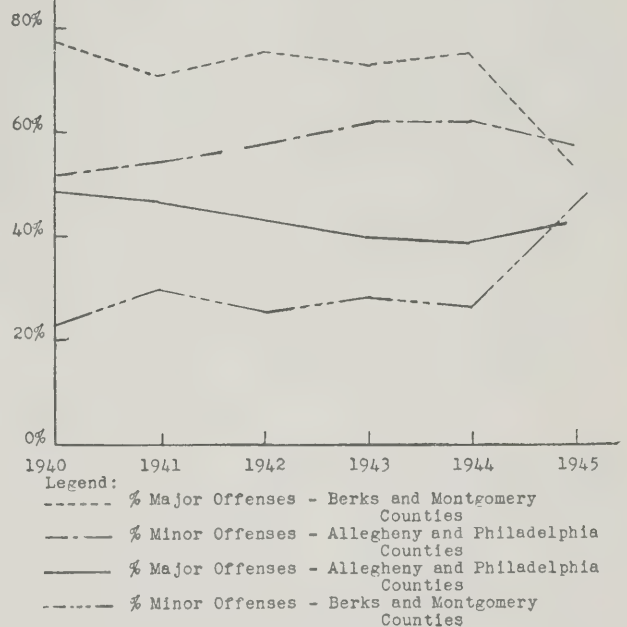
(2) Again, it may be observed that in both metropolitan and suburban counties the relative importance of major offenses decreased over the period from 1940 to 1945. For example, in 1940, major offenses constituted 77% of the total recorded juvenile offenses in Berks and Montgomery Counties. By 1945, this percentage had dropped to 52%. The comparable percentages for the metropolitan counties are 48% and 43% respectively.

In the light of the above evidence, it may be well to re-appraise the extent and gravity of the juvenile delinquency problem. If one takes the position that the minor offenses listed in Tables III and IV and graphically presented in Chart II are part and parcel of the process of growing up of the typical youngster, the magnitude of the juvenile "crime" problem is substantially reduced. For example, Table I shows that, in 1945, the child population of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties combined was 622,835. Table III shows that 5,472 delinquents were guilty of major offenses. Therefore, the "crime" rate among juveniles was .89%. Applying the same reasoning to the suburban sample, a "crime" rate of .23% is obtained.

Chart II presents a graphic comparison of juvenile misbehavior measured in terms of major and minor offenses committed by juveniles in the counties under review.

CHART II

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES

Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties Combined 1940-45
Berks and Montgomery Counties Combined 1940-45

SECTION III

Control of Juvenile Behavior in Pennsylvania Today

It may be generally agreed that the adequacy of the control of juvenile behavior in the home and in the school in large measure determines the volume and character of juvenile delinquency.

1. In the Home

The Wisconsin Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Juvenile Delinquency³ observes that juvenile misbehavior stems, among other causes, from broken homes caused by death, divorce, or employment of the mother, parental indifference and irresponsibility; drunken, immoral, or criminal parents; absence of religious and moral instruction in the home; insufficiency of family welfare services; and failure to train children for marriage and parenthood.

The importance of parental attitudes and behavior during the child's formative years is indicated in the following observation of the Philadelphia Municipal Court:

The lack of normal family life probably plays a more significant part in the delinquency of girls than of boys. The difficulties which bring girls into court are usually more serious in character and probably more clearly related to home conditions than are the difficulties of boys.

In 52% of the boys' cases but in only 32% of the girls' cases the children were living with both their own parents when referred to court. This difference between boys and girls is probably due to social factors. In only 19% of the boys' cases, but in 24% of the girls' cases, one or both parents were dead.

Of the boys who were living in their own homes with both their own parents married to each other and living together, 33% were probationed or committed as compared with 48% of those who came from broken homes. Fifty-four per cent of the girls from unbroken homes were probationed or committed as contrasted with 66% of those who came from broken homes.⁴

2. In the School

Pennsylvania law provides for compulsory school attendance of all children between the ages of eight and seventeen years.⁵ Under the circumstances, the behavior of children within this age bracket is under the joint control of the parents and the schools. The place of the home and the school in prevention is further emphasized by the Philadelphia Municipal Court which reports that 67% of the juvenile cases which come to the attention of its Juvenile Division are below the age of sixteen.⁶

The available evidence strongly suggests that the schools are an important control agency. For example, the Philadelphia Municipal Court reports that in 1946, 56% of the children whose cases were disposed of were attending school when referred to court and 22% of those referred were truants. However, only 28% of the juveniles attending school were adjudged delinquent, whereas 72% of the truants belonged in this category.⁷

In passing, it may be noted that the General Assembly of 1945 (Act No. 403, May 29, 1945, P. L. 1112) installed a new school subsidy system. Under the new system reimbursement depends upon the average daily membership in the public schools rather than the number of teachers employed by the schools. The available evidence indicates that this new system has gone a long way toward inducing school authorities to encourage pupils to continue in school.

According to the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency the school's responsibility toward the delinquent or potential delinquent is fourfold:

(a) It should plan an adequate school program that fits the needs of all children and results in wholesome growth and development;

(b) it should identify those children who show signs of being susceptible to delinquent patterns of behavior and take proper preventive or remedial measures to insure better adjustments;

(c) it should work closely with parents and neighborhood leaders to assist them in better understanding of the individual child and help them remove any factors in the neighborhood inimical to child welfare;

(d) it should cooperate with all community agencies and resources in a coordinated plan, bringing their combined influence to play on the individual child in such a way that he will receive maximum help when he needs the experiences provided by a particular agency.⁸

3. In Existing Agencies

The larger school districts such as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and many of the school districts coterminous with third-class cities have child guidance clinics which attempt to aid maladjusted children. However, guidance services are made available to only a limited extent in the rural regions. The establishment of a youth guidance clinic in

the office of each county superintendent of schools would provide a more complete coverage of clinical services to children in outlying areas who do not, at present, receive the same benefits provided for children in urban areas.

It is estimated that a county guidance clinic could be effectively operated with a core staff consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker. In terms of present dollars value, the operation of such a clinic would cost approximately \$15,000 per year and could service a pupil population of approximately five thousand. To provide the service indicated for every five thousand pupils in average daily membership in fourth-class school districts would cost approximately \$1,643,000 per year.

The family and the school are concerned first with prevention; the police, the courts and correctional institutions deal initially with children who have already become delinquent; while rehabilitation is a joint project which must enlist the aid of all these and every other agency which serves youth.

4. In Law Enforcing Agencies

As regards law enforcing agencies, the United States Children's Bureau, in connection with its St. Paul experiment, has made the following observations:

A child's contacts with the law-enforcing agencies differ markedly from those with the school. . . . For many children the policeman is a friendly person in whose footsteps they intend to follow; for others he represents authority that restricts and confines, a force to be outwitted. . . . Most children . . . recognize the police as an integral part of their community. Relatively few children have any direct contacts with the courts or any occasion to see them as part of the community's law-enforcement structure. . . .

Our knowledge of behavior problems in children and of the early symptoms of maladjustment suggest that law-enforcing agencies are not in a position to identify problems at an early date. Their immediate responsibility is with children who show maladjustment by general incorrigibility and by violating laws and ordinances, or who are in need of protection.

They are not in a position to observe minor changes in attitude that may be the forerunners of more serious trouble. The problems coming to them will, in general, be of long standing and from older age groups. . . . Even when emphasis is placed on early identification, law enforcing agencies are not in a position to identify more than a few children when the earliest symptoms appear.⁹

A child may come into contact with law enforcing agencies on arrest or referral. A child who is "alleged" to be delinquent may come before the juvenile court upon petition of a parent, next friend, or citizen, or upon commitment by a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace when arrested for any offense other than murder. There is no preliminary hearing, but the juvenile court may make a preliminary inquiry, after which the child may be returned to his parents or guardian, or placed in the charge of a probation officer or in the custody of any appropriate association or society pending final disposition of the case.

a. Hearing of Juvenile Cases

A child or youth appearing in juvenile court is not heard on any specific charge but rather with respect to

his peculiar behavior problem. Juvenile court cases are heard separately and without a jury. The delinquency of a child is determined on the basis of a court hearing with the aid of an investigation made by the probation department and the assistance of clinical services if such services are at the command of the court. A child is simply adjudged delinquent and does not receive the usual civil disabilities imposed by the criminal laws of the Commonwealth. The juvenile court may return the child to his own home or place him in a family home under the supervision of a probation officer, or it may commit the child to some appropriate institution or agency, or discharge a child from the care of the juvenile court or from the custody of any institution.

Youths who are under sixteen and who are being tried on a criminal charge other than murder must be heard in juvenile court. Transfer to the juvenile court is discretionary in the case of youths between sixteen and eighteen years of age. The judge of a juvenile court may certify to the district attorney the case of a child above fourteen years of age held for any offense, other than murder, which, in the case of an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary. No child under twelve may be committed to an industrial school or correctional institution unless, after the supervision of the child under the probation system, such action is determined to be in the best interests of the child and of the community. Children over sixteen may be committed to any State industrial school or home for the reformation of youths above the age of sixteen.¹⁰

The juvenile court law further provides:

No child under sixteen years of age, pending or after hearing before the juvenile court, shall be confined in any county jail, workhouse, police station, lockup, or other institution in which adults are confined. . . .

The county commissioners in each county shall provide, furnish, and heat a separate room or rooms, or a suitable building, to be used exclusively for the confinement of all children under sixteen years of age who may be in custody awaiting hearing in the juvenile court of the county, and shall provide for the maintenance and care of such children while in custody.^{10a}

When a juvenile is held in a detention place with facilities for medical, psychiatric, and psychological study, the diagnosis is made in the detention home. In the absence of such facilities, the probation officer takes the child to clinics working in cooperation with detention home staff members and juvenile court officers. The child also continues schooling and gets recreation in the detention home if it is equipped for the purpose, or he may be sent outside to school and for recreation when facilities are not available in the home.

Detention of juveniles is arranged for in a variety of ways. Of thirty-five counties reporting facilities, nineteen use a detention home, nine use approved children's homes, two use boarding homes, and five use a room in the county home or a separate room in the city hall.

3. Admission and Discharge Policies

There is no uniformity in admission and discharge policies in detention homes throughout the State. Some homes admit and discharge only through the juvenile court and

its probation officers. Some admit through the police, magistrates and the court probation officers. Some receive children through private sources as well as through official sources. Detention homes in Pennsylvania have no uniform standards of administration. Some homes are under the administrative direction of the chief probation officer. Some have a superintendent in charge. Some are under the control of the sheriff. Some employ a matron. The equipment in experience and training of those in charge varies widely.

While the larger juvenile courts of Philadelphia County and Allegheny County have well established clinical services located in the detention homes with necessary staffs of physicians, psychiatrists, and psychologists, clinical services for the juvenile courts are lacking in most of Pennsylvania's counties. Berks County has placed clinical service at the disposal of the court which is financed jointly from public and private sources. A few other counties have followed the same practice. In the Harrisburg area, the federally supported Tri-County Child Guidance Clinic is available to the courts of the region. Courts in other parts of the State use physicians and psychiatrists of the State institutions who hold clinics periodically, usually once or twice a month.

c. State Institutions for Minors

At present there are four State institutions to which minors within the age limits of juvenile court jurisdiction are committed—Huntingdon Institution for Defective Delinquents over 15 years, White Hill Industrial School for Boys, Muncy Industrial Home for Women, and Morgantown Training School for both boys and girls. It is to be noted here that, in 1937, the General Assembly authorized the establishment of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill to replace the State industrial school located at Huntingdon.¹¹ Upon completion of the new institution at White Hill, the Huntingdon Industrial School was to become the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents.¹² In this connection, the Ashe Committee, appointed by Governor Martin in 1944, made the following observation:

Until 1941, the school at Huntingdon continued as the only reformatory in the State. In that year, however, a new Pennsylvania Industrial School was opened at White Hill in Cumberland County. It is a large institution with a total capacity of 1,414. The legislature intended that the new reformatory replace the one at Huntingdon, with the latter institution becoming a school for defective delinquents. This has not been done, and both institutions continue to operate as reformatories.¹³

. . . We do not believe the Huntingdon institution to be proper institution for defectives of this State. In the first place, its capacity is twice as large as is needed; and, further, an institution for defective offenders should be basically of the farm type. The structure at Huntingdon can be more useful as a medium security prison. . . .¹⁴

The Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill receives male criminals between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years not known to have been previously sentenced to any State penal institution.¹⁵ The Industrial Home for Women at Muncy receives females over the age of sixteen who have been convicted of a criminal offense.

The Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza receives delinquent boys and girls under twenty-one on commitment by the courts from the western district of the State.

The Glen Mills School, the Sleighton Farm School at Darlington, the Boys Industrial Home at Oakdale, and George Junior Republic at Grove City are State-aided private corporations and therefore have the legal right to refuse or accept any boy or girl committed by the juvenile court. The managers of Glen Mills and Sleighton Farm may receive, at their discretion, boys under twenty-one and girls under eighteen years of age respectively. The authority of the managers over inmates ceases when they reach twenty-one years of age. The Boys Industrial Home admits dependent, neglected, and incorrigible boys from eight to sixteen years of age on commitment by county juvenile courts, county commissioners, child welfare agencies, and parents. Authority over boys committed to this institution extends until they are eighteen. George Junior Republic accepts boys from ten to seventeen years of age committed principally by the courts of western Pennsylvania.

Costs and expenses for the maintenance of inmates at White Hill, Muncy, and Morganza are paid from the State appropriation, but the Commonwealth is reimbursed by the respective counties from which the inmates are committed. One-half the cost of maintaining children committed to State-aided institutions is borne by the county from which the child is received, and the remainder is paid from the State appropriation. The amount appropriated for institutions to which juvenile delinquents are committed was \$7,871,127.82 for the biennium 1947-1949.

d. Admission and Classification

Under Pennsylvania's present system the penal and correctional institutions are mass custody establishments. In them are lumped first offenders, habitual offenders and sex deviates with children who are merely truants from school or impossible home situations. The sick and defective are grouped with the well; near feeble minded with the brilliant psychotic type; the dangerous with the trustworthy; boys of fifteen with men of twenty-nine and girls of sixteen with women as old as eighty. Each institution is under the direction of a separate board of trustees, classification programs differ and rehabilitation efforts are not coordinated.

e. Sentence and Probation

In Pennsylvania, juvenile institutions operate on the basis of an indeterminate sentence under the maximums set by statute. The indeterminate sentence permits the release of an offender as an administrative act. In the case of a child or youth committed by the juvenile court, discretion lies with that court; whereas the Parole Board exercises discretion in the case of an adult offender or a youth sentenced by a criminal court. Glen Mills, Sleighton Farm, and Morganza have their own parole officers who supervise juveniles released from these institutions. Boys released from the Boys Industrial Home and George Junior Republic are supervised by probation officers of the juvenile courts of the counties from which they were committed. With the exception of children and youths committed by the juvenile court, inmates released from Huntingdon, White Hill, and Muncy are supervised by parole officers of the State Parole Board.

4. Coordination Between Agencies Lacking

The facts reviewed above indicate that there is no coordination among the agencies which handle children and youths once they get into trouble; and, further, that there is no coordination between the treatment agencies and the home and school.

The need for coordination has been felt by various citizen groups. For example, referral plans have been instituted in Philadelphia County and Fayette County. The objective of these two programs is to obtain a better understanding of the child and his difficulties in order to bring about a more wholesome adjustment. Briefly, the Philadelphia plan operates through forty-nine organizations throughout the city to whom follow-up referrals are made of boys who have come in contact with the police either as a result of arrest or complaint. In Fayette County, juvenile court delinquents, school pre-delinquents, and home incorrigibles are referred to a Juvenile Committee representing law enforcement agencies, civic groups, professional and business men, churches, and veterans' organizations. In April 1947, it was reported that the Uniontown Committee had enrolled more than 430 youngsters of whom only thirteen had been returned to juvenile court for institutional placement since the committee's organization in March 1943.¹⁸

5. Institutional Treatment

The correctional activities in institutions for the most part, have not proved effective rehabilitation measures. For example, in 1947, the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents (Huntingdon) had 67.9% repeaters. In the Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill 48.4% of the inmates were repeaters. In the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women 55.9% were repeaters; the Eastern Penitentiary, 73.3%; and the Western Penitentiary, 55.9%. Thus it is evident that piecemeal measures are inadequate and that the separate phases of a preventive and correctional program must be integrated into a coordinated approach to the whole problem.

SECTION IV

Remedial Legislation

1. Youth Authority

Effective control of juvenile misbehavior calls for coordinated action at both the State and local levels.

In recent years, the states of California, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts have led the way in creating youth authorities to administer correctional programs at the state level and systematically to aid all counties to develop and strengthen the correctional and preventive programs at the local level.

One of the basic principles behind the youth authority idea is the achievement of continuity of treatment from the time the court commits the child, to the final replacement of that child in society.

In treating children, it is generally agreed that the emphasis should be put on rehabilitation rather than punishment. This, the youth authority could do, with treatment applied on an individual basis.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the majority of youthful offenders can be reclaimed.

2. Model Plan

The American Law Institute, in 1940, drafted a model plan for the treatment of youthful offenders.

Briefly, the plan suggested by the model draft provides for the creation of a Youth Correction Authority, to which the courts would commit youthful offenders who need State care. The authority then would exercise complete control over the child through all the steps from commitment to final replacement in society. These steps can be broken down into three major categories:

1. Diagnosis
2. Treatment and training
3. Reestablishment in the community

The plan calls for the establishment of a three-member board operating on a State-wide basis to which the courts would commit offenders under twenty-one years of age. If a death sentence were involved, the case would not go to the youth authority.

The three-member board would first determine why the offender is an offender, and on the basis of diagnosis, proceed with the treatment of the child with a view to his rehabilitation and eventual reestablishment in the community.

The Youth Authority plan also suggests a survey team consisting of specialists in juvenile police work, probation, recreation, community organization, health, child guidance, welfare, and attendance. This team could be sent into a county at the invitation of the county board of supervisors, the judge of the juvenile court, the head of the school system, or other public and private groups serving children one way or another.

The survey group would try to make all agencies serving youth in every locality realize their interdependence and to develop methods of coordinating their activities.

3. Summary

Classification and segregation, adequate personnel, and constructive programs are the tools by which a youthful offender may be rehabilitated. In this connection, the establishment of forestry camps would facilitate the rehabilitation of youthful offenders who required minimum security arrangements. At the present time, the California Youth Authority operates four forestry camps as a part of its Division of Training and Treatment. These camps accommodate between 60 and 70 boys each. Two general types of programs are developed in the camps. The first group is composed of a large number of boys who have completed their training program at one of the institutions and are transferred to a forestry camp to complete their treatment in a 90-day pre-parole camp program. A second group of boys with a less aggravated delinquency record are placed in the camps for their entire period of training and treatment.

Correction and prevention at the local level involves the far larger task of improving all the existing correctional services—police, detention, probation, case work, etc.—in the community. The model act provides that local units may be set up. In California the Youth Authority may establish, or assist in establishing, local public councils or committees whose purpose is the prevention or decrease of misbehavior among young people. The Wisconsin statute provides that the Youth Service Commission shall assist localities to secure specialized services. Massachusetts has followed the pattern set by California in providing for assistance to local authorities of any county or municipality when so requested by the governing body thereof in planning preventive programs and in coordinating existing services.

It has been found that in many cases, a child's first appearance before established authorities was for a minor offense. Had the child received immediate care and treatment, the later offenses might have been avoided. Truancy is often the first offense. Investigation of truancy cases reveals that the child may have been a truant because of failure in school due to bad eyesight, bad hearing or other physical defects, or low mentality. If these children are committed to an institution where they are associated with others with more serious records, they are exposed to an influence which may readily lead to more serious offenses on their part when released, and the defect which prompted their misbehavior in the first place never will have been corrected. Individual treatment of such children through the offices of a Youth Authority might in many instances have remedied the defects and would have prevented contact or association with other types of offenders by segregating the various groups of youthful offenders according to the seriousness of their offenses and according to their individual needs. Under the present system, this is not accomplished except where local youth agencies already have created diagnostic facilities.

The role of the public in the acceptance and support of such a program cannot be overlooked. This has been recognized in the laws of Wisconsin and Massachusetts, where provision has been made for the creation of a citizen advisory board for the purpose of making recommendations, interpreting the program to the public and enlisting public cooperation.

It must be realized that the Youth Authority Plan cannot be regarded as a complete answer to the question. It is generally agreed that there is no cure-all for juvenile misbehavior. However, the youth authority should provide treatment of youthful offenders on an individual basis, in a more scientific manner and without the waste or duplication of work inherent in an uncoordinated system of treatment of juvenile offenders. Also the Youth Authority Plan should serve as a channel for the promotion of a worthwhile crime prevention program on a State-wide basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

I. The General Assembly enact legislation establishing a Youth Conservation Board to serve all youth of the State more effectively, to reduce and prevent delinquency and to carry out a program of rehabilitation having continuity of treatment from commitment to final replacement in society and administered to meet the needs of each individual case.

II. Two experimental forestry camps be established under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare for the accommodation of youthful offenders whose rehabilitation can be furthered by assignment to such camps rather than to currently available institutions.

III. A youth guidance clinic be established in the office of each county superintendent of schools.

IV. Local school districts be encouraged to make their facilities available to child and adult groups after school hours and during vacation periods.

- ¹ U. S. Census, 1940, Vol. I: Population, p. 912.
² Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, Statistical Report, June 30, 1940, p. 12, 13.
³ Wisconsin Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, Report and Recommendation, 68th Session, p. 4.
⁴ Annual Report of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, 1947.
⁵ Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, School Laws of Pennsylvania, 1945, Section 1414, pp. 174, 175. 1937, P. L. 2560, amended 1939, P. L. 786.
⁶ Annual Report of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, 1946, Juvenile Division, p. 27.
⁷ Ibid., p. 39.
⁸ National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, Report on School and Teacher Responsibilities (Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947), pp. 3, 4.
⁹ Children in the Community: The St. Paul Experiment in Child Welfare (U. S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 317 (1946)), pp. 98, 99, 111.
¹⁰ Laws of Pennsylvania, 1933, June 2, P. L. 1433, as amended 1939, June 15, P. L. 394.
^{10a} Ibid.
¹¹ Laws of Pennsylvania, 1937, June 21, P. L. 1944.
¹² Ibid., 1937, May 25, P. L. 808.
¹³ Report of the Committee Appointed by Hon. Edward Martin to Survey the Penal and Correctional System of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Stanley P. Ashe, Chairman), July, 1944, p. 10.
¹⁴ Ibid., p. 42. In this connection it should be noted that in 1945 the General Assembly authorized the construction of a new institution for delinquent defectives at Rockview. (Act 231, approved May 15, 1945, P. L. 571).
¹⁵ Act of 1881, June 8, P. L. 63 § 8, 61 P. S. § 482; 1937, June 21, P. L. 1944, § 5, 61 P. S. § 545-5.
¹⁶ E. Preston Sharp, Report of Fayette County Youth Guidance Program (Pennsylvania Department of Welfare), prepared for discussion at Fifth Annual Child Guidance Conference of Fayette County, April 17, 1947, p. 2.

TABLE I

Juvenile Delinquency Cases, Juveniles Adjudged Delinquent, and Cases and Adjudications as Percentages of Child Population
 (Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties Combined, 1940-47)^a

| Year | Juvenile Delinquency Cases ^b | Number of Cases Adjudged Delinquent ^c | Child Population Ages 5½ to 17, incl. ^d | Percentages of Child Population Total Cases | Adjudications |
|------|---|--|--|---|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1940 | 8,546 | 4,413 | 658,340 | 1.30 | .67 |
| 1941 | 8,995 | 4,654 | 648,536 | 1.39 | .72 |
| 1942 | 9,510 | 4,454 | 647,283 | 1.47 | .69 |
| 1943 | 12,042 | 5,082 | 640,092 | 1.88 | .79 |
| 1944 | 12,136 | 5,511 | 634,003 | 1.91 | .87 |
| 1945 | 12,655 | 5,898 | 622,835 | 2.03 | .95 |
| 1946 | 10,462 | 4,942 | 607,692 | 1.72 | .81 |
| 1947 | 8,916 | 4,539 | 592,254 | 1.51 | .77 |

^aAnnual Report of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, 1946 and 1947; and statistical data sheets furnished by the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, 1940-1947.

^bThe figures for Philadelphia County include boys and girls under eighteen, while those for Allegheny County also include boys and girls eighteen and over, of which there were 50 cases in 1940, 48 cases in 1941, 63 cases in 1942, 53 cases in 1943, 34 cases in 1944, 39 cases in 1945, 45 cases in 1946, and 33 cases in 1947.

"Number of Cases Adjudged Delinquent" refers to cases committed to an institution, agency or individual, cases placed on probation, and cases for which fine and costs or money payment has been ordered. It excludes cases dismissed, dismissed but probation continued, referred to other courts, other disposition, disposition not specified, and runaways returned.

^aPennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, "Summary of Public School Attendance for Elementary and Secondary Schools," Statistical Report, 1940-1947.

TABLE II

Juvenile Court Cases, Juvenile Adjudged Delinquent, and Cases and Adjudications as Percentages of Child Population
 (Berks and Montgomery Counties Combined, 1940-47)^a

| Year | Juvenile Delinquency Cases ^b | Number of Cases Adjudged Delinquent ^c | Child Population Ages 5½ to 17, incl. ^d | Percentages of Child Population Total Cases | Adjudications |
|------|---|--|--|---|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1940 | 290 | 258 | 105,398 | .28 | .24 |
| 1941 | 319 | 270 | 104,473 | .31 | .26 |
| 1942 | 455 | 390 | 103,011 | .44 | .38 |
| 1943 | 500 | 444 | 101,614 | .49 | .44 |
| 1944 | 517 | 472 | 99,071 | .52 | .48 |
| 1945 | 430 | 362 | 98,128 | .44 | .37 |
| 1946 | 284 | 251 | 96,885 | .29 | .26 |
| 1947 | 189 | 180 | 95,636 | .20 | .19 |

^aReport of Delinquency Cases Disposed of During the Year by Each Court, State of Pennsylvania, 1940-1945 (U. S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency). Data for 1946 and 1947 obtained directly from the Berks County Court and the Montgomery County Court.

^bThese figures include a small number of youths over eighteen as follows: Montgomery County—1 case, 1941; 7 cases, 1943; 6 cases, 1944; 2 cases, 1945. Berks County—2 cases, 1942.

^c"Number of Cases Adjudged Delinquent" refers to cases committed to an institution, agency, or individual, cases placed on probation, and cases for which fine and costs or money payment has been ordered. It excludes cases dismissed, dismissed but probation continued, referred to other courts, other disposition, disposition not specified, and runaways returned.

^aPennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, "Summary of Public School Attendance for Elementary and Secondary Schools," Statistical Report, 1940-1947.

TABLE III

Number and Percentage Distribution of Offenses Committed by Juveniles
(Philadelphia* and Allegheny† Counties Combined 1940-45)

| Year | 1940 | | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Total Cases‡ | 8,546 | 100 | 8,995 | 100 | 9,510 | 100 | 12,042 | 100 | 12,136 | 100 | 12,655 | 100 |
| MAJOR OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stealing | 3,266 | 38.22 | 3,360 | 37.35 | 3,173 | 33.36 | 3,390 | 28.15 | 3,399 | 28.01 | 4,162 | 32.89 |
| Injury to Person | 375 | 4.39 | 330 | 3.67 | 361 | 3.80 | 571 | 4.74 | 672 | 5.54 | 663 | 5.24 |
| Sex Offense | 467 | 5.46 | 472 | 5.25 | 499 | 5.25 | 723 | 6.00 | 589 | 4.85 | 647 | 5.11 |
| TOTAL | 4,108 | 48.07 | 4,162 | 46.27 | 4,033 | 42.41 | 4,684 | 38.89 | 4,660 | 38.40 | 5,472 | 43.24 |
| MINOR OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act of carelessness or mischief | 2,224 | 26.02 | 2,210 | 24.57 | 2,283 | 24.00 | 3,179 | 26.40 | 3,380 | 27.85 | 3,229 | 25.51 |
| Running away | 979 | 11.46 | 1,240 | 13.78 | 1,361 | 14.31 | 1,858 | 15.43 | 1,721 | 14.18 | 1,641 | 12.97 |
| Ungovernable | 569 | 6.66 | 651 | 7.24 | 825 | 8.68 | 949 | 7.88 | 1,024 | 8.44 | 1,006 | 7.95 |
| Truancy | 393 | 4.60 | 422 | 4.69 | 500 | 5.26 | 480 | 3.99 | 618 | 5.09 | 619 | 4.89 |
| All other Offenses | 273 | 3.19 | 310 | 3.45 | 508 | 5.34 | 892 | 7.41 | 733 | 6.04 | 688 | 5.44 |
| TOTAL | 4,438 | 51.93 | 4,833 | 53.73 | 5,477 | 57.59 | 7,358 | 61.11 | 7,476 | 61.60 | 7,183 | 56.76 |

* Thirty-third Annual Report of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia for 1946, Table II, p. 25.

† Report of Delinquency Cases Disposed of During the Year by Each Court, State of Pennsylvania, 1940-1945, (U. S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency).

‡ The figures for Philadelphia include boys and girls under 18, while those for Allegheny also include boys and girls eighteen and over, of which there were 50 cases in 1940, 48 cases in 1941, 63 cases in 1942, 53 cases in 1943, 34 cases in 1944, 39 cases in 1945, 45 cases in 1946, and 33 cases in 1947.

TABLE IV

Number and Percentage Distribution of Offenses Committed by Juveniles
(Berks and Montgomery Counties Combined 1940-45)*

| Year | 1940 | | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Total Cases† | 290 | 100 | 319 | 100 | 455 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 517 | 100 | 430 | 100 |
| MAJOR OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stealing | 195 | 67.24 | 193 | 60.50 | 307 | 67.47 | 320 | 64.00 | 340 | 65.76 | 189 | 43.95 |
| Injury to Person | 3 | 1.03 | 16 | 5.02 | 11 | 2.42 | 9 | 1.80 | 21 | 4.06 | 17 | 3.95 |
| Sex Offense | 25 | 8.62 | 16 | 5.02 | 25 | 5.50 | 32 | 6.40 | 25 | 4.84 | 19 | 4.42 |
| TOTAL | 223 | 76.89 | 225 | 70.54 | 343 | 75.39 | 361 | 72.20 | 386 | 74.66 | 225 | 52.32 |
| MINOR OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Act of carelessness or mischief | 14 | 4.83 | 32 | 10.03 | 29 | 6.37 | 47 | 9.40 | 20 | 3.87 | 24 | 5.58 |
| Running away | 10 | 3.45 | 12 | 3.76 | 21 | 4.62 | 15 | 3.00 | 15 | 2.90 | 7 | 1.63 |
| Ungovernable | 22 | 7.59 | 16 | 5.02 | 29 | 6.37 | 28 | 5.60 | 33 | 6.38 | 35 | 8.14 |
| Truancy | 2 | .69 | 3 | .94 | 4 | .88 | 17 | 3.40 | 20 | 3.87 | 4 | .93 |
| All other offenses | 19 | 6.55 | 31 | 9.71 | 29 | 6.37 | 32 | 6.40 | 43 | 8.32 | 135 | 31.40 |
| TOTAL | 67 | 23.11 | 94 | 29.46 | 112 | 24.61 | 139 | 27.80 | 131 | 25.34 | 205 | 47.68 |

* Report of Delinquency Cases Disposed of During the Year by Each Court, State of Pennsylvania, 1940-1945, (U. S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency).

† The above figures include boys and girls 18 and over as follows: Montgomery County—1 case, 1941; 7 cases, 1943; 6 cases, 1944; 2 cases, 1945. Berks County—2 cases, 1942.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

February, 1949

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, Section 2(b), we submit herewith a report dealing with the unemployment compensation laws of Pennsylvania.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to expedite the study.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission

Capitol Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

February 1949

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation

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David P. Reese,

INTRODUCTION

Because of the opportunity to obtain advantage to Pennsylvania taxpayers and the public and to further industrial growth in the Commonwealth, it was found desirable to review present provisions of the unemployment compensation laws and to revise them in order to take advantage of these benefits and to provide for improvement in the administration of the law.

The Commission recommends that the waiting period for obtaining merit rating, which reduces the time in which the maximum 2.7% rate has to be paid, be shortened by a year and that certain other changes be made to permit increased administrative efficiency in the operation of the law.

The specific recommendations of the Commission are contained in Senate Bill No. 286 (1949, introduced February 15, 1949). This bill proposes amendments to the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897).

For the convenience of the members of the General Assembly, the attached table has been prepared. The first column of the table lists the section of the Act sought to be amended; and the second column sets forth the purpose of the proposed amendments.

The table is divided into three parts as follows:

Part I reproduces obsolete provisions which are to be eliminated.

Part II reproduces provisions with simple editorial changes.

Part III contains provisions which may be partially obsolete, which are in need of clarification, or which are new amendments to the present law.

PART I

TEXT

PURPOSE

Section 4(a)

(a) "Base Year" [with respect to each benefit year which begins subsequent to the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and prior to the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, means the calendar year one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, and with respect to each benefit year which begins subsequent to the thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five] means the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of [such] an individual's benefit year.

Section 4(b)

(b) "Benefit Year" [(i) with respect to an individual who files a "Valid Application for Benefits" as of a day subsequent to the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and prior to the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, means the period beginning with the day for which such "Valid Application for Benefits" is filed and ending the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, (ii)] with respect to an individual who files or has filed a "Valid Application for Benefits" [as of a day subsequent to the thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five,] means the one-year period beginning with the day as of which such "Valid Application for Benefits" is filed, and [(iii)] thereafter the one-year period beginning with the day as of which such individual next files a "Valid Application for Benefits" after the termination of his last benefit year.

Section 4(j) (First paragraph)

(j) "Employer" means every—(1) individual, (2) copartnership, (3) association, (4) corporation (domestic or foreign), (5) the legal representative, trustee in bankruptcy, receiver or trustee of any individual, copartnership, association or corporation, or (6) the legal representative of a deceased person, [(I) who or which employed or employs any employee (whether or not the same employee) in employment subject to this act for some portion of each of some twenty (20) days, each day being in a different calendar week, during the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-six, or during any calendar year thereafter, to and including the calendar year one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, or] who or which employed or employs any employee in employment subject to this act for some portion of a day during [the] a calendar year [one thousand nine hundred and forty-five or for some portion of a day during any calendar year thereafter] or [(II)] who or which has elected to become fully subject to this act, and whose election remains in force.

Section 4(k)

(k) "Employer's Experience" means a percentage obtained by dividing the "Wages of a Compensated Employee," as defined in subsection (v) of this section, paid by an employer to all of his compensated employees during the first twelve (12) of the last fourteen (14) completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar year which includes the calendar quarter to which the contribution rate is applicable [less any credit for reemployment with respect to benefit years ending prior to the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, which was credited to the employer during such twelve (12) calendar quarters,] by the total wages paid by the employer to all his employees during such twelve (12) calendar quarters. [Credit for reemployment previously allocated to a calendar year shall be deemed to have been allocated as of the last two calendar quarters of such calendar year.]

Section 203(e)

(e) The Governor shall appoint and fix the compensation of such referees as may be deemed necessary with power to take testimony in any appeals coming before the board. Such appointment shall be subject to the provisions of the act, approved the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one (Pam-

Eliminates provisions the effective period of which has expired.

Eliminates provisions the effective period of which has expired.

Eliminates provisions the effective period of which has expired.

Eliminates provisions the effective period of which has expired.

Eliminates provisions the effective date for which has expired.

PURPOSE

TEXT

phlet Laws, seven hundred fifty-two). [Provided, That any person who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, was employed as a referee, may make application to the Civil Service Commission prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, for appointment as a referee under the regular classified service, and, notwithstanding any provisions of said act or any other act to the contrary, upon finding by said commission that he or she possesses the minimum qualifications therefor, shall be so appointed. Any other person appointed as referee subsequent to the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, shall be appointed only in the manner provided in said act for employees in the classified service.]

Section 204 (Last paragraph)
Strike out this section.

Eliminates provisions the effective date for which has expired.

Section 205

Section 205. Stabilization of Employment; Partial and Seasonal Unemployments.—The department shall take appropriate steps to—(a) reduce and prevent unemployment, (b) encourage and assist in the adoption of practical methods of vocational training and guidance, (c) investigate, recommend, advise and assist in the establishment, by political subdivisions, of reserves for public works to be used in times of business depression and unemployment, and (d) promote the reemployment of unemployed workers. [(e) make studies of partial unemployment and recommendations in respect to provisions for the payment of compensation for partial unemployment, and (f) make studies of seasonal unemployment and recommendations in respect to provisions for seasonal industries under this system of unemployment compensation.]

Copies of all such studies and recommendations shall be transmitted to the Governor.

Eliminates provisions the effective date for which has expired.

[Section 313

Section 313. Temporary Contributions by Employers and Experience Rating.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301 of this act, if on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is nine and one tenth per centum or more of the total wages of all employees paid during the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters as reported to the department by the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, and if an employer has complied with the requirements of section 301 (e) of this act, and also has paid contributions into the fund for one or more quarters in each of the last five completed calendar years, then such employer's rate of contribution for the last three calendar quarters of the year, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, as hereby further adjusted, shall be the rate set opposite such employer's adjusted rate under the provisions of said section 301 prior to the amendments thereto made by this amendatory act in the following table:

The effective date of this provision has expired.

| Adjusted Rate under Section 301 hereof | Further Adjusted Rate under this Section |
|---|---|
| 1.0% | .5% |
| 1.5 | .7 |
| 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 |
| 2.7 | 2.7 |

Provided, however, That if on the first day of July or on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is less than eight and one-tenth per centum of the total wages of all employees paid during the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters as reported to the department

then and in that event the provisions of section 301 (f) prior to the amendments thereto made by this mandatory act shall apply.]

Section 401 (First paragraph)

Section 401. Qualifications Required to Secure Compensation.—Compensation shall be payable to any employee who is or becomes unemployed [except that payment with respect to weeks ending subsequent to the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, shall be made only for weeks of total unemployment, as provided in section four hundred and four (c),] and who—

(a) Has, within his base year, been paid wages for employment equal to not less than thirty (30) times his weekly benefit rate;

(b) Has registered for work at, and thereafter continued to report at, an employment office in accordance with such regulations as the secretary may prescribe, except that the secretary may by regulation waive or alter either or both of the requirements of this clause as to individuals attached to regular jobs and as to such other types of cases or situations with respect to which he finds that compliance with such requirements would be oppressive or would be inconsistent with the purposes of the act: Provided, however, That no such regulation shall conflict with section four hundred and one (c) of this act;

(c) Has made a valid application for benefits with respect to the benefit year for which compensation is claimed and has made a claim for compensation in the proper manner and on the form prescribed by the department;

(d) Is able to work and available for suitable work; and

(e) Has been unemployed for a waiting period of one week.

No week shall be counted as a week of unemployment for the purpose of this subsection (1) unless it occurs within the benefit year which includes the week with respect to which such employee claims compensation, or (2) if compensation has been paid or is payable with respect thereto, or (3) unless the employee was eligible for compensation with respect thereto under all other provisions of this section and was not disqualified with respect thereto under Section 402. (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f).

Section 404 (c)

(c) Any otherwise eligible employee shall be entitled during his benefit year to an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate multiplied by the number which appears at the top of a column under "PART C", to be ascertained by locating on the same horizontal line on which his weekly benefit rate appears the interval which includes the total wages paid to him during his base year: Provided, That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months, no employee shall be paid compensation with respect to weeks of employment ending during the next calendar quarter in an amount which, together with any amounts previously paid with respect to the same benefit year, would be in excess of sixteen times the employee's weekly benefit rate or two hundred and eighty-eight dollars (\$288), whichever is the lesser: [And: Provided further, that no employee shall be paid compensation in excess of twenty times his weekly benefit rate with respect to any benefit year which begins prior to the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven.]

[Section 606

Section 606. Transfer of Funds to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account.—Notwithstanding any requirements of the foregoing section of this article, the department shall, prior to whichever is the later of (1) thirty days after the close of this session of the Legislature and (2) July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to transfer from the account of the Unemployment Compensation Fund of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Unemployment Trust Fund, established and maintained pursuant to section nine hundred four of the Social Security

Eliminates provisions the effective date of which has expired.

Eliminates provisions the effective date of which has expired.

The effective date of this provision has expired.

PURPOSE

TEXT

Act, as amended, to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, established and maintained pursuant to section ten of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, an amount hereinafter referred to as the preliminary amount; and shall, prior to whichever is the later of (1) thirty days after the close of this session of the Legislature and (2) January first, one thousand nine hundred and forty, authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to transfer from this state's account in said Unemployment Trust Fund to said Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account an additional amount, hereinafter referred to as the liquidating amount. The preliminary amount shall consist of that proportion of the balance in the Unemployment Compensation Fund as of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, as the total amount of contributions collected from employers (as the term "Employer" is defined) in section 1 (a) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight (52 U. S. Stat. 1094), and credited to the Unemployment Compensation Fund bears to all contributions theretofore collected under this act and credited to the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The liquidating amount shall consist of the total amount of contributions collected from employers (as the term "Employer" is defined) in section 1 (a) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight (52 U. S. Stat. 1094), pursuant to the provisions of this act during the period July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine to December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine, inclusive.]

[Section 1001

Section 1001. Termination of Compensation Rights of Certain Employees.—No employe shall have or assert any right to unemployment compensation under Unemployment Compensation Law of this Commonwealth with respect to unemployment occurring after June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine based upon wages earned for services performed either as an employe, representative, or in the employ of an employer when either such employe, representative, or employer has been determined by the agency or agencies empowered to make such determinations under the provisions of the Act of Congress known as the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (52 U. S. Stat. 1094), to be subject to the provisions of the aforesaid act or to an Act of Congress establishing an unemployment compensation system of maritime employes, irrespective of when performed; nor shall wages for such services be included for purposes of determining eligibility under section four hundred one, or rate of compensation under section four hundred three, with respect to any benefit year commencing on or after July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.]

The effective date of this provision has expired.

PURPOSE

TEXT

PART II

Section 201

(a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws. It shall have power and authority to adopt, amend, and rescind such rules and regulations, require such reports from employers, employes, the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act, make such investigations and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable. Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe. The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper.

Editorial correction.

Section 304(d)

(d) As to any employer who fails to petition for [reassessments] re-assessment, or, having petitioned after due notice of hearing, fails to appear and be heard, or, in case of a re-assessment, to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County within the time and in the manner herein provided, such assessment or re-assessment of the department shall then become final, and the contributions and interest assessed or re-assessed by the department become forthwith due and payable, and no defenses which might have been determined by the department or in the event of appeal from [re-assignment] re-assessment by the court shall be available to any employer in any suit or proceeding brought by the Commonwealth in the name of the fund for the recovery of such contribution based on such assessment or re-assessment.

Editorial correction.

Section 312(c)

(c) Wages or services upon the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under an unemployment compensation law of another state or of the Federal Government shall be deemed to be wages for employment for the purpose of determining his rights to benefits under this act, and wages for employment as defined in this act on the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under this act shall be deemed to be wages or services on the basis of which unemployment compensation under such law of another state or of the Federal Government is payable, but no such arrangement shall be entered into unless it contains provisions for reimbursements from the fund for such of the compensation paid under such other law upon the basis of wages for employment as defined in this act as the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests, [and]

Editorial correction.

Section 312(d) (last paragraph)

To the extent permissible under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the department is authorized to enter into or cooperate in arrangements whereby facilities and services provided under this act and facilities and services provided under the employment compensation law of any foreign government may be utilized for the taking of claims and payment of benefits under the employment security law of this State or under a similar law of such government and

Editorial correction.

TEXT

PART III

PURPOSE

Section 4(1) (1)

(1) "Employment" means [(i)] all personal service performed [prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred forty-five, which was employment as defined in this section prior to the effective date of this amendment, and (ii) all service performed after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred forty-four, which is employment as defined in this section as hereby amended] for wages by an individual under any contract of hire, express or implied, written or oral, including service in interstate commerce and service as an officer of a corporation [performed for remuneration or under any contract of hire, express or implied, written or oral.]

(1) Eliminates provisions the effective period of which has expired.

(2) Expresses more precisely the original intent of the provision.

Section 4(1) (2) (last paragraph)

[An individual performing services for remuneration in an employment subject to this act shall be deemed to be performing such services for wages] Services performed by an individual for wages shall be deemed to be employment subject to this act unless and until it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that—(a) such individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such services both under his contract of service and in fact; and (b) [that such service is either outside the usual course of the business for which such service is performed, or that such service is performed outside of all the places of business of the enterprise for which such service is performed; and (c) that] as to such services such individual is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession or business.

(1) Expresses more precisely the original intent of the provision.

(2) Eliminates the "three-way" conjunctive test to determine whether or not employment is subject to the act. This "three-way" test was originally adopted by practically all the states but has since been eliminated by many states because it has caused unnecessary confusion. No change in coverage is intended or will occur.

TEXT

Section 4(1) (4) (7)

Service performed in the employe of [a corporation, community chest, fund or foundation, organized and] an organization operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, recreational or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

Section 4(1) (6)

Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of section four (1), services performed for an employer who with respect to such services is required to pay a Federal tax against which credit may be taken for contributions paid under this act shall be deemed to be employment if with respect to such services a tax is required to be paid under any Federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a State Unemployment Compensation Fund subject to this act and to be performed for such employer.

Section 4(q)

(q) "Social Security Board" means the Social Security Board established by the Social Security Act or such other agency or agencies of the United State to which the authority of the Social Security Board may be transferred.

Section 4(x) (first paragraph)

(x) "Wages" means all remuneration [for employment] (including the cash value of mediums of payment other than cash) paid with respect to [all services performed subsequent to December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and paid or payable with respect to all services performed prior to January first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two] his employment except that the term "wages" shall not include:

Section 4(x) (1)

1) That part of the remuneration which, [after remuneration equal to] is in excess of the first three thousand dollars (\$3,000) [has been] paid, to an individual by [an employer with respect to employment during any calendar year, is paid to such individual by such employer with respect to employment during the calendar year one thousand nine hundred forty and during each calendar year thereafter to and including the calendar year one thousand nine hundred forty-six; and that part of remuneration which after remuneration equal to three thousand dollars (\$3,000), with respect to employment after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine, has been paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred forty-six, is paid to such individual by such employer during such calendar year.] each of his employers during a calendar year: Provided, That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which he has paid to an individual in the same calendar year on which contributions have been required and paid by such employer under an unemployment compensation law of another state, but no such credit may be taken for remuneration which has been paid by another employer, whether or not contributions have been paid thereon by such other employer under this act or under any state unemployment compensation law. Remuneration in excess of three thousand dollars (\$3000) excluded from the definition of wages under the provisions of this subsection may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of any individual under this act and in determining such rights the first three thousand dollars (\$3000) of remuneration on which contributions are payable shall be considered as paid only in the calendar quarter or quarters in which such amount was actually paid.

PURPOSE

Expresses more precisely the original intent of the provision.

The Social Security Board has been replaced by the Social Security Administration under the Federal Security Agency. This amendment obviates the necessity of changing reference to the Social Security Board throughout the act and will cover any future change in name of the Federal agency referred to.

(1) Eliminate provisions the effective period of which has expired.

(2) Expresses more precisely the original intent of the provision.

(1) Eliminates provisions the effective period of which has expired.

(2) Provides that an employer in determining the "first \$3000 in wages paid" may consider wages paid which are subject to contribution under another state's unemployment compensation law. Example: If employe A is paid \$2000 in 1948 by Employer X for services performed in New Jersey, and is then transferred by X to Pennsylvania, he need only pay contributions on the next \$1000 paid to A during 1948. This makes the total reportable wages paid by X equal to the amount which he must report under the Federal Act and permits him to obtain full credit under that act.

(3) Since wages as defined are only the first \$3000 earned during a calendar year, this amendment also provides that high salaried employes shall have considered for benefit purposes only the first \$3000 earned. Example: Employe A receives \$12000 in 1948. Contributions are only paid on the first \$3000 (received during the first quarter of 1948). If A becomes unemployed January 1, 1949, his base year will be October, 1947 to September 30, 1948. Based on wages of \$3000 reported for the first quarter of 1948, he will be entitled to maximum benefits. However, if he is still unemployed, without any intervening employment, on January 1, 1950, he

will not be eligible for a second benefit year as his base period would be October 1, 1948 to September 30, 1949, for although he was paid \$3000 during the fourth quarter of 1948, such payments were not "wages" as defined and no contributions were paid thereon. This is no change from the present policy of the Department, but explicitly sets forth in the law the limitation of the rights of such employees. It places high paid workers on the same basis as many low paid employees who are normally not eligible for benefits in two consecutive benefit years without intervening employment.

- (1) Eliminates provisions the effective period for which has expired.
- (2) Expresses more precisely the original intent of the provision. No change from present policy.

Reduces the penalty for failure to report for employers whose contributions amount to less than \$5.

- (1) Reduces the period during which an employer must have paid contributions in order to be eligible for consideration for a reduced rate to the minimum allowable under Federal standards.
- (2) Places eligibility on a fiscal year basis to correspond to the basis on which employer's experience is computed.

Section 4(y)

(y) "Wages of a Compensated Employee", [with respect to each benefit year which begins prior to the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, means wages which were paid to the compensated employee by an employer of such employee in the base year immediately preceding the employee's benefit year and which wages shall be treated as though they had been paid in the calendar quarter in which the first compensation of the employee's benefit year was paid, and with respect to each benefit which begins subsequent to the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five] means the first one thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$1366) in wages which were paid to [the] a compensated employee by [an employer of such employee in] each of such compensated employee's employers during the base year immediately preceding the employee's benefit year and which wages shall be treated as though they had been paid in the calendar quarter in which that amount of compensation was paid, which, together with any amounts of compensation previously paid with respect to such benefit year, equals at least three times the employee's weekly benefit rate; Provided, that, in the event of the transfer of "Employer's Experience" as provided in subsection (g) of section three hundred and one, wages paid by the preceding employer shall be considered, for purposes of this subsection, as wages paid by the successor-in-interest.

Section 206 (last paragraph)

Any employer who has been determined by the department to be subject to the reporting provisions of this act and has been so notified, and who neglects or refuses to file or to complete in such manner as the department may prescribe either the periodic report required by the department to establish the amount of such contributions or the periodic report required by the department showing the amount of wages paid to each employee, or both, on or before the date such reports are required to be filed, shall pay a penalty of [five dollars (\$5.00)] one hundred (100) per centum of the total amount of contributions paid or payable by the employer for the period: Provided, That such penalty shall be not less than one dollar (\$1.00) or more than five dollars (\$5.00). Such penalty shall apply to the reports for each period with respect to which such reports are required to be filed: Provided, That such penalty shall not apply to reports for any period with respect to which the last day for filing such reports is prior to a date on which the department has notified the employer that he has been determined an employer subject to the reporting provisions of this act, unless the reports for such prior periods are not filed within thirty days after the employer has been so notified. The penalties provided by this section shall be in addition to all other penalties provided for in this act.

Section 301(a)

(a) Each employer shall pay contributions with respect to the calendar year one thousand nine hundred [forty-eight] fifty and each calendar year thereafter, at a rate equal to two and seven-tenths per centum of wages paid by him for employment: Provided, however, That such rate shall be adjusted in accordance with the following provisions of this section if the employer has paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the [five] calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the rate is applicable]

PURPOSE

TEXT

three fiscal years ending the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding the year for which the rate is applicable and has also paid contributions under this act for the first, second or third calendar quarters of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding such three fiscal years.

(A.1) Except as specifically provided under section four hundred four, wages paid with respect to employment performed under shipping articles shall, for the purposes of this act, to be considered as having been paid as of a date determined under rules and regulations of the department irrespective of when actual payment was made to the employee.

Section 301 (b)

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred [forty-eight] fifty, shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to the effective date of this amendment, and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect.

Section 301 (c)

(c) The rate of contribution payable by an employer entitled to an adjustment between the minimum rate of five-tenths (.5) of one per centum and the maximum rate of two and seven-tenths per centum [for each calendar year] shall be determined for each calendar year prior to the due date of his first contribution for the year in accordance with the following table.

TABLE

State Experience—

Employer's Experience

| | Col. 1 | Col. 2 | Col. 3 | Col. 4 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6% or less | 17 | 25 | 34 | 42 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 29 | 36 |
| 8 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 31 |
| 9 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 28 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| 11 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 23 |
| 12 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| 13 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 19 |
| 14 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 18 |
| 15 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 17 |
| 16 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 16 |
| 17 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 18 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 |
| 19 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| 20 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 13 |
| 21 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| 22 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 23 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 24 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Rate of Contribution | 1% | 1.5% | 2% | 2.5%] |

Change in text to correspondt with effective date of these amendments.

(1) Changes the standard or basic minimum rates from 1.0, 1.5 per cent, etc., to .5, .7 percent, etc. This represents no change in rates since a corresponding adjustment has been made under Section 301(f) eliminating further reduction from the present 1.0 percent basic minimum. Although employers will not receive lower rates than heretofore, the tables will be much more readily understood by employers and will result in administrative simplicity.

(2) Two additional columns (2.0 and 2.5) are added to the table providing for intermediate rates between 1.5 and 2.7 percent. Under the present provisions, as long as there is a large balance in the fund, employers who are unable to qualify for at least a rate of 1.5 percent must pay 2.7 percent. This is patently inequitable to those comparatively few employers who fall in this group and intermediate graduated rates are hereby provided.

TABLE

State Experience—

| | Employer's Experience | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Col. 1 | Col. 2 | Col. 3 | Col. 4 | Col. 5 | Col. 6 |
| 6% or less | 17 | 25 | 34 | 42 | 51 | 59 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 29 | 36 | 44 | 51 |
| 8 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 37 | 43 |
| 9 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 28 | 33 | 39 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| 11 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 27 | 32 |
| 12 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 30 |
| 13 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 26 |
| 14 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 25 |
| 15 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 23 |
| 16 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 22 |
| 17 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 |
| 18 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 19 |
| 19 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| 20 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| 21 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 17 |
| 22 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 |
| 23 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 |
| 24 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Rate of Contribution | .5% | .7% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.5% |

Section 301 (d)

(d) An employer's rate of contribution for each calendar year shall, subject to adjustment as provided in clause (f) hereof, be that specified at the end of the column in which on the line opposite the State Experience there appears the percentage nearest to the Employer's Experience. Provided: That, the rate of contribution of any employer whose employer's experience is in excess of the percentage appearing in column [four] six on the line opposite the state experience shall be two and seven-tenths per centum, and: Provided further, that if the employer experience of any employer computed to an infinite number of decimal places is exactly equally removed from two percentage figures which appear on the line opposite the state experience, the rate of contribution of such employer shall be the rate specified at the end of the column in which appears the higher of such two percentage figures.

Section 301 (e)

(e) No employer's rate of contribution for any calendar year shall be less than two and seven-tenths per centum, unless all his contributions due on wages paid to the end of the second calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year, together with interest and penalties due thereon, have been paid by the thirty-first day of [December] July of such preceding calendar year; Provided, That an employer who has timely filed an appeal as provided in subsection (h) of this section and who has been determined ineligible to receive a reduced rate solely on the basis that he has not paid all contributions, interest and penalties within the time limits as required in this subsection shall have his rate re-determined and shall not be considered ineligible under this subsection if payment of such delinquent contributions, interest and penalties is made within thirty days after the Bureau has notified the employer of the reason for his ineligibility for rate reduction in response to the appeal filed by the employer under subsection (h).

Editorial change to conform with new schedule of contribution rates.

Advances the last day for payment of delinquent contributions in order for an employer to be eligible to receive a reduced rate from December 31, to July 31 preceding the rate year. This will enable the department to make rate determinations prior to the beginning of the year and dispose of most appeals and adjustments before first quarter reports are due. To offset the effect of this earlier date, it is provided that employers who have been denied a reduced rate and who appeal may have such appeal allowed and their rate adjusted if they have been determined ineligible solely because of delinquency and payment is made in full within thirty days after being notified as a result of their appeal of the reason for their initial ineligibility.

PURPOSE

The amendments to this section are related to the amendments to Section 301(c). Since the basic minimum rate is being reduced from 1.0 to .5 percent, the safety factor must become operative when the fund balance is less than 9.1 percent instead of less than 8.1 percent. Provision is also made for a lag of one calendar quarter before a decrease in the balance in the fund operates to increase contribution rates. This lag is necessary for administrative reasons, particularly if full advantage is to be obtained in connection with the two-quarter lag between the three-year base period and the beginning of the rate year provided by amendments enacted by the 1947 session of the General Assembly.

TEXT

Section 301(f)

(f) Fund Stabilization Factor. To assure an adequate balance in the fund to meet the benefit payments which may be expected, and to avoid the accumulation of excessive reserves, the employer's rate of contribution, determined in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, shall be further adjusted as follows. [If at the beginning of the first day of any calendar year the balance in the unemployment trust fund to the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is eight and three tenths per centum or more of the total wages of all employees paid during the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters, as reported to the department by the preceding September thirtieth, then the employer's rate of contribution for such calendar year shall be further adjusted downward in accordance with the following table: Provided, however, that if at the beginning of the first day of any calendar quarter, including the first day of any calendar year, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is less than [eight] nine and one tenth (9.1) per centum of the total wages of all employees paid during the first four calendar quarters of the last [six] five completed calendar quarters as reported to the department by the last day of the [next to the] last completed calendar quarter, then and in that event, the employer's rate of contribution [for such calendar quarter] commencing with the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter at the beginning of which the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund was determined, shall be further adjusted upward in accordance with the [following] table set forth in this subsection. An employer's rate of contribution having been further adjusted upward, as provided herein, shall not be reduced during the remainder of the calendar year but may be again further adjusted upward, in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, at the beginning of a subsequent calendar quarter during the remainder of such calendar year.

[Employer's Adjusted rate of Contribution determined in accordance with paragraph (d)]

| Balance in Fund: (State Reserve Ratio) | Employer's adjusted rate of contribution in accordance with the provisions of this subsection: | | | | |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| | 1% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.5% | 2.7% |
| 9.1% or more | .5 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| 8.9 and less than 9.1 | .5 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| 8.7 and less than 8.9 | .5 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| 8.5 and less than 8.7 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| 8.3 and less than 8.5 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| 8.1 and less than 8.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| 7.9 and less than 8.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.7 and less than 7.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.5 and less than 7.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.3 and less than 7.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.1 and less than 7.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 6.9 and less than 7.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 6.7 and less than 6.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 6.5 and less than 6.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Less than 6.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |

Employer's Adjusted Rate of Contribution determined
in accordance with paragraph (d)

| Balance in fund: (State Reserve Ratio) | 5% | 7% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.5% | 2.7% |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Employer's adjusted rate of contribution in accordance with the provisions of this subsection: | | | | | | | |
| 9.1% or more | .5 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| 8.9 and less than 9.1 | .5 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 8.7 and less than 8.9 | .5 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 8.5 and less than 8.7 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 8.3 and less than 8.5 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 8.1 and less than 8.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.9 and less than 8.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.7 and less than 7.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.5 and less than 7.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.3 and less than 7.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 7.1 and less than 7.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 6.9 and less than 7.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 6.7 and less than 6.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 6.5 and less than 6.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Less than 6.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |

Section 301 (g)

(g) Successor-in-interest [(1) Pursuant to rules adopted by the department, an employer who prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six acquires an organization, trade or business, in whole or in part from another employer, shall immediately notify the department, and for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of contribution of the succeeding employer his "Employer's Experience" shall include that of the prior employer as related to the whole or part of the organization, trade or business acquired. Such a succeeding employer shall receive full credit for the years during which the former employer made contributions as to the organization, trade or business acquired.

(2) [An employer who [subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five] transfers his or its organization, trade or business in whole or in part, to a successor-in-interest, may jointly make application with such successor-in-interest for transfer of the "Employer's Experience" of the preceding employer to the successor-in-interest, including credit for the years during which contributions were paid by the preceding employer. If an application for transfer of "Employer's Experience" is filed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department and within the time limits prescribed therein, the department may allow such transfer of "Employer's Experience" [pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the department] as of the end of the calendar year in which the transfer occurred, or, if not timely filed, as of the end of a subsequent calendar year, as determined by such rules and regulations, only if it finds that the "Employer's Experience" of the preceding employer with respect to the organization, trade or business, or part thereof, as the case may be, which has been transferred, may be considered indicative of the future "Employer's Experience" of the successor-in-interest. In the event of a part transfer of an employer's organization, trade or business only that portion of the "Employer's Experience" relating to the portion of the organization, trade or business transferred, shall be transferred, and credit shall be given to the successor-in-interest only for the years during which contributions were paid by the preceding employer with respect to that part of the organization, trade or business transferred. A transfer of "Employer's Experience", in whole or in part, having been applied for and approved by the department, the preceding employer thereafter shall not be entitled to consideration for an adjusted rate based upon his experience, or part thereof, as the case may be, which has been thus transferred.

A preceding employer or a successor-in-interest who prior to the transfer

(1) Eliminates provisions the effective date of which has expired.

(2) Places in the text of the act the following policies which are now in effect by regulation:

(a) Transfer of employer experience is not made until the end of the calendar year in which the transfer occurred.

(b) A successor who is an employer at the time of the transfer shall not have his rate affected for the remainder of the calendar year in which the transfer occurred.

(c) A successor who is not an employer at the time of the transfer shall automatically receive the rate of the predecessor for the remainder of the calendar year in which the transfer occurred.

(d) A successor may not receive a reduced rate unless all contributions owing by the predecessor have been paid.

PURPOSE

Provides that an employer may not raise a question in connection with a rate appeal as to the clerical accuracy of any benefit wage charges to his account unless he has protested such changes within 60 days after being notified thereof. Explicitly prohibits any question being raised by an employer involving the eligibility of a claimant to receive benefits under the provisions of this section, and requires that such appeals be taken in the manner provided under Section 501.

TEXT

was an employer during the calendar year in which the transfer occurred shall not have his rate of contribution adjusted under the provisions of this section for the remainder of such year. A successor-in-interest who prior to the transfer was not an employer during the calendar year in which the transfer occurred and who has made application for transfer of "Employer's Experience" which has been approved by the department as provided herein and who together with his predecessor has paid contributions for the period required under subsection (a) of section three hundred and one with respect to the organization, trade or business or part thereof which has been transferred, shall be assigned the same rate of contribution as the preceding employer for the remainder of such year, after which his rate of contribution shall be determined on the basis of the "Employer's Experience" which has been transferred combined with any other "Employer's Experience" which such successor-in-interest may have within the three fiscal years ending the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding the year to which the rate is applicable: Provided, That no such successor-in-interest may be assigned an adjusted contribution rate unless all contributions, interest and penalties payable by the predecessor and all contributions, interest and penalties payable by such successor-in-interest with respect to any liability which he may have incurred under the provisions of this act have been paid as provided in subsection (e) of this section.

Section 301 (h)

(h) (1) The department shall periodically furnish each employer with a statement showing the base year wages from such employer and the benefit year to which such wages relate for each of his compensated employees. All questions involving the eligibility of a claimant to receive compensation shall be resolved as provided under the provisions of section five hundred one and such eligibility may not be directly contested by an employer under the provisions of this section. The clerical accuracy of the statement provided under the provisions of this subsection may not be contested by the employer in connection with any future appeal by the employer from the rate of contribution assigned to him, unless within sixty days from the date of mailing of such statement the employer files with the department a protest in writing contesting the clerical accuracy of such statement and setting forth in detail the item or items to which exception is taken and the reason therefor. Such period of sixty days may be extended with the approval of the department upon written application by the employer filed prior to the expiration of such period. Provided that the Department at any time on its own motion may correct any clerical error it has made or adjust such statement if it finds that any claimants listed thereon received benefits to which they were not entitled.

(2) The department shall promptly notify each employer of his rate of contributions for the calendar year, determined as provided in this section, and for each calendar quarter when modifications in rates are made in accordance with paragraph (f). [The department shall furnish each employer with a statement showing the base wages from such employer of each of his compensated employees; and the benefit year to which such wages relate.] The determination of the department shall become conclusive and binding upon the employer, unless within thirty days after the mailing of notice thereof to the employer's last known post office address the employer files an application for review and redetermination, setting forth his reasons therefor: provided that subject to the provisions of subsection (m) of this section the Department at any time on its own motion may adjust an employer's contribution rate if it finds that such rate is incorrect as the result of (1) clerical error made by the department or (2) adjustments made under clause two (2) of paragraph one (1) of this subsection. The department may, if it deems the reasons set forth by the employer insufficient to change the rate of contribution, deny the application, otherwise it shall grant the employer a fair hearing. The employer shall be promptly notified

of the denial of his application or of the department's redetermination, both of which shall become final and conclusive within thirty days after the mailing of notice thereof to the employer's last known post office address, unless the employer shall appeal by petition from the action of the department to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County within such time.

Section 301(1)

(1) For purposes of determining whether or not an employer has paid contributions in each of the five calendar years immediately preceding the year for which a rate is applicable three fiscal years ending the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding the year for which the rate is applicable and the first, second or third calendar quarter of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding such three fiscal years, as provided in subsection [(b)] (a) of this section, in order to be eligible for consideration for an adjusted rate, an employer who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after the sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, shall be deemed to have paid contributions under this act during any [calendar] fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of June any part of which is included in such period of military or naval services: Provided, That he has actually paid contributions under this act for one or more calendar quarters in either the [calendar] fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June in which he entered such military service or in the immediately preceding [calendar] fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June.

Section 301(m)

(m) If the department finds that it has erroneously notified an employer that his rate of contribution is less than the rate to which he is entitled, he shall be notified of the revision to his rate and he shall be required to make payment of additional contributions on the basis of the revised rate: Provided, That no such additional contributions shall be required unless the employer is notified of his revised rate within the calendar year to which the rate is applicable, unless the department finds that the employer has directly or indirectly contributed to the error. No interest shall be required to be paid in connection with such additional contributions if they are paid within thirty (30) days from the date that the employer is notified of his revised rate.

Section 304(c)

(c) Any petitioner dissatisfied with the action of the department on his petition for re-assessment may appeal therefrom to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County within thirty days after being notified of the action of the department. Such appeal to the court shall be by petition verified by oath and shall specify all the objections to such assessment or re-assessment, and any objections not specified in the petition shall not be considered by the Court. A copy of such petition shall be served on the secretary or his deputy.

Section 308.1

Section 308.1. Contributions to be Liens; Entry Thereof.—All contributions and the interest and penalties thereon due and payable by an employer under the provisions of this act shall be a lien upon the franchises and property, both real and personal, of the employer liable therefor, from the date a lien for such contributions, interest and penalties is entered of record in the manner hereinafter provided. Whenever the franchises or property of an employer is sold at a judicial sale, all contributions and the interest and penalties thereon thus entered of record shall first be allowed and paid out of the proceeds of such sale in the same manner and to the same extent that State taxes are paid: Provided, however, That the lien hereby created shall not be prior to pre-existing duly recorded real estate mortgages. The department may at any time

This section, which relates to the eligibility of veterans to receive reduced contribution rates, is amended to correspond with the reduced eligibility requirements in Section 301(a).

This is a new section which provides a statute of limitations in the event that the Department erroneously notifies an employer of a rate less than that to which he is entitled. Such erroneous rate may not be revised upward except during the calendar year to which the rate applies unless the employer has contributed to the error.

This amendment is needed in order that the Department may have prompt notice of any appeal to the courts by an employer from a reassessment decision.

In some cases it is urgent that liens be filed without delay. This amendment provides that in such cases prothonotaries shall record the liens and bill the department.

TEXT

transmit to the prothonotaries of the respective counties of the Commonwealth, to be by them entered of record, certified copies of all liens for unpaid contributions, interest and penalties which may now exist or hereafter arise, upon which record it shall be lawful for writs of scire facias to issue and be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the same manner as such writs are ordinarily employed. No prothonotary shall require as a condition precedent to the entry of such liens, the payment of the costs incident thereto.

Section 402(d)

(d) In which his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute (other than a lock-out) at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that (1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (2) he is not a member of an organization which is participating in, or directly interested in, the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (3) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute.

Section 402(g)

Add at the end of Section 402 the following: (g) Any part of which is included in the one-year period immediately following the date on which he is finally convicted of the illegal receipt of benefits under this act in any penal proceedings instituted against him under the provisions of this act or any other statute of the Commonwealth.

Section 408

Add a new section after Section 407 to read as follows: Section 408. Limitation on the Validity of Claims.—Final payment of compensation claimed under the provisions of this act shall not be made more than two years from the last day of the week for which compensation is claimed if such final payment has not been made within such two-year period because the claimant (1) is reported by the postal authorities as "unknown" at the last address which the employee has given to the department. (2) has failed to properly notify the department that he has not received the compensation claimed. (3) has failed to have presented to the State Treasurer for final payment a check received in payment of the compensation claimed, or (4) has failed to properly request the re-issuance of a check which has become lost or destroyed or the validity date of which has expired: Provided, That one year has elapsed from the date the check was issued, or if no check has been issued, from the last date that the claimant requested payment. The provisions of this section shall also apply to the endorser of any check issued in payment of compensation under the provisions of this act.

Section 501 (e)

(e) Unless the claimant or last employer or base-year employer of the claimant files an appeal with the board, from the determination contained in any notice required to be furnished by the department under section five hundred and one (a), (c) and (d), within ten (10) calendar days after such notice was delivered to him personally, or was mailed to his last known post office address, and applies for a hearing, such determination of the department, with respect to the particular facts set forth in such notice, shall be final and compensation shall be paid or denied in accordance therewith in the event that an appeal is filed with the board, the payment of any contested amount of compensation shall be withheld pending determination of the claim, but any uncontested amount of compensation allowed in any decision shall be paid notwithstanding any appeal which may thereafter be taken: Provided, That when [a referee or] the board affirms a decision of a referee or of the department allowing compensation, such compensa-

PURPOSE

Counsel advises that the term "labor dispute" includes a lock-out. However, under interpretations which have been given to the act as a whole, workers unemployed as a result of a lock-out have not been disqualified under Section 402(d). This amendment therefore does not affect the benefit rights of any workers, but is suggested merely for clarification and better statutory construction.

This is a new section designed to disqualify individuals for a period of one year who have been finally convicted of the illegal receipt of benefits.

This amendment will permit the department and the State Treasurer to close claimant accounts after two years where claimants have failed to "cash" checks or cannot be located.

(1) Under the present provisions of this section, if a referee affirms a decision of the Department allowing benefits, compensation must be paid regardless of further appeal. While this expedites the payment of benefits, it works a hardship on claimants who are paid and then found to be ineligible by the Board of Review, as such payments are then subject to recoupment. The amendment provides for the withholding of payment in the event of further appeal until a decision has been rendered by the Board.

(2) The reference to recoupment in the event of a reversal of the Board by the Court is in line with present practice.

tion shall be paid notwithstanding any further appeal, and provided further, That when a referee affirms a decision of the department allowing compensation, in the event of a further appeal to the board, such compensation shall be paid after a period of thirty days from the date of such further appeal if the board has not rendered a decision prior thereto. However, in the event that such decision of the board is reversed upon further appeal, payments thus made shall be subject to recovery and recoupment as provided in section eight hundred and four.

Section 601 (first paragraph)

Section 601. Unemployment Compensation Fund.—There is hereby created a special fund separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this Commonwealth to be known as the Unemployment Compensation Fund. All contributions, together with penalties and interest thereon, received or collected by the department from employers under the provisions of this act, except such penalties and interest which are paid into the Special Administration Fund as provided in section six hundred one point one, shall be paid into the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and shall be credited by the department to a ledger account to be known as the Employer's Contribution Account. All moneys from time to time received and credited to the Employers' Contribution Account (exclusive of refunds made under section three hundred eleven and transfer of interest and penalties to the Special Administration Fund) shall be paid promptly by the department into the Unemployment Trust Fund, except as otherwise provided in section six hundred five of this act.

As often as may be necessary, the department shall requisition from the Unemployment Trust Fund such amounts as shall be necessary to provide adequate funds for the payment of compensation, as provided in this act. Upon receipt of such requisitioned funds, the department shall deposit them into the Unemployment Compensation Fund to the credit of a ledger account, to be known as the Compensation Account, and shall expend such moneys solely for the payment of compensation, as provided by this act. All moneys to the credit of the Compensation Account shall be mingled and undivided. The department shall pay all compensation authorized by this act out of moneys standing to the credit of the Compensation Account.

Section 804 (first paragraph)

Section 804. Recovery and Recoupment of Compensation.—Any person who by reason of his fault has received any sum as compensation under this act to which he was not entitled shall be liable to repay to the Unemployment Compensation Fund to the credit of the [Employers' Contribution] Compensation Account a sum equal to the amount so received by him. Such sum shall be collectible (a) in the manner provided in this act for the collection of past due contributions, or (b) by deduction from any future compensation payable to the claimant under this act.

This gives statutory recognition to the department's present practice of depositing interest and penalties together with contributions into the Employer's Contribution Account, and then periodically transferred such interest and penalties into the Special Administration Fund. This merely facilitates bookkeeping and makes no change in the ultimate disposition of funds.

This amendment merely corrects a technical error in the present text of this provision.

PER-PUPIL COST OF VOCATIONAL AND GENERAL
EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

FEBRUARY, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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Representative Felix S. Bentzel
Representative Joseph H. Neff
Representative E. Gadd Snider
Representative D. Raymond Sollenberger

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, Section 2 (b), we submit herewith a report dealing with per-pupil costs of vocational education programs in the public schools.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1 the Commission created a "subcommittee" to facilitate and expedite the investigation.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
February 1949

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Findings:

I. In addition to the general appropriations, the Commonwealth makes supplemental appropriations to local school districts for vocational education.

These supplemental appropriations for vocational education are designed to compensate school districts for the alleged differences in cost between vocational curricula and general curricula.

II. At present, the supplemental appropriations for vocational education per-pupil per year are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Agricultural | \$35 |
| Industrial | 35 |
| Home economics | 20 |
| Distributive (Salesmanship) | 50 |

III. The adequacy of the above supplemental appropriations has been challenged from time to time.

IV. In view of the situation indicated under III above, the financial records of a sample of school districts have been examined. The examination disclosed that the records of school districts are not designed and maintained to indicate costs for specific educational programs or departments. These records merely show total costs for high and elementary schools. Under the circumstances, it was necessary to develop cost allocation methods. The methods used for the analysis of the local records conform to accepted accounting practice.

V. The methods have been applied to a sample of school districts selected to give representation to: (1) different geographic regions, (2) schools of different size, (3) local capacity, as measured in terms of the assessed valuation per teaching unit, to support education, and (4) specialization of districts in the four types of vocational programs.

These selected districts represent 31.5% of the total population in the Commonwealth.

VI. The financial records of the sample districts were examined for the school years 1945-46 and 1946-47, except in the case of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the two districts of the Commonwealth which keep their accounts for the calendar year. In these two cases, the calendar years 1945 and 1946 were employed.

The analysis of the records was designed to determine the per-pupil cost differences for vocational education programs as compared to a general high school program based on first, current expense costs, and second, current expenses plus an annual charge for capital outlay. The current expense cost analysis was completed for the entire sample of twenty-six districts. However, only fifteen districts were able to submit sufficient information from which to compute annual charges for capital outlay.

VII. By virtue of the limitations of the financial records from an accounting point of view, per-pupil costs and cost differences, presented subsequently, can indicate only the approximate relationship of the cost of vocational education as compared to general education.

On the basis of the information available in the files of the public schools surveyed, Table I shows the average per-pupil current expense costs and differences for the for the sample districts.

The positive differences indicate the amounts by which the vocational per-pupil costs exceed the general high school whereas the negative differences indicate the amounts by which the vocational per-pupil costs are less than the general high school costs.

Column 4 of Table 1 shows that, for Vocational Industrial programs, the average cost differences were \$46.59 and \$57.24 on 1945-46 and 1946-47 respectively. These, when compared to the supplemental reimbursements of \$35.00, indicates an average "underpayment" to the districts of \$11.59 and \$22.24.

For Vocational Agricultural programs the average cost difference was negative \$1.26 in 1945-46 and positive \$6.95 in 1946-47, which, when compared to the current supplemental reimbursement of \$35.00, indicates an average "over-payment" to the districts of \$35.00 and \$28.05.

In 1945-46 the average cost of the Agricultural program was less than the average cost of the General High School program, thereby not only producing an average "over-payment" to the district in the amount of the reimbursement but a "net gain" on the program of \$36.26 (\$35.00 plus \$1.26) for current expenses.

For Vocational Home Economics the average cost difference was negative \$1.20 in 1945-46 and positive \$10.14 in 1946-47 which, when compared to the current supplemental reimbursement of \$20.00 indicates an average "overpayment" of \$20.00 in 1945-46 and \$9.86 in 1946-47.

In 1945-46 the negative current expense cost difference, when added to the reimbursement of \$20.00, produces a "net gain" of \$21.20 on the Home Economics program.

For Vocational Distributive the average cost differences were positive \$9.52 in 1945-46 and negative \$3.76 in 1946-47, which, when compared to the current reimbursement of \$50.00 indicates an average "overpayment" in the first year of \$40.48 and in the second year \$50.00.

The negative current expense cost difference for the Vocational Distributive program, in 1946-47 when added to the reimbursement of \$50.00 produces a "net gain" of \$53.76.

Table II shows the average per-pupil current expense plus capital outlay costs and differences for the fifteen districts that submitted information on the cost of buildings and equipment. Columns 7 and 8 in this Table show the total average daily membership in each curriculum for the selected districts and the percentage to the total for State.

Column 4, of Table II shows that, for Vocational Industrial programs, the average cost differences—current expense plus capital outlay costs—were \$67.09 and \$64.31, in 1945-46 and 1946-47 respectively, resulting in a total average "underpayment" of \$32.09 and \$29.31.

For Vocational Agricultural programs the average cost differences—current expense plus capital outlay costs—were negative \$26.02 and positive \$13.78, resulting in an average "overpayment" of \$35.00 and \$21.22.

In 1945-46 the average cost of the Agricultural program was less than the average cost of the General High School program, thereby not only producing an average "overpayment" to the district in the amount of the reim-

bursement but a "net gain" of \$61.02 (\$35.00 plus \$26.02) for current expense plus capital outlay costs.

For Vocational Home Economics, the average cost difference—current expense plus capital outlay costs—was negative \$29.54 and negative \$23.64 for the respective years.

The average cost of Vocational Home Economics for both years produces a "net gain" of \$49.54 in 1954 in 1945-46 and \$43.64 in 1946-47.

No capital outlay data was obtained from which to compute annual charges for Vocational Distributive programs.

VIII. Multiplying the average per-pupil current expense "underpayments" and "overpayments" by the total Commonwealth average daily membership in each vocational program produces a total reimbursement in excess of costs amounting to \$438,330.35 in 1945-46 and \$45,204.38 in 1946-47. The following schedule shows the "underpayments" and "overpayments" by programs:

REIMBURSEMENTS IN EXCESS OF PROGRAM COSTS

| Type of Program | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Agricultural | \$309,085 | \$268,719 |
| Home Economics | 303,020 | 151,380 |
| Distributive | 35,865 | 50,000 |
| Total | \$647,970 | \$470,099 |

REIMBURSEMENTS

LESS THAN

PROGRAM COSTS

Industrial \$209,640 \$424,898

NET EXCESS REIMBURSEMENTS ... \$438,330 \$45,204

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Joint State Government Commission recommends:

I. That it be made mandatory upon the Department of Public Instruction to develop a consolidated report form to take the place of the miscellaneous reports which local school boards are now required to file with the Department of Public Instruction and the School Employees' Retirement Board.

II. That this consolidated report form show, along with other items, the current expense and capital costs—determined in accordance with accepted accounting procedures—of specific educational programs.

III. As cost data become available, that school districts be reimbursed for vocational education programs on the basis now employed for general instruction, provided, however that no district receives a per-pupil appropriation in excess of a legislatively stipulated amount.

See Appendix C, Computation of Averages.

TABLE 1

Average Per-pupil Current Expense Costs and Differences (Positive and Negative) Between General Curriculum and Specified Vocational Curricula.

| Curriculum | Year | Average Per-Pupil Current Expense Cost | Average Differences* | Range of Differences | | ADM ^b by % of Sample Vocational ADM to Total Curriculum ADM in State | |
|--------------------|---------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | | High | Low | in Sample District | in Specified Curricula |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| General | 1945-46 | \$187.29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1946-47 | 208.48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial | 1945-46 | 237.52 | +\$46.59 | +\$117.00 | —\$14.46 | 9,782 | 54.08 |
| | 1946-47 | 270.37 | + 57.24 | + 188.32 | — 7.85 | 9,535 | 49.91 |
| Agricultural | 1945-46 | 160.43 | — 1.26 | + 74.98 | —157.66 | 523 | 5.93 |
| | 1946-47 | 171.59 | + 6.95 | + 67.72 | — 45.85 | 627 | 6.55 |
| Home Economics .. | 1945-46 | 162.68 | — 1.20 | + 69.55 | —164.37 | 1,564 | 10.32 |
| | 1946-47 | 188.36 | + 10.14 | + 108.86 | — 75.12 | 1,430 | 9.31 |
| Distributive | 1945-46 | 202.84 | + 9.52 | + 75.93 | — 4.32 | 547 | 61.80 |
| (Salesmanship) .. | 1946-47 | 210.69 | — 3.76 | + 51.38 | — 75.81 | 589 | 58.90 |

* See Appendix C, Computation of Averages.

^b ADM designates Average Daily Membership.

TABLE II

Average Per-pupil Current Expense Plus Capital Outlay Costs and Differences (Positive and Negative) Between General Curriculum and Specified Vocational Curricula.

| Curriculum | Year | Average Per-Pupil Cost | Average Differences | Range of Differences High | Low | ADM ^a by Vocational Curriculum in Sample Districts | % of Sample ADM to Total ADM in State in Specified Curriculum |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| General | 1945-46 | \$171.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1946-47 | 183.10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial | 1945-46 | 233.04 | +\$67.09 | +\$117.31 | +\$33.77 | 1,452 | 8.03 |
| | 1946-47 | 252.82 | + 64.31 | + 109.85 | + 7.21 | 1,485 | 7.77 |
| Agricultural | 1945-46 | 204.24 | — 26.02 | + 78.59 | —202.93 | 242 | 2.74 |
| | 1946-47 | 202.55 | + 13.78 | + 46.94 | — 26.73 | 264 | 2.75 |
| Home Economics ... | 1945-46 | 146.90 | — 29.54 | + 26.29 | — 57.57 | 845 | 5.58 |
| | 1946-47 | 152.17 | — 23.64 | + 72.44 | — 89.10 | 700 | 4.56 |

^a ADM designates Average Daily Membership.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

1. Nature and Limitation of Data

Section 317 of the School Laws provides that the Secretary of the board of school directors shall furnish "when-ever requested, any and all reports concerning the affairs of the district on such form and in such manner, as the State Board of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction may require."

Under this section of the law the Department of Public Instruction is given the power to require each district to submit financial data on prescribed forms but is not authorized to require the maintenance of specific financial records. These reports must be filed by the District before their appropriations are paid.

Among the reports required by the Department is the Annual Financial Report¹ which provides an organization analysis of the financial transactions as recorded by the District. By reference to the reproduction of the Form in Appendix D, it will be noted that there is no provision for reporting program costs separately. As a result the total vocational and general high school costs are reported under the columns entitled "High School."

The majority of districts has adopted the suggested record forms without modification and, as a result, these records reveal no information in addition to that shown on the Annual Reports. The method of prorating expenses to the various types of schools such as elementary, junior high schools, high schools, etc., is not uniform among the districts. Each district, for example, prorates plant operation and plant maintenance costs in whatever ratio the district officials deems advisable, and there is a vast difference in opinion as to the factors to be considered.

The Balance Sheet on the Annual Report provides that assets such as "School Buildings and Sites" and "Text-books and Equipment" should be shown at cost, however, many districts report insurance appraisal values which do not reflect true cost values to be considered in computing amortization of Capital Outlay.

2. Method of Analyzing Costs

Two methods were considered for the determination of

per pupil costs and per pupil cost differences for vocational education.²

The method used in this report was to determine the per-pupil current expense cost, in each program in each of the twenty-six districts, by deducting from the total high school expense that amount which was prorated to the vocational programs³ and considering the residual amount as the cost of a general high school education. The vocational programs were charged with their prorated share of all of the expenses of operating the schools in order to arrive at a total per-pupil cost for each program.

In addition to the current expense cost, fifteen of the twenty-six districts submitted data from which annual capital outlay charges were computed.

The costs of buildings and equipment submitted by most districts were estimated by school officials since no records showed original costs. The capital outlay cost for each program was estimated in all of the fifteen districts. Using the data as submitted, two per-pupil cost figures were computed for these districts; one included only current expenses and annual charges for capital outlay.

The disadvantage in computing per-pupil costs under both of these methods is the lack of proper basic data recorded in local districts. However, the computation of program costs under the second method is based upon conditions as they actually exist in each district rather than upon specified assumptions.

¹ See Appendix C, Computation of Averages.

² See Appendix D, Reproduction of Annual Financial Report.

³ One of the methods considered for this study was to calculate the difference between salaries of teachers and equipment for a vocational program and the salaries and equipment for general program, then to multiply this figure by the number of vocational teachers. It was to be assumed that, in the absence of a vocational program, a general high school education would be required, and that the same number of teachers, same building capacity, administrative and maintenance costs would be needed, whether the educational program were general or part general and part vocational.

This method was not used because of the questionable validity of the assumption that the same number of teachers and facilities would be needed to conduct only a general high school program where there are now one or more vocational programs in addition to the general courses; the difficulty of determining a standard uniform pupil-teacher load which would properly reflect the possible distribution of vocational students in the general high school curricula; and because of the lack of knowledge of how many students would be leaving school at 17, if no vocational program were offered.

⁴ Appendix B, Computation of Per-Pupil Costs.

APPENDIX B

Per-Pupil Costs

The per-pupil costs shown in this report are based upon figures taken from the limited records of the local districts, supplemented by information from various district officials. In the absence of recorded figures, the oral information received from officials often became of prime importance in prorating expenses or determining cost values of buildings and equipment.

In the following discussions of the four types of voca-

tional education programs, the difference in cost between the vocational and general curricula is given on a per pupil, current expense basis.

Appendix Tables 1 to 4 show the per-pupil current expense cost differences in all of the districts as well as the per-pupil current expense plus capital outlay cost differences for those districts which submitted capital outlay data.

A detailed analysis of per-pupil costs by expense classifications in each program and for each district is set forth in Appendix C, Tables 5 to 13.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Per-Pupil Cost Differences (Positive and Negative) between General Curriculum and Vocational Industrial Curriculum

| District Number | Current Expense Differences | | Current Expense Plus Capital Outlay Differences | | Average Daily Membership | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | + 23.76 | + 32.18 | + 61.25 | + 70.26 | 598 | 614 |
| 6 | + 71.30 | + 8.69 | + 72.06 | + 7.21 | 136 | 160 |
| 9 | + 40.08 | + 15.50 | + 43.80 | + 18.52 | 118 | 122 |
| 12 | — 3.76 | — 7.85 | none ^a | none ^a | 307 | 330 |
| 14 | + 26.07 | + 48.00 | + 40.65 | + 65.13 | 165 | 156 |
| 16 | + 50.40 | + 66.92 | none ^a | none ^a | 4,335 | 3,982 |
| 17 | + 38.92 | + 37.51 | none ^a | none ^a | 3,082 | 3,095 |
| 19 | + 50.36 | + 103.05 | none ^a | none ^a | 144 | 148 |
| 22 | + 23.30 | + 33.19 | + 33.77 | + 45.89 | 143 | 137 |
| 23 | — 14.46 | + 94.78 | none ^a | none ^a | 87 | 87 |
| 25 | + 117.00 | + 188.22 | none ^a | none ^a | 375 | 408 |
| 26 | + 110.62 | + 103.39 | + 117.31 | + 109.85 | 292 | 296 |

^a No information submitted.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Per-Pupil Cost Differences (Positive and Negative) between General Curriculum and Vocational Agricultural Curriculum

| District Number | Current Expense Differences | | Current Expense Plus Capital Outlay Differences | | Average Daily Membership | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 2 | none ^a | + \$29.11 | none ^a | none ^b | none ^a | 32 |
| 3 | + 55.36 | + 38.32 | + 66.23 | + 46.94 | 38 | 45 |
| 4 | — 22.24 | + 36.19 | none ^b | none ^b | 40 | 25 |
| 5 | + 2.52 | — 45.85 | none ^b | none ^b | 46 | 52 |
| 6 | none ^c | — 20.51 | none ^c | none ^b | none ^c | 32 |
| 7 | + 43.19 | + 18.69 | + 39.76 | + 23.06 | 18 | 11 |
| 8 | — 157.66 | + 8.70 | — 202.93 | + 11.96 | 72 | 57 |
| 10 | + 29.16 | — 5.78 | none ^b | none ^b | 27 | 26 |
| 13 | + 37.46 | + 67.72 | none ^b | none ^b | 60 | 35 |
| 15 | + 31.33 | — 12.72 | + 31.05 | + 17.88 | 27 | 27 |
| 17 | + 5.69 | — 30.30 | none ^b | none ^b | 39 | 44 |
| 18 | + 23.02 | — 14.73 | none ^b | none ^b | 35 | 42 |
| 20 | — 11.37 | + 9.21 | none ^b | none ^b | 37 | 36 |
| 21 | + 74.98 | + 44.93 | + 78.59 | + 45.94 | 49 | 50 |
| 23 | none | + 33.98 | none ^c | none ^b | none ^c | 39 |
| 24 | + 13.69 | — 17.97 | + 12.66 | — 26.73 | 38 | 63 |

^a Vocational Agricultural Program conducted for only 3 months in 1945-46 school year.

^b No information submitted.

^c Vocational Agricultural Program started in 1946-47 school year.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Per-Pupil Cost Differences (Positive and Negative) between General Curriculum and Vocational Home Economics Curriculum

| District Number | Current Expense 1945-46 | Differences 1946-47 | Current Expense Plus Capital Outlay 1945-46 | Differences 1946-47 | Average Daily Membership 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | — 59.93 | — 57.81 | — 57.57 | — 51.22 | 364 | 329 |
| 2 | + 12.82 | — 11.97 | none ^a | none ^a | 32 | 36 |
| 3 | — 6.87 | — 15.78 | — 2.34 | — 11.56 | 50 | 54 |
| 5 | — .91 | — 59.82 | none ^a | none ^a | 46 | 72 |
| 7 | — 52.49 | + 69.60 | — 59.19 | + 72.44 | 33 | 12 |
| 8 | —164.37 | none ^b | — 12.23 | none ^b | 59 | none ^b |
| 9 | none ^c | — 38.46 | none ^c | none ^c | none ^c | 16 |
| 10 | — 1.77 | — 47.38 | none ^a | none ^a | 24 | 33 |
| 11 | + 19.97 | + 26.20 | + 26.29 | + 38.59 | 55 | 41 |
| 13 | + 51.69 | + 34.97 | none ^a | none ^a | 44 | 45 |
| 15 | — 21.46 | — 75.12 | — 29.25 | — 89.10 | 32 | 35 |
| 16 | + 55.87 | + 91.42 | none ^a | none ^a | 395 | 357 |
| 17 | + 21.45 | — 6.72 | none ^a | none ^a | 57 | 66 |
| 20 | + 27.56 | — 5.96 | none ^a | none ^a | 40 | 41 |
| 21 | — 42.77 | + 8.59 | — 42.05 | + 11.90 | 56 | 50 |
| 22 | — 13.60 | — 13.53 | — 15.57 | — 14.13 | 48 | 51 |
| 23 | + 10.99 | + 21.39 | + 10.20 | + 21.18 | 98 | 94 |
| 24 | + 11.99 | — 10.60 | + 7.74 | — 7.15 | 50 | 34 |
| 25 | + 69.55 | +108.86 | none ^a | none ^a | 81 | 65 |

^a No information submitted.^b Vocational Home Economics discontinued in 1946-47.^c Vocational Home Economics not conducted in 1945-46.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Per-Pupil Cost Differences (Positive and Negative) between General Curriculum and Vocational Distributive Curriculum

| District Number | Current Expense 1945-46 | Differences 1946-47 | Current Expense Plus Capital Outlay 1945-46 | Differences 1946-47 | Average Daily Membership 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 13 | + 75.93 | + 2.54 | none ^a | none ^a | 23 | 30 |
| 14 | + 37.43 | — 4.45 | none ^a | none ^a | 16 | 21 |
| 16 | — 4.32 | — 12.39 | none ^a | none ^a | 368 | 366 |
| 17 | + 38.02 | + 51.38 | none ^a | none ^a | 92 | 104 |
| 19 | + 5.84 | + 35.99 | none ^a | none ^a | 21 | 19 |
| 26 | + 30.71 | — 75.81 | none ^a | none ^a | 28 | 49 |

^a No information submitted.

APPENDIX C

1. Computation of Per-Pupil Costs

The Annual Financial Reports, of the local districts, which were filed in the Department of Public Instruction for the school years 1945-46 and 1946-47, together with the records of the districts, were used to obtain the basic data for this cost analysis. The Reports as well as the records, since they were planned on an organizational rather than a functional basis, did not furnish directly the information necessary to determine the cost of the various educational programs. As a result it was necessary to set up methods of prorating costs, to the various educational programs carried on in each district.

Two basic factors were used to prorate the costs. First, the percentage of average daily membership in each program as compared to the total average daily membership in the district was computed and is identified as the "Total Average Daily Membership Percentage" (Total

ADM percentage). Second, the percentage of average daily membership in each program as compared to the total average daily membership in the high school was computed and is identified as the "High School Average Daily Membership Percentage" (H. S. ADM percentage).

The procedure used in prorating the current expenses is explained below and follows the order of the Account Classifications as set forth in the Annual Financial Report, Appendix D.

A. The Expenses of General Control (Administrative) are the only expenses that are not prorated by the districts, to the types of schools conducted, such as elementary, junior high school, high school and others. Inasmuch as these expenses are recorded in total and represent the cost of administration for the entire district they were prorated by applying the Total ADM percentage.

B. Expenses of Instruction were recorded for the High

School, however, it was necessary to determine the portion chargeable to each educational program.

The first seven items of expense in this classification, salaries and expenses of supervisors and principals, were prorated by use of the H. S. ADM percentage with the exception of a few districts where some portion was determined to be directly chargeable.

Item 8, Salaries of Teachers, was prorated by direct charges and a proration of certain salaries. The amount of salaries chargeable directly to each vocational program was taken from the Annual Vocational Reports. In addition to the regular vocational work, the students are given instruction in certain academic courses and are taught by teachers not recorded on the Vocational Report. The portion of academic salaries chargeable to each vocational program was determined by computing the amount of time each teacher spent with the vocational groups providing the vocational students would be placed in separate classes of the average prevailing size.

For example, if an Industrial group was composed of an average daily membership of 100 and the average academic class in that school was 30 there would be $3\frac{1}{3}$ class for each academic subject. In a school where the teacher's day consisted of six periods, $3\frac{1}{3}$ periods or 55½% of an academic teacher's time would be chargeable to the Industrial group. This percentage was then applied to the annual salaries of the teachers affected to obtain the prorated charge which, when added to the salaries charged directly, resulted in the total vocational salaries. This amount was deducted from the total High School salaries to obtain the amount chargeable to General High School.

Item 9a, Textbooks. In a few instances a portion of this item could be directly charged to certain programs, however, in most cases the H. S. ADM percentage was used to prorate the total High School Charge.

Item 9b, Books for School Libraries, was prorated by the H. S. ADM percentage.

Item 10, Supplies. In several schools all or a portion of the charges for supplies in the vocational programs

was obtained from the records and by the estimation of school officials. Also estimated costs of general supplies per pupil were determined. Any unallocated balance was prorated by the H. S. ADM percentage.

Item 11, Teachers Institute, was charged to the various programs on the basis of the number of teachers.

Items 13, 14 and 15 were prorated by use of the H. S. ADM percentage.

C. Expenses of Auxiliary Agencies and Coordinate Activities were prorated by application of the H. S. ADM percentage to the expense for the High School.

D. Expenses of Operation of School Plant were prorated by determining the percentage of cubic feet occupied by each group and applying that percentage to the total operating costs. In computing the percentage of space chargeable to each educational group consideration was given to ADM percentages of such space as, auditorium, gymnasiums, corridors, etc., as well as the classroom space.

E. Expenses of Maintenance of School Plant were prorated by the H. S. ADM percentage with the exception of Item 4, Repairs and Replacements of Apparatus used in Instruction, which in a few instances were charged directly to certain programs.

F. Expenses of Fixed Charges were prorated by applying the H. S. ADM percentage to the total for the High School.

2. Computation of Averages

The average per-pupil cost for each program was computed by adding the costs—current expense plus capital outlay—of all schools in which a vocational program was effective and dividing the total so obtained by the total average daily membership.

The average per-pupil cost difference for each program was computed by multiplying the cost difference in each school by its average daily membership in the effective vocational program, adding the products so obtained and then dividing this sum by the total daily membership.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE COSTS—GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL

| District Number | Total | | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Average Daily Membership | | Standard Reimburse- ment Fraction | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| 1 | \$146.86 | \$159.19 | \$4.22 | \$4.86 | \$111.50 | \$119.51 | \$2.80 | \$3.28 | \$21.89 | \$21.83 | \$3.90 | \$5.75 | \$2.55 | \$3.96 | 1628 | 1749 | .7082 | .7221 |
| 2 | 114.60 | 131.97 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 96.63 | 111.21 | 4.23 | 2.72 | 12.18 | 10.93 | 3.14 | 3.14 | .28 | 2.86 | 503 | 547 | .9213 | .8603 |
| 3 | 123.03 | 151.38 | 1.15 | 1.45 | 100.57 | 119.04 | 2.33 | 3.23 | 10.72 | 11.29 | 4.41 | 10.89 | 3.85 | 5.48 | 329 | 358 | .7851 | .8063 |
| 4 | 155.43 | 171.69 | 2.11 | 3.09 | 132.91 | 146.78 | 1.34 | 1.15 | 11.87 | 11.66 | 3.96 | 6.83 | 3.24 | 3.18 | 602 | 645 | .7453 | .6663 |
| 5 | 123.81 | 153.16 | 2.91 | 1.25 | 102.02 | 129.48 | 3.31 | 5.61 | 10.84 | 13.71 | 2.00 | 1.35 | 4.73 | 1.76 | 191 | 183 | .7584 | .7864 |
| 6 | 113.39 | 157.71 | 5.39 | 6.31 | 89.49 | 121.25 | 2.29 | 4.93 | 8.05 | 11.10 | 3.24 | 10.06 | 4.93 | 3.96 | 622 | 562 | .8732 | .8725 |
| 7 | 203.32 | 168.58 | 2.05 | 2.54 | 145.99 | 114.98 | 20.77 | 20.88 | 24.07 | 21.43 | 4.13 | 2.79 | 6.31 | 6.26 | 66 | 108 | .8862 | .8982 |
| 8 | 268.16 | 150.86 | 2.02 | 2.27 | 234.97 | 99.85 | .31 | 27.95 | 21.01 | 11.70 | 4.59 | 6.16 | 5.26 | 2.03 | 48 | 197 | .8413 | .8375 |
| 9 | 110.94 | 214.82 | 7.58 | 9.55 | 135.60 | 160.25 | 4.46 | 5.31 | 15.49 | 17.43 | 8.19 | 14.35 | 2.86 | 8.33 | 361 | 362 | .8725 | .8749 |
| 10 | 110.94 | 134.31 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 92.57 | 112.81 | 2.25 | .79 | 9.71 | 11.20 | .97 | 2.94 | 2.86 | 4.98 | 174 | 192 | .8336 | .8305 |
| 11 | 114.93 | 125.17 | 1.58 | 7.45 | 87.48 | 86.64 | 2.31 | 3.85 | 15.25 | 18.17 | 2.05 | 4.69 | 5.0 | 4.37 | 585 | 636 | .7366 | .7889 |
| 12 | 182.59 | 211.15 | 5.87 | 10.35 | 135.55 | 154.08 | 2.75 | 5.44 | 32.32 | 34.12 | 5.60 | 6.26 | .50 | .70 | 963 | 988 | .5099 | .5186 |
| 13 | 114.11 | 149.58 | 5.41 | 9.89 | 84.22 | 105.51 | 3.28 | 4.60 | 12.39 | 14.16 | 5.29 | 9.71 | 3.52 | 5.27 | 1096 | 1116 | .7960 | .6148 |
| 14 | 178.51 | 205.47 | 3.67 | 4.00 | 136.49 | 138.59 | 4.51 | 4.57 | 26.12 | 32.40 | 2.71 | 4.90 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 1333 | 1379 | .6022 | .6139 |
| 15 | 230.09 | 300.99 | 2.96 | 2.94 | 155.88 | 185.72 | 23.08 | 57.41 | 21.53 | 24.23 | 6.94 | 7.76 | 4.59 | 4.19 | 39360 | 39566 | .3333 | .3333 |
| 16 | 202.85 | 227.77 | 7.15 | 6.78 | 147.28 | 167.26 | 12.72 | 6.88 | 28.28 | 34.27 | 8.95 | 9.89 | 2.96 | 3.04 | 6809 | 6808 | .3333 | .3043 |
| 17 | 150.83 | 187.96 | 1.95 | 5.63 | 108.41 | 128.61 | 1.17 | .56 | 10.26 | 13.42 | 7.37 | 20.11 | 22.67 | 23.20 | 562 | 537 | .8662 | .9271 |
| 18 | 186.88 | 213.13 | 6.04 | 6.40 | 135.99 | 154.01 | 6.07 | 6.05 | 26.56 | 29.07 | 9.61 | 10.90 | .85 | 6.70 | 1784 | 1886 | .4759 | .4971 |
| 19 | 118.21 | 144.83 | 2.82 | 2.86 | 99.13 | 119.11 | 1.33 | 1.85 | 12.03 | 13.39 | 4.53 | 10.12 | 16.56 | 15.59 | 484 | 481 | .8050 | .8321 |
| 20 | 115.58 | 113.52 | 1.29 | 1.04 | 115.58 | 113.52 | 3.38 | 3.67 | 11.39 | 11.66 | 4.85 | 7.54 | 3.74 | 4.57 | 605 | 719 | .8006 | .8407 |
| 21 | 130.40 | 148.03 | 7.62 | 8.78 | 100.52 | 100.12 | 3.22 | 3.67 | 11.34 | 16.45 | 4.33 | 6.94 | 2.70 | 4.01 | 814 | 830 | .7378 | .7480 |
| 22 | 141.60 | 155.54 | 7.19 | 8.24 | 107.15 | 115.00 | 3.83 | 4.34 | 13.78 | 14.63 | 6.20 | 11.32 | 2.40 | 5.47 | 502 | 507 | .6558 | .6704 |
| 23 | 119.70 | 147.82 | 2.30 | 2.87 | 93.47 | 111.24 | 1.55 | 2.29 | 13.78 | 14.63 | 6.20 | 11.32 | 2.40 | 5.47 | 502 | 507 | .6558 | .6704 |
| 24 | 169.32 | 198.00 | 6.45 | 7.89 | 126.70 | 146.25 | 1.92 | 2.14 | 28.43 | 28.43 | 5.26 | 6.52 | 7.36 | 6.77 | 1063 | 1009 | .7882 | .6088 |
| 25 | 148.81 | 188.40 | 5.84 | 7.26 | 115.02 | 144.88 | .82 | 1.57 | 21.97 | 28.37 | 4.46 | 5.25 | .70 | 1.17 | 1829 | 1834 | .7346 | .7373 |

APPENDIX TABLE 6
PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE COSTS—VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL

| District Number | Total | | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Average Daily Membership | | Standard Reimburse- ment Fraction | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| 1 | \$170.62 | \$191.37 | \$4.21 | \$5.72 | \$130.32 | \$138.63 | \$2.80 | \$3.27 | \$25.63 | \$28.08 | \$5.11 | \$11.72 | \$2.55 | \$3.95 | 598 | 614 | .7082 | .7221 |
| 2 | 184.69 | 166.40 | 5.37 | 6.34 | 131.96 | 104.24 | 2.29 | 4.02 | 29.57 | 31.80 | 10.58 | 15.15 | 4.92 | 3.95 | 136 | 160 | .8732 | .8725 |
| 3 | 218.43 | 230.42 | 7.83 | 9.21 | 158.85 | 158.09 | 4.46 | 3.22 | 32.05 | 35.09 | 9.61 | 14.37 | 6.63 | 8.34 | 118 | 122 | .8725 | .8749 |
| 4 | 178.83 | 203.30 | 5.86 | 6.68 | 121.30 | 139.70 | 2.75 | 5.44 | 32.19 | 40.58 | 9.23 | 11.63 | .50 | .70 | 307 | 330 | .5099 | .7889 |
| 5 | 204.58 | 253.47 | 3.65 | 3.99 | 169.86 | 203.24 | 4.51 | 4.56 | 18.84 | 25.07 | 2.71 | 11.96 | 5.01 | 4.98 | 165 | 156 | .6022 | .6148 |
| 6 | 250.61 | 286.95 | 7.31 | 7.02 | 169.86 | 208.83 | 13.01 | 10.16 | 43.47 | 41.66 | 12.37 | 11.96 | 4.69 | 4.32 | 4335 | 3982 | .3333 | .3333 |
| 7 | 241.77 | 265.28 | 5.63 | 5.88 | 183.61 | 201.77 | 4.29 | 5.04 | 36.48 | 41.47 | 8.84 | 8.95 | 2.92 | 3.07 | 3082 | 3095 | .3333 | .3333 |
| 8 | 237.24 | 315.18 | 6.06 | 6.37 | 156.04 | 223.40 | 6.08 | 6.03 | 36.75 | 62.83 | 9.63 | 10.87 | 2.68 | 6.68 | 144 | 148 | .4759 | .4933 |
| 9 | 153.70 | 163.23 | 7.59 | 8.75 | 121.90 | 127.37 | 3.22 | 3.67 | 16.90 | 16.90 | 4.86 | 7.53 | 2.70 | 4.01 | 143 | 137 | .8006 | .8709 |
| 10 | 127.14 | 250.32 | 8.44 | 14.27 | 85.43 | 183.63 | 3.83 | 4.34 | 20.66 | 24.82 | 2.84 | 11.24 | 6.14 | 12.03 | 87 | 87 | .7378 | .7480 |
| 11 | 286.32 | 386.22 | 6.49 | 7.94 | 197.44 | 285.11 | 1.83 | 2.14 | 56.31 | 58.43 | 16.79 | 25.84 | 7.36 | 6.76 | 375 | 408 | .7882 | .6088 |
| 12 | 256.43 | 291.79 | 5.76 | 7.21 | 210.35 | 231.13 | .82 | 1.57 | 37.32 | 45.44 | 4.46 | 5.26 | .70 | 1.18 | 292 | 296 | .7346 | .7373 |

APPENDIX TABLE 7

* Operated only three months.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

| District Number | Total | | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Average Daily Membership | | Standard Reimburse- ment Fraction | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| 1 | \$86.93 | \$101.38 | \$4.15 | \$4.79 | \$65.28 | \$73.35 | \$2.79 | \$3.28 | \$8.75 | \$10.90 | \$3.42 | \$5.10 | \$2.54 | \$3.86 | 364 | 329 | 7092 | 7221 |
| 2 | 127.42 | 120.00 | .37 | 1.09 | 92.94 | 82.47 | 4.19 | 2.71 | 28.74 | 27.75 | .70 | 3.14 | .28 | 2.94 | 32 | 36 | .9213 | .8603 |
| 3 | 116.16 | 135.60 | 1.15 | 1.44 | 91.65 | 102.42 | 2.33 | 3.21 | 12.25 | 11.84 | 4.93 | 11.34 | 3.55 | 5.45 | 53 | 53 | .7851 | .8061 |
| 4 | 122.90 | 93.34 | .90 | 1.24 | 93.48 | 64.40 | 3.32 | 5.61 | 18.44 | 18.98 | 2.01 | 1.35 | 4.75 | 1.76 | 46 | 72 | .7584 | .7864 |
| 5 | 150.83 | 238.48 | 2.03 | 2.56 | 94.59 | 171.25 | 20.64 | 21.08 | 23.16 | 34.49 | 4.31 | 2.82 | 6.31 | 6.28 | 33 | 12 | .8862 | .8982 |
| 6 | 103.79 | None | 2.02 | None | 78.67 | None | .31 | None | 13.90 | None | 4.60 | 2.08 | 5.28 | None | 59 | None | .8313 | .8375 |
| 7 | None | 176.46 | None | 8.98 | None | 123.77 | None | 5.38 | 15.40 | None | None | 14.51 | None | None | 16 | 8725 | .8749 | .8749 |
| 8 | 109.17 | 86.93 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 89.76 | 65.70 | 2.23 | 7.79 | 11.75 | 10.99 | .96 | 2.93 | 2.88 | 8.42 | 24 | 33 | .8326 | .8305 |
| 9 | 134.90 | 151.37 | 5.74 | 7.36 | 107.44 | 104.35 | 2.31 | 3.87 | 15.29 | 26.65 | 2.05 | 4.73 | 2.07 | 4.41 | 55 | 41 | .6020 | .7366 |
| 10 | 165.80 | 184.55 | 5.37 | 6.33 | 131.93 | 131.87 | 3.28 | 4.60 | 14.63 | 16.87 | 7.07 | 19.62 | 3.52 | 5.26 | 44 | 45 | .7960 | .5186 |
| 11 | 208.63 | 225.87 | 2.96 | 2.94 | 122.99 | 131.84 | 48.52 | 61.30 | 22.59 | 22.43 | 1.96 | .83 | 5.61 | 6.53 | 32 | 35 | .8139 | .8170 |
| 12 | 256.08 | 311.45 | 7.29 | 6.97 | 195.02 | 250.98 | 12.98 | 10.09 | 28.06 | 28.26 | 10.05 | 10.94 | 4.88 | 4.21 | 395 | 357 | .3333 | .3333 |
| 13 | 224.30 | 221.05 | 5.34 | 5.52 | 198.01 | 191.56 | 4.63 | 5.33 | 7.22 | 7.05 | 6.34 | 8.72 | 2.77 | 2.87 | 57 | 66 | .3333 | .3333 |
| 14 | 145.77 | 138.87 | 2.91 | 2.88 | 123.37 | 110.15 | 1.33 | 1.85 | 12.80 | 12.65 | 4.32 | 10.13 | .84 | 1.21 | 40 | 41 | .8050 | .8021 |
| 15 | 105.79 | 156.62 | 1.79 | 1.05 | 72.71 | 119.19 | 3.37 | .37 | 12.91 | 16.17 | 2.71 | 4.15 | 16.50 | 15.69 | 56 | 50 | .7601 | .8407 |
| 16 | 116.80 | 122.25 | 7.44 | 8.63 | 87.62 | 85.64 | 3.20 | 3.65 | 11.03 | 12.53 | 4.83 | 7.50 | 2.68 | 4.00 | 48 | 51 | .8006 | .8709 |
| 17 | 132.59 | 176.93 | 2.77 | 8.10 | 113.65 | 132.72 | 3.82 | 4.32 | 17.04 | 19.24 | 7.31 | 6.96 | 3.74 | 4.59 | 98 | 94 | .7378 | .7480 |
| 18 | 131.69 | 137.23 | 2.77 | 2.91 | 102.31 | 89.97 | 1.54 | 2.29 | 16.90 | 20.45 | 6.19 | 16.12 | 3.64 | 6.58 | 50 | 34 | .6558 | .6704 |
| 19 | 238.86 | 306.86 | 6.56 | 8.17 | 189.72 | 242.13 | 1.82 | 2.15 | 28.10 | 41.04 | 5.23 | 6.54 | 7.33 | 6.78 | 81 | 65 | .7852 | .6088 |

APPENDIX TABLE 9
PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE COSTS
VOCATIONAL DISTRIBUTIVE

| District Number | Total | | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Average Daily Membership | | Standard Reimburse- ment Fraction | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) |
| 13 | | \$190.04 | \$152.12 | \$5.43 | \$6.34 | \$162.19 | \$115.52 | \$3.26 | \$4.59 | \$10.41 | \$10.74 | \$5.25 | \$9.68 | \$3.50 | \$5.25 | 23 | .7960 | .5186 |
| 14 | | 215.94 | 201.02 | 3.60 | 3.99 | 189.03 | 172.49 | 4.49 | 4.56 | 11.12 | 12.32 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 5.00 | 4.98 | 16 | .6022 | .6148 |
| 16 | | 195.89 | 207.64 | 7.42 | 7.20 | 155.09 | 167.56 | 13.20 | 10.42 | 8.47 | 10.03 | 6.96 | 8.00 | 4.75 | 4.43 | 368 | .3333 | .3333 |
| 17 | | 240.87 | 279.15 | 5.48 | 4.98 | 205.89 | 241.68 | 5.55 | 9.85 | 8.51 | 8.12 | 12.60 | 11.92 | 2.84 | 2.60 | 92 | .3333 | .3043 |
| 19 | | 192.72 | 229.12 | 5.91 | 6.11 | 143.68 | 190.16 | 5.90 | 6.01 | 25.33 | 29.60 | 9.35 | 10.84 | 2.55 | 6.40 | 21 | .4759 | .4933 |
| 26 | | 179.52 | 112.59 | 5.78 | 6.60 | 144.00 | 81.20 | .85 | 1.53 | 23.59 | 16.97 | 4.59 | 5.14 | .71 | 1.15 | 49 | .7348 | .7373 |

APPENDIX TABLE 10
PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE PLUS CAPITAL OUTLAY COSTS
GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL

| District Number | Total | | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Annual Charge for Buildings | | Annual Charge for Equipment | | Average Daily Membership | | Standard Re- imbursement Fraction | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) |
| 1 | \$167.00 | \$177.71 | \$4.22 | \$4.86 | \$111.50 | \$119.51 | \$2.80 | \$3.28 | \$21.89 | \$21.83 | \$3.90 | \$5.75 | \$2.55 | \$3.96 | \$13.51 | \$12.35 | \$6.63 | \$6.17 | 1628 | 1749 | .7082 | .7221 |
| 3 | 127.20 | 155.27 | 1.15 | 1.45 | 100.57 | 119.04 | 2.33 | 3.23 | 10.72 | 11.29 | 4.41 | 10.89 | 3.85 | 5.48 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 3.03 | 2.78 | 329 | 358 | .7851 | .8063 |
| 4 | 163.71 | 179.48 | 2.11 | 3.09 | 132.91 | 146.78 | 1.34 | 1.15 | 11.87 | 11.66 | 3.96 | 6.83 | 3.24 | 3.18 | 4.40 | 4.17 | 3.88 | 3.62 | 602 | 645 | .7453 | .7566 |
| 6 | 123.56 | 168.78 | 5.39 | 6.41 | 89.49 | 121.25 | 2.29 | 4.93 | 8.05 | 11.10 | 3.24 | 10.06 | 4.93 | 3.96 | 3.10 | 3.24 | 7.07 | 7.83 | 622 | 562 | .8732 | .8725 |
| 7 | 216.73 | 178.09 | 2.05 | 2.54 | 145.99 | 114.98 | 20.77 | 20.88 | 24.07 | 21.43 | 4.13 | 2.79 | 6.31 | 6.26 | 4.91 | 4.02 | 8.50 | 5.19 | 66 | 108 | .8862 | .8882 |
| 8 | 370.00 | 199.12 | 2.02 | 3.27 | 234.97 | 99.85 | .31 | 27.95 | 21.01 | 11.70 | 4.59 | 6.16 | 5.26 | 2.03 | 95.20 | 46.53 | 6.64 | 1.63 | 48 | 197 | .8413 | .8170 |
| 9 | 198.80 | 235.18 | 7.98 | 9.25 | 135.60 | 160.25 | 4.46 | 5.31 | 15.49 | 17.43 | 8.19 | 14.35 | 6.63 | 8.33 | 8.20 | 8.07 | 12.25 | 12.19 | 360 | 362 | .8725 | .8749 |
| 11 | 124.96 | 134.41 | 5.78 | 7.45 | 87.48 | 86.64 | 2.31 | 3.85 | 15.25 | 18.17 | 2.05 | 4.69 | 2.06 | 4.37 | 7.56 | 6.97 | 2.47 | 2.27 | 585 | 636 | .6020 | .6063 |
| 14 | 196.29 | 222.66 | 3.67 | 4.00 | 136.49 | 154.59 | 4.51 | 4.57 | 26.12 | 32.40 | 2.71 | 4.90 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 10.26 | 9.92 | 7.52 | 7.27 | 1333 | 1379 | .6022 | .6148 |
| 15 | 259.86 | 335.05 | 2.96 | 2.94 | 155.88 | 113.52 | 23.08 | 57.41 | 40.59 | 44.56 | 1.97 | .83 | 5.61 | 6.53 | 23.24 | 26.59 | 6.53 | 7.47 | 28 | 25 | .8139 | .8375 |
| 21 | 162.49 | 161.20 | 1.29 | 1.04 | 115.58 | 100.12 | 3.88 | .36 | 12.03 | 13.39 | 2.72 | 4.13 | 16.56 | 15.59 | 8.62 | 8.15 | 5.31 | 5.02 | 382 | 404 | .7601 | .8407 |
| 22 | 142.76 | 146.17 | 7.62 | 8.78 | 100.52 | 100.12 | 3.22 | 3.67 | 11.49 | 11.66 | 4.85 | 7.54 | 2.70 | 4.01 | 8.82 | 7.42 | 3.54 | 2.97 | 605 | 719 | .8006 | .8709 |
| 23 | 151.56 | 165.31 | 7.19 | 8.24 | 107.15 | 115.12 | 3.83 | 4.34 | 15.34 | 16.45 | 4.33 | 6.94 | 3.74 | 4.57 | 6.93 | 6.80 | 3.03 | 2.97 | 814 | 830 | .7378 | .7480 |
| 24 | 140.88 | 168.79 | 2.30 | 2.87 | 93.47 | 111.24 | 1.55 | 2.29 | 13.78 | 14.63 | 6.20 | 11.32 | 2.40 | 5.47 | 7.90 | 7.82 | 13.28 | 13.15 | 502 | 507 | .6558 | .6704 |
| 26 | 164.49 | 204.04 | 5.84 | 7.26 | 115.02 | 144.88 | .82 | 1.57 | 21.97 | 28.27 | 4.46 | 5.25 | .70 | 1.17 | 10.40 | 10.37 | 5.28 | 5.27 | 1829 | 1834 | .7346 | .7373 |

APPENDIX TABLE 11
PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE PLUS CAPITAL OUTLAY COSTS
VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL

| District Number | Total | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges for Buildings | | Annual Charge for Equipment | | Average Daily Membership | | Standard Re- imbursement Fraction | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---|---------|-----|-----|------|------|
| | | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | | | | | | |
| 1 | | \$288.25 | \$247.97 | \$4.21 | \$5.72 | \$130.32 | \$138.63 | \$2.80 | \$3.27 | \$25.63 | \$28.08 | \$5.11 | \$11.72 | \$2.55 | \$3.95 | \$15.82 | \$15.89 | \$41.91 | \$40.71 | 598 | 614 | 7082 | 7221 |
| 6 | | 195.62 | 175.90 | 5.37 | 6.24 | 131.05 | 104.24 | 2.29 | 4.32 | 19.57 | 31.80 | 1.58 | 15.15 | 4.92 | 3.95 | 2.68 | 2.58 | 8.25 | 7.01 | 136 | 160 | 8732 | 8725 |
| 9 | | 242.60 | 253.70 | 7.83 | 9.21 | 153.85 | 158.09 | 4.46 | 5.32 | 32.05 | 35.09 | 8.61 | 14.37 | 6.63 | 8.34 | 16.92 | 16.28 | 7.25 | 7.00 | 118 | 122 | 8725 | 8749 |
| 14 | | 236.94 | 287.79 | 3.65 | 3.99 | 169.86 | 203.24 | 4.51 | 4.56 | 18.84 | 23.07 | 2.71 | 11.63 | 5.01 | 4.98 | 16.20 | 17.18 | 16.16 | 17.14 | 165 | 156 | 6022 | 6148 |
| 22 | | 276.53 | 192.06 | 7.59 | 8.75 | 120.90 | 127.37 | 3.22 | 3.67 | 13.43 | 16.90 | 4.86 | 7.53 | 2.70 | 4.01 | 10.31 | 10.76 | 12.52 | 13.07 | 143 | 137 | 8006 | 8709 |
| 26 | | 181.50 | 313.89 | 5.76 | 7.21 | 211.35 | 237.13 | .82 | 1.57 | 37.32 | 45.44 | 5.26 | 4.88 | 2.70 | 1.18 | 10.40 | 10.71 | 11.97 | 11.87 | 292 | 296 | 7346 | 7373 |

APPENDIX TABLE 12

PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE PLUS CAPITAL OUTLAY COSTS
VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

| District Number | Total | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Annual Charge | | Average Daily | | Standard Re- imbursement Fraction | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---|--------|----|----|------|------|
| | | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | \$193.43 | \$202.21 | \$1.15 | \$1.45 | \$119.75 | \$121.84 | \$2.33 | \$3.22 | \$46.17 | \$44.56 | \$5.14 | \$13.17 | \$3.85 | \$5.46 | \$5.15 | \$4.14 | \$9.99 | \$8.37 | 38 | 45 | 7851 | 8063 |
| 7 | | \$56.49 | \$61.15 | 2.04 | 2.54 | 183.74 | 121.47 | 20.67 | 20.92 | 26.62 | 32.56 | 4.11 | 2.70 | 6.33 | 6.29 | 5.43 | 6.29 | 4.55 | 7.29 | 18 | 11 | 8862 | 8982 |
| 8 | | \$67.07 | \$71.08 | 2.03 | 3.29 | 186.10 | 107.61 | 31 | 28.00 | 12.22 | 12.54 | 4.58 | 6.18 | 5.26 | 2.64 | 55.33 | 49.88 | 1.22 | 1.54 | 27 | 57 | 8413 | 8170 |
| 15 | | \$90.91 | \$107.17 | 2.98 | 2.94 | 162.95 | 184.19 | 53.59 | 61.66 | 34.35 | 32.32 | 1.96 | 6.83 | 5.61 | 6.53 | 19.68 | 19.81 | 9.61 | 9.62 | 27 | 27 | 8139 | 8375 |
| 21 | | \$41.08 | \$47.14 | 1.29 | 1.04 | 187.30 | 157.19 | 1.38 | 3.36 | 35.32 | 14.59 | 2.71 | 4.14 | 16.34 | 15.04 | 11.98 | 9.69 | 5.36 | 4.49 | 49 | 60 | 7601 | 8407 |
| 24 | | \$53.54 | \$62.06 | 2.28 | 2.86 | 100.45 | 86.79 | 1.54 | 2.29 | 20.52 | 17.99 | 5.20 | 14.43 | 2.40 | 5.49 | 11.76 | 7.13 | 8.39 | 5.08 | 38 | 63 | 6558 | 6704 |

APPENDIX TABLE 13

PER-PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE PLUS CAPITAL OUTLAY COSTS
VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS

| District Number | Total | | General Control | | Instruction | | Auxiliary Agencies | | Operations | | Maintenance | | Fixed Charges | | Annual Charge Average | | | | Daily Imbursement | | Standard Re- Imbursement Fraction | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---|-------|
| | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | | |
| 1 | \$109.43 | \$126.49 | \$4.15 | \$4.79 | \$65.28 | \$73.35 | \$2.79 | \$3.28 | \$8.75 | \$10.90 | \$3.42 | \$5.10 | \$2.54 | \$3.96 | \$5.40 | \$6.17 | \$17.10 | \$18.94 | 364 | 329 | 7082 | .7221 |
| 2 | 124.86 | 143.71 | 1.15 | 1.44 | 91.65 | 102.42 | 2.23 | 3.21 | 12.25 | 11.84 | 1.93 | 11.24 | 3.85 | 5.35 | 1.32 | 1.17 | 7.38 | 6.94 | 50 | 53 | 7851 | .8063 |
| 3 | 157.54 | 250.53 | 2.03 | 2.56 | 94.59 | 171.25 | 20.64 | 21.08 | 23.16 | 34.49 | 4.10 | 2.82 | 6.31 | 6.28 | 4.72 | 6.46 | 1.99 | 5.59 | 33 | 12 | 8862 | .8982 |
| 4 | 357.77 | None | None | None | 76.57 | None | .31 | None | None | None | 4.60 | None | None | None | 59.98 | None | 194.00 | None | 59 | None | 8413 | .8170 |
| 5 | 151.25 | 173.00 | 5.74 | 7.36 | 107.44 | 104.35 | 2.31 | 3.87 | 15.29 | 26.65 | 2.05 | 4.73 | 2.07 | 4.41 | 7.83 | 10.22 | 8.52 | 11.41 | 55 | 41 | 6020 | .6063 |
| 6 | 230.61 | 245.95 | 2.96 | 2.94 | 125.99 | 131.84 | 49.52 | 61.30 | 25.59 | 22.43 | 1.96 | 4.35 | 5.61 | 6.53 | 14.65 | 13.38 | 6.70 | 3.32 | 35 | 35 | 8139 | .8375 |
| 7 | 120.44 | 173.10 | 1.29 | 1.05 | 72.71 | 119.19 | .37 | 3.65 | 12.21 | 16.17 | 2.71 | 4.15 | 16.50 | 15.69 | 9.53 | 10.72 | 5.12 | 5.76 | 56 | 50 | 7601 | .8407 |
| 8 | 121.19 | 121.01 | 4.86 | 8.63 | 87.62 | 85.94 | 3.20 | 3.65 | 11.01 | 12.53 | 4.83 | 7.50 | 2.68 | 4.00 | 8.46 | 7.97 | 1.93 | 1.82 | 48 | 51 | 8006 | .8709 |
| 9 | 127.19 | 132.04 | 7.44 | 8.63 | 113.65 | 133.72 | 3.82 | 4.32 | 17.04 | 19.24 | 7.21 | 6.96 | 3.74 | 4.59 | 7.70 | 8.03 | 1.47 | 1.53 | 98 | 94 | 7378 | .7480 |
| 10 | 161.76 | 186.49 | 7.27 | 8.10 | 113.65 | 133.72 | 3.82 | 4.32 | 17.04 | 19.24 | 7.21 | 6.96 | 3.74 | 4.59 | 7.70 | 8.03 | 1.47 | 1.53 | 98 | 94 | 7378 | .7480 |
| 11 | 143.62 | 161.64 | 2.27 | 2.91 | 102.31 | 8.97 | 1.54 | 2.29 | 16.99 | 20.45 | 1.19 | 16.12 | 2.39 | 5.48 | 9.74 | 14.05 | 10.37 | 10.37 | 50 | 63 | 6558 | .6704 |

APPENDIX D
Annual Financial Report

County

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Public Instruction
Harrisburg

City
Borough
Township
Independent

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For School Year Ending July 7, 1947

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS

NO APPROPRIATIONS ARE PAID UNLESS THIS REPORT IS FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. THE LAW REQUIRES THIS REPORT TO BE
FILED AUGUST 1, 1947

Districts of the Fourth Class and Districts of the Third Class under the supervision of County Superintendents should make three copies of the report, two of which are to be mailed to the County Superintendent. All other districts should make two copies of the report, one to be filed and the other to be mailed to the Department of Public Instruction.
(Read instructions on Form PIBB-15 and footnotes carefully before filling out this report.)

TAXATION

AMOUNT

Assessed valuation of real estate in the district Do not include occupations \$
What per cent of real valuation of the property is the assessed valuation? District¹ County²
Number of mills (For school purposes) Per capita tax rate No. assessed with
levied 1946 } Borough or township For county purposes per capita tax

| AMOUNT OF SCHOOL TAX | PER CAPITA | PROPERTY | TOTAL |
|--|------------|----------|-------|
| 1. Amount levied (Face of 1946 duplicate) ... | | | |
| 2. Additions to duplicate | | | |
| 3. Penalties added | | | |
| 4. Total amount of tax to be collected | | | |
| 5. Exonerations (1946 tax) | | | |
| 6. Liens filed (1946 tax) with Prothonotary .. | | | |
| 7. 1946 tax returned to County Commissioners | | | |
| 8. Discounts | | | |
| 9. Not filed as liens or returned | | | |
| 10. Net amount of 1946 tax collected | | | |
| 11. Sum of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 | | | |

RECEIPTS

TOTAL

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Balance on hand July 1, 1946. All funds exclusive of Sinking Fund ³ | |
| 2. Property tax 1946 3. Per Capita tax 1946 ⁴ | |
| 4. Delinquent tax (Previous to 1946) | |
| 5. State appropriation (Teachers, Transportation, Tuition, Vocational) | |
| 6. Tuition non-resident pupils | |
| 7. Interest | |
| 9. Temporary loans 10. Bond sales { Principal ⁵ Accrued Interest Premium | |
| 11. Sale of real estate, supplies and equipment | |
| 12. All other sources. Indicate Source and Attach Schedule | |
| 14. Total receipts, including beginning balance | |

1. As estimated by the secretary of the board of school directors.

2. As certified by the assessment board.

3. Specify amount in each fund.

4. This should agree with Item 10 above (Net amount of 1946 tax collected).

5. Specify purpose by amount, attaching statement if necessary.

BONDS AND TEMPORARY LOANS

[illegible]

10. Total amount outstanding should agree with amount shown under Liabilities.

AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE

I, _____ Secretary of the Board of School Directors _____ County _____
of _____ School District, _____
do hereby swear that the Common Schools of said District have been kept open and in operation according to the requirements of the
School Laws, for the term of _____ days during the school year ending on the first Monday of July, 1947. That the several branches of
study now required by law to be taught in the Common Schools, including the subject of Physiology and Hygiene, with special reference
to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, have been regularly introduced and taught in all the
schools of the district; that the provisions of the compulsory attendance law have been complied with; that no teacher has been paid a
salary less than that prescribed by Section 1241 of the School Laws; that no teacher has been employed for, or had charge of any of the
schools of said district during the year specified who had not at the time a VALID CERTIFICATE; that no relative of a member of the
school board was employed as teacher without the requisite three-fourths vote of the entire board, as required by Section 1207 of the School
Laws; that no teacher has been employed who left the service of another board during the term without the consent of the board first
employing the teacher; and that no teacher has been employed in, or has had charge of any school in the district who was not at least
eighteen years of age.

I also certify that the ACCOUNTS OF THE DISTRICT TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR FOR SAID YEAR HAVE BEEN SETTLED, that statements in full of the financial operations of the district have been published according to law, and that the information contained in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } ss:
County

Personally appeared before me the above-named secretary, who, being duly sworn, says that the statements contained in this report are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, by the above-named secretary, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1947

My commission expires

I have gone over this report carefully and find it correct in all its details.

Date _____ Supt. of Schools _____

| ASSETS | | | | TOTAL | |
|--|---------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|
| School Buildings and Sites at Cost | | | | | |
| Textbooks and Equipment at Cost | | | | | |
| Unpaid Taxes ⁹ | | | | | |
| | Returns | Liens | Not returned or filed as liens | | |
| 1946 Tax | | | | | |
| 1945 Tax | | | | | |
| 1944 Tax | | | | | |
| Previous to 1944 Duplicate | | | XXXXXXXXXX | | |
| Tuition Receivable | | | | | |
| Other Accounts Receivable | | | | | |
| Sinking Fund Balance: Cash Investments | | | | | |
| Balance on hand all Funds excluding Sinking Fund —specify amount in each fund .. | | | | | |
| Total Assets | | | | | |

| LIABILITIES | | TOTAL | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|--|
| Bonded Indebtedness (With vote of electorate)..... | | | |
| Bonded Indebtedness (Without vote of electorate)..... | | | |
| Temporary Loans..... | | | |
| Accounts Payable: | | | |
| Teachers' Salaries..... | Tuition Payable..... | | |
| Textbooks..... | Supplies..... | | |
| Transportation..... | All Other Accounts..... | | |
| Total Liabilities..... | | | |

SCHOOL PROPERTY

| No. of Buildings | El. | Sec. | Sec. & El. | Total | Property Value | Elem. | Secondary School | Total |
|-------------------|-----|------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|-------|
| With 1 Classroom | | | | | Buildings and Sites.. | | | |
| With 2 Classrooms | | | | | Textbooks and | | | |
| With 3 or more | | | | | Equipment | | | |
| Classrooms | | | | | Total Insurance | \$ | | |
| Total | | | | | Fire Loss during Year | \$ | | |

BOND INFORMATION

Has the district defaulted any bonds or interest?

Amount of bonds defaulted Amount of interest defaulted

Amount of bonds issued against delinquent tax

Tax duplicates against which bonds were issued

FULL-TIME MEMBERS OF TEACHING AND SUPERVISORY STAFF

| | Elem. | Sec. | All Other | Total |
|--------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|
| Male | | | | |
| Female | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

⁹. Include only taxes which remains unpaid at the date of this report.

CURRENT EXPENSES (Cost of Conducting School System.)

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Secretary's Office, Salaries | | | 8. Census Enumeration | | |
| 2. Secretary's Office, Supplies | | | 9. & 10. Other Expense Business Adm. | | |
| 3. Secretary's Office, Other Expense | | | 11. A. Salary of Supt. of Schools ¹ | | |
| 4. Treasurer (Commission or Salary) | | | B. Salary of Supt. of Schools' Clerks | | |
| 5. Tax Collector | | | 12. Supt. of Schools' Office, Supplies | | |
| 6. Auditors | | | 13. Supt. of Schools' Office, Other Exp. | | |
| 7. Legal Service | | | 14. Other Expenses of General Control | | |
| | | | 15. Total Expense of General Control: | | |

| B. EXPENSES OF INSTRUCTION | ELEMENTARY | JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL* | HIGH SCHOOL | OTHER SCHOOLS* | TOTAL |
|--|------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. Salaries of Supervisors ^{2,3,4} | | | | | |
| 2. Other Expenses of Supervisors | | | | | |
| 3. Salaries of Principals ^{2,3,4} | | | | | |
| 4. Salaries of Principals' Clerks | | | | | |
| 5. Supplies of Principals' Office | | | | | |
| 6. & 7. Other Expenses of Super- vision | | | | | |
| 8. Salaries of Teachers ³ (Include teacher-librarians) | | | | | |
| 9. A. Textbooks | | | | | |
| B. Books for School Libraries | | | | | |
| 10. Supplies used in Instruction (In- clude library supplies) | | | | | |
| 11. Attending Teachers Institute | | | | | |
| 12. Tuition | | | | | |
| 13. Commencement Exercises and Ex- hibits | | | | | |
| 14. Other Expenses of Instruction ... | | | | | |
| 15. Total Expense of Instruction | | | | | |

| C. EXPENSES OF AUXILIARY AGENCIES AND COORDINATE ACTIVITIES | ELEMENTARY | JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | HIGH SCHOOL | OTHER SCHOOLS ⁶ | TOTAL |
|---|------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1.-3. Public Libraries | | | | | |
| 1. Salaries | | | | | |
| 2. Books, Repairs, Replacements | | | | | |
| 3. Other Expenses | | | | | |
| 4. Transportation of Pupils | | | | | |
| 5. Provision for Tubercular Children | | | | | |
| 6. Community Lectures | | | | | |
| 7. Social Centers and Recreation ... | | | | | |
| 8. Other Expenses of Auxiliary Agencies | | | | | |
| 10. Enforcement of Compulsory Attendance | | | | | |
| 11. Medical Inspection | | | | | |
| 12. Nurse Service | | | | | |
| 13. Dental Service | | | | | |
| 14. Other Expenses Coordinate Activities | | | | | |
| 16. Total Aux. Agencies and Coordinate Activities | | | | | |

| G. DEBT SERVICE | | TOTAL |
|--|--|-------|
| 1. Redemption of Bonds Direct from General Fund | | |
| 2. Payments to Sinking Fund from General Fund | | |
| 3. Redemption of Short Term Loans | | |
| 4. Payments on Bonds Direct from General Fund for Interest | | |
| 5. Payment of Interest on Short Term Loans | | |
| 6. Refunds of Taxes, Tuition, etc. | | |
| 7. Total Debt Service | | |

APPENDIX TO THE

| H. CAPITAL OUTLAY | ELEMENTARY | OTHER SCHOOLS* | SECONDARY SCHOOL* | TOTAL |
|---|------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Purchase of Land | | | | |
| 2. Improvement of Grounds | | | | |
| 3. New Buildings | | | | |
| 4. Alteration of Old Buildings (Not Repairs) | | | | |
| New Buildings and Grounds | | | | |
| 5. Heating, Lighting, Plumbing and Electrical Equipment | | | | |
| 6. Furniture | | | | |
| 7. Instructional Apparatus | | | | |
| 8. Other Equipment | | | | |
| Old Buildings and Grounds | | | | |
| 9. Heating, Lighting, Plumbing and Electrical Equipment | | | | |
| 10. Furniture | | | | |
| 11. Instructional Apparatus | | | | |
| 12. Other Equipment | | | | |
| 13. & 14. Other Capital Outlay | | | | |
| 15. Total Capital Outlay | | | | |

| SUMMARY | AMOUNT | TOTAL |
|---|--------|-------|
| TOTAL RECEIPTS (Item 14, Page 1) | | |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS { Total Current Expenses (Items A—F) ... Total Debt Service (Item G) Total Capital Outlay (Item H) Total | | |
| Balance on Hand (To be available for School Year 1947-48) ... | | |
| All Funds excluding Sinking Fund—specify amount in each fund. | | |

SINKING FUND REPORT

(Include all sinking fund accounts but make no entries unless a separate sinking fund is maintained.)

| Receipts | Disbursements |
|------------------------------|--|
| Balance on Hand July 1, 1946 | |
| A. Cash | Paid out to Redeem Bonds ... |
| B. Investments | Paid out in Interest on Bonds |
| Received from General Fund | Paid out for Other Purposes ⁸ |
| Received from Interest | Total Payments |
| Total Receipts | Balance in Fund July 7, 1947 |
| | A. Cash |
| | B. Investments |

- Districts of the Third Class which do not employ a District Superintendent but which employ a Supervising Principal should include his salary here.
- Include under Teachers such Supervisors and Principals who do not devote half of time to supervision and administration.
- Include monthly deductions paid the Retirement Board.
- If an approved Junior High School is not operated place all Secondary School costs under High School and all Elementary School costs under Elementary, indicating whether Secondary School includes grades VII-XII or IX-XII.
- Include expenditures for extension and evening classes, summer high schools and home-bound children.
- Includes Junior and Senior High School if Junior High School is operated.
- This includes only Board's payment to the Retirement Board and not teachers' deductions.
- Specify purpose and attach schedule.

UNIFORM PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

MARCH, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Weldon B. Heyburn, Chairman
Honorable Baker Royer, Vice Chairman
Honorable Herbert P. Sorge, Secretary-Treasurer

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Leroy E. Chapman
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Herbert P. Sorg

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of
Research and Statistics
L. D. Stambaugh, Resident Secretary
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Subcommittee on Uniform Practice and Procedure Before Administrative Agencies

Honorable David P. Reese, Chairman
Honorable A. Evans Kephart, Vice Chairman

House Members

Eustace H. Bane
George A. Goodling
Albert W. Johnson
John R. McCormack
David P. Reese

Senate Members

H. Jerome Jaspan
A. Evans Kephart
John W. Lord, Jr.
O. J. Tallman
John M. Walker

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 40, Serial No. 47, Session of 1947, adopted April 15, 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the problem of making uniform the practice and procedure before Commonwealth administrative agencies.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate the study.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
March, 1949

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Relating to Filing, Review and Publication of Rules
and Regulations of State Administrative Agencies.

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A Proposed Act Providing Amendments to Act 442,
approved June 4, 1945, P. L. 1388.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

House Resolution No. 40, Serial No. 47, Session of 1947, adopted April 15, 1947, directed the Joint State Government Commission "to study the problem of making uniform the practice and procedure before the Administrative Agencies of the State Government and of appeals therefrom as well as the review of regulations promulgated by such agencies and to study the problem of publishing all regulations of State Agencies in one register."

In accordance with the above mandate, the Commission has reviewed the regulations of the administrative agencies of the Commonwealth; has considered the statutes of Pennsylvania and other states as they relate to the filing, review and publication of regulations of state agencies, prepared a summary of such statutes (see Appendix A); and has conferred with the Section on Administrative Law of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and members of the former Registry Board.

Section II

FINDINGS

An ever increasing number of the activities of the citizens of the Commonwealth are directly or indirectly affected by the regulations of the Commonwealth's more than two score administrative agencies. Ready ascertainment of the requirements imposed upon the persons whose affairs come within the jurisdiction of administrative agencies and the regulations governing the practice and procedure before them are of vital concern.

The following standards of procedure, if consistently applied, will tend to safeguard the public interest and expedite the administrative process:

1. Regulations should be formulated in a manner that would give reasonable assurance that they meet the tests of constitutionality, legality and reasonableness.
2. Regulations should be readily accessible at a central depository and conveniently available for in-

formation and for use as evidence rather than contained in a single bound volume as formerly required by the Pennsylvania Register Act (repealed 1947).

3. Administrative agencies should have the benefit of legal council in the conduct of their business and their adjudications should be in the form prescribed by law.
4. The jurisdiction of courts upon appeals from such agencies, as well as the appropriate appellate court, should be prescribed by law.

The Joint State Government Commission believes that these standards may be attained by the recommendations hereinafter set out.

Section III

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that Act No. 442, approved June 4, 1945, P. L. 1388, be amended to provide that:

1. The following requirements apply to all regulations of the agencies as listed in Section 51 (see Appendix B).
2. Regulations of each such administrative agency (1) be certified on behalf of the agency, (2) be approved as to legality by the Department of Justice, (3) be filed with the Department of State in the form and size prescribed by the Department of State and (4) copies be made available by the agency free of charge upon request.
3. The Department of State (1) keep a permanent record of all regulations filed with it, (2) prepare and maintain an index of all such regulations to be available for inspection, and (3) furnish certified copies of any regulation upon payment of a proper charge.

4. The adjudications of each such agency shall contain findings of fact, a discussion of the questions of fact and law involved, conclusions of law and an order or decree.
5. Before notice of any hearing leading to an adjudication is given, any such agency shall submit the matter to the Department of Justice to determine the legality of the proposed action or defense.
6. The jurisdiction of the court to which an appeal is taken from any such agency shall be clarified as set forth in Section 44 (see Appendix B).
7. Appeal from any decision of a court reviewing an agency's adjudication shall be to the Superior Court

For complete text of Proposed Amendment to Act No. 442, approved June 4, 1945, P. L. 1388, see Appendix B.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Statutes of Pennsylvania and Other States Relating to the Filing, Review and Publication of Administrative Rules and Regulations of State Administrative Agencies

The statutory requirements regarding the filing, review and publication of administrative rules and regulations of state agencies of Pennsylvania and other states are shown in the following table.

Column 1 shows the name of the state (states not listed in the table have no statutes governing the filing, review or publication of rules and regulations of agencies); column 2 indicates the central depository, if any, where regulations are required to be filed; column 3 shows the agency, if any, which must review rules and regulations issued by administrative agencies; and column 4 contains information relating to the publication of rules and regulations.

TABLE I

Summary of the Laws of Pennsylvania and Other States Regarding the Filing, Review and Publication of Rules and Regulations of State Administrative Agencies *

| State | Central Depository | General Review of Rules | Publication of Rules |
|---------------------|--|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| California | Secretary of State | | California Administrative Code. Looseleaf; new and additional amendments supplied by replacement sheets. |
| Connecticut | Secretary of State | Submitted to the legislature at each session for approval or disapproval. A rule so disapproved is void and may not be reissued. | Rules are effective upon publication in the Connecticut Law Journal and amendments and additions are published in the Connecticut Supplement. |
| Indiana | Secretary of State and Legislative Bureau | Reviewed by Governor and Attorney General. | Compiled and published in such form that annual accumulations can be inserted in a back pocket of the edition. |
| Kansas | None | | 1947 act ordered each agency to compile all rules in force but failed to direct publication. |
| Kentucky | Secretary of State | | Administrative Code supplemented by an Administrative Register. |
| Maryland | Clerk of Court of Appeal and Department of Legislative Reference | | |
| Massachusetts | | | 1945 act repealed former requirement that all regulations were to be included in the annual report of each officer. Most of these reports are published. |
| Michigan | Secretary of State | Joint Interim Legislative Committee reviews administrative rules upon promulgation by the agency. It may suspend the rule pending action by the legislature. Rules transmitted to legislature for approval or disapproval. | Published in Administrative Code. Supplement every 3 months by an edition called the Register. The Code is to be revised at least every 5 years. |
| Minnesota | Secretary of State | Provision for hearing and notice of hearing to be sent to trade groups and others registered with the Secretary of State prior to the final adoption of any new rule. Interested persons may request reconsideration and public hearing of any rule after its adoption. | Law provides for periodical publication of all rules filed with the Secretary of State. Pending an appropriation each agency is publishing its own rules and regulations. |
| Missouri | Secretary of State | | Published compilation to be supplemented monthly. Revision of compilation required every two years. |

APPENDIX TO THE

| State (1) | Central Depository (2) | General Review of Rules (3) | Publication of Rules (4) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Nebraska | Secretary of State and Clerk of the Legislature | Approval by Attorney General and review by the Legislature. | Published and circulated by each agency in such manner as to bring attention of affected persons to the existence and scope of the rules. |
| New York | Secretary of State | | Published in looseleaf form. Now contains five volumes of 4,000 pages. |
| North Carolina | Secretary of State | | |
| North Dakota | Attorney General | Attorney General must give opinion as to calidity. The rule and his opinion must be filed with the clerk of courts and with the secretary of the state bar. | |
| Ohio | | | Each agency must compile and publish and have available for general distribution in book and pamphlet form all general administrative rules. |
| Oregon | Secretary of State | | Printed as an appendix to the session law. |
| Pennsylvania | | | Publication of all rules 30 days after promulgation is the obligation of the promulgating agency. (Act 541, Session of 1947.) |
| South Carolina | Secretary of State | | Printed as an appendix to the session law. |
| Tennessee | Secretary of State | | |
| Virginia ² | Director of the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting | Public hearing and approval by the Commission on Administrative Agencies. | Publication called the Administrative Code of Virginia. Published in such form that it may be supplemented. |
| Wisconsin | | | Publication in the Wisconsin Red Book to be revised frequently. |
| Model Law of the National Congress of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws | Secretary of State | In judicial review of contested cases, the Model Law restricts consideration to the record from the adjudication of the agency. With the court's permission, new evidence may be heard either by the court or the case may be remanded to the administrative agency. | The Model Law provides that the Secretary of State shall compile, index and publish such rules supplemented by a monthly bulletin. |

¹ Refers only to those administrative agencies which are staffed by members of a profession or calling to regulate and/or license members of their professions. Such agencies as the Public Utility Commission are not so regulated nor are their regulations published.

* Source: Carrol C. Moreland: "State Administrative Rules." The Book of the States, 1948-49.

APPENDIX B

A Proposed Act Providing Amendments to Act 442, Approved June 4, 1945, P. L. 1388

AN ACT

To amend the act, approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 1388), entitled, "An act relating to the practice, procedure, regulations and adjudications of departments, departmental administrative boards and commissions, independent administrative boards and commissions, officers and other administrative agencies of this Commonwealth, and judicial review thereof; and preserving equitable jurisdiction in certain cases," by redefining "regulation"; changing provisions governing promulgation of regulations; imposing duties on the Department of State; extending the grounds for refusing to affirm adjudications of agencies; requiring all appeals to be taken to the Superior Court; and enumerating the agencies affected and the extent to which they are affected.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Clause (e) of section two of the act, approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 1388), entitled "An act relating to the practice, procedure, regulations and adjudications of departments, departmental administrative boards and commissions, independent administrative boards and commissions, officers and other administrative agencies of this Commonwealth, and judicial review thereof; and preserving equitable jurisdiction in certain cases," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. Definitions.—The following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

* * * * *

(e) "Regulation" means any rule, regulation or order [in the nature of a rule or regulation, generally applicable to the public, promulgated by an agency authorized by statute so to do, but shall not be construed to include the name or facts of any adjudication giving rise to such regulation] of general application and future effect, promulgated by an agency under statutory authority, prescribing the practice or procedure before such agency or interpreting or implementing any statute enforced or administered by such agency.

Section 2. Section twenty-one of said act, as amended by the act, approved the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1367), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 21. Regulations.—[All regulations of any agency which are in effect on the effective date of this act, or which shall be adopted thereafter, shall have no effect, unless they are printed and made available, upon written request, within thirty days after the date of adoption.] All regulations of any agency which are in effect on the effective date of these amendments, or which shall be adopted prior to the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine shall expire on the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty, unless a copy thereof, certified by the executive officer, chairman, or secretary of the agency and approved as to legality by the Department of Justice, is filed in the Department of State, in such form and size as shall be prescribed by the

Department of State, and copies thereof are made available by the adopting agency, upon written request, prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred fifty. Regulations adopted after the thirtieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine, shall have no effect unless a copy thereof, certified by the executive officer, chairman, or secretary of the agency and approved as to legality by the Department of Justice, is filed in the Department of State, in such form and size as shall be prescribed by the Department of State, and copies thereof are made available by the adopting agency, upon written request, within thirty days after the date of adoption.

Section 3. Said act is hereby amended by adding, after section twenty-one thereof, a new section to read as follows:

Section 22. Permanent Record of Regulations.—The Department of State shall maintain a permanent record of all regulations filed with it. Such record may be in the form of microfilm or other reproductions, in which event the original certified and approved copies need not be retained. The Department of State shall furnish certified copies of any regulation filed with it, upon the payment of the charges made for certified copies of other records on file in the department. The Department of State shall prepare and publish, in such form and at such time or times as it shall determine, an index of all regulations on file with it and periodic supplements thereto. The Department of State shall have power to adopt and enforce rules governing the physical form and size of regulations to be filed with it, and such other rules as it deems necessary in carrying out its functions under the provisions of this act.

Section 4. Section thirty-four of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 34. Adjudications; Service.—All adjudications shall be in writing, shall contain findings [and the reasons for the adjudication] of fact, a discussion of the questions of fact and law involved, conclusions of law, and an order or decree, and shall be served upon all parties or their counsel personally, or by mail. If service is made by mail the date of mailing shall be the date of service.

Section 5: Said act is hereby amended by adding, after section thirty-five thereof, a new section to read as follows:

Section 36. Notice to Department of Justice.—Before notice of any hearing leading to an adjudication is given, the agency shall submit the matter to its representative in the Department of Justice, who shall pass upon the legality of the proposed action or defense.

Section 6. Sections forty-four, forty-five and fifty-one of said act are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 44. Disposition of Appeal.—The court to which the appeal is taken shall hear the appeal without a jury on the record certified by the agency. After hearing, the court shall affirm the adjudication unless it shall find that the same is in violation of the constitutional rights of the appellant, or is not in accordance with law, or that the provisions of sections thirty-one to thirty-five inclusive of this act have been violated in the proceeding before the agency, or that any finding of fact made by the agency and necessary to support its adjudication is not supported by substantial evidence in view of the record, or that the adjudication is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion or otherwise not in accordance with law. If the adjudica-

tion is not affirmed, the court may set aside or modify it, in whole, or in part, or may remand the the proceeding to the agency for further disposition in accordance with the order of the court.

Section 45. Appellate Review.—The agency, or any party affected by any decision of a court on an appeal from adjudication may, within thirty days of the filing of such decision, appeal to the Superior [or Supreme] Court [as in other cases].

[Exemptions]

Section 51. (a) None of the provisions of this act, except sections twenty-one to twenty-three inclusive, shall apply to proceedings before the Department of Revenue, Auditor General, Board of Finance and Revenue or Secretary of the Commonwealth, involving the original settlement, resettlement, review or refund of taxes, bonus, interest or payments made into the State Treasury, or judicial review of such proceedings. The provisions of sections thirty-one to forty-five inclusive shall not apply to an adjudication of an agency from which an appeal to a court is provided by another statute, or to an adjudication of an agency, whose adjudication is provided by another statute as final.]

Application of Act

Section 51. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, the provisions of sections twenty-one and twenty-two shall apply to all agencies of the Commonwealth.

(b) Sections forty-one to forty-five inclusive of this act shall not apply to adjudications of the Banking Board or of the Building and Loan Board.

(c) All of the provisions of this act shall apply to the following agencies: (1) Department of Agriculture; (2) Department of State; (3) Insurance Department (except as hereinafter provided); (4) Board of Property; (5) State Council of Education; (6) State Board of Censors; (7) State Board of Medical Education and Licensure; (8) State Board of Pharmacy; (9) State Dental Council and Examining Board; (10) State Board of Optometrical Examiners; (11) State Board of Osteopathic Examiners; (12) Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board; (13) State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Nurses; (14) State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners; (15) State Board for the Examination of Public Accountants; (16) State Board of Examiners of Architects; (17) State Registration Board of Professional Engineers; (18) State Real Estate Commission; (19) State Board of Private Business Schools; (20) Pennsylvania Securities Commission; (21) State Soil Conservation Commission; (22) Water and Power Resources Board; (23) Flood Control Commission; (24) Anthracite Mine Inspectors' Examining Board; (25) Mine Inspectors' Examining Board for the Bituminous Coal Mines; (26) State Bridge and Tunnel Commission; (27) Pennsylvania Parkway Commission; (28) Sanitary Water Board; (29) State Board of Undertakers; (30) State Workmen's Insurance Board; (31) Industrial Board; (32) State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation; (33) State Welfare Commission; (34) State Athletic Commission; (35) State Board of Public Assistance; (36) Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission; (37) State Board of Housing; (38) State Civil Service Commission; (39) State Tax Equalization Board.

[(c)] (d). This act shall not apply to actions of the

Secretary of Banking in the taking possession and liquidation of banking institutions, and building and loan associations or to actions of the Insurance Commissioner in the taking possession and liquidation of insurance companies, nor to the Milk Control Commission.

SCHOOL AND STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

A Comparison

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

MARCH, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Subcommittee on Retirement Systems and Laws

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Honorable Ivan C. Watkins, Vice Chairman

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Samuel L. Pickens
Julian Polaski
Ivan C. Watkins

* Deceased.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 55, Session of 1947, we submit herewith a report dealing with the retirement systems and laws of Pennsylvania.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate and expedite the survey of the various retirement systems and laws.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
March, 1949

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SUMMARY

I. Increases in the salaries of state and public school employees automatically produce higher retirement al-

lowances. The Commonwealth and the school district payments for employees' retirement are directly related to the payroll because that portion of the final retirement allowance which is composed of the "employer's" contribution is calculated by multiplying a fraction by the "final salary" and the years of service. Recent increases in salary and wage schedules have resulted in higher "employer" costs for both the State Employees' and the Public School Employees' Retirement Systems.

II. Both the Public School Employees' and the State Employees' Retirement Systems are financed on an actuarial basis by regular contributions from the employer and the employee over the period of active service of each employee. In the State System, the Commonwealth makes the employer contribution; in the Public School System, the school districts and the Commonwealth share the employer's cost. The difference between the retirement provisions of the two systems are as follows:

A. The superannuation allowance of state employees is calculated to equal one-half of the final salary (average of the last five years of service) after 25 years of service with retirement at age 60. The superannuation allowance of public school employees is calculated to equal one-half of the final salary (average of the last ten years of service) after 40 years of service with retirement at age 62. Public school employees must serve ten years before they are eligible for a superannuation retirement allowance. No minimum service period is specified for state employees' retirement.

B. State employees, but not school employees, are eligible for withdrawal allowances based upon the state's as well as the member's contributions. State employees are eligible for withdrawal allowances under the following conditions:

1. Involuntary separation after ten years of service;
2. Voluntary or involuntary separation after 25 years of service;

C. State employees are not eligible for disability retirement allowances until after five years of service. Public school employees are not eligible for disability retirement allowances until after ten years of service. Public school employees have the option of receiving a full disability allowance or a reduced disability allowance—reduced by virtue of the retiree's selection of the option that upon the death of the member any balance remaining in the employee's account shall be paid to a beneficiary. No option is provided in the State Employees' Retirement Act; a beneficiary is named to which any balance remaining from the employee's contributions is payable upon the death of the member.

Both employer and employee contribution rates for the State Employees' Retirement System are higher than for the School Employees' Retirement System.

III. Approximately 50 per cent of the retired school employees receive full annuity benefits of less than \$1,000 per year. Approximately 4 per cent have a full annuity of over \$2,000. The full annuities of professional employees fall most frequently between \$1,000 and \$1,200 per year; while those of the nonprofessional employees and disability retirees fall most frequently between \$200 and \$400. The average full annuity is \$975.14 per year for public school employees.

For retired members of the state employees' system,

slightly less than 50 per cent have full annuity benefits of \$600 per year; 10 per cent have a full annuity of \$2,000 or more. The average full annuity for state employees on retirement is \$954.10.

The term "full annuity" used here refers to the amount a retiree could have received had he selected "the single life annuity," an annuity not reduced by the selection of any of the optional methods of receiving benefits available to members of both systems.

CHAPTER I

The State and School Employment Pattern

The Commonwealth's share of the cost of both the State Employees' Retirement System and the Public School Employees' Retirement System is increasing. A number of factors have contributed to this increase of which the following are the most important:

- (1) Salaries and wages have increased more than was anticipated when the systems were established.
- (2) Retirees are living longer than had been predicted initially.
- (3) Interest rates on the funds' investments have declined.
- (4) The extension of the State Employees Retirement System to classes of employees not initially covered.

1. Introduction

The Public School Employees' and the State Employees' Retirement Systems are financed on an actuarial basis. The actuarial plans in use in both systems provide for regular contributions by both the employer and the employee over the period of active service of each employee. Both employer and employee contributions are calculated to provide for an annual retirement allowance of approximately one-half the final salary for those with 25 years of state service or 40 years of school service. The retirement allowance is accumulated during the active service of each employee member, but payment is deferred until retirement.

In the Public School Retirement System, the Commonwealth and the school districts share the employer's costs. In the State Employees' System, the Commonwealth pays the total employer's costs. The actual yearly payments needed from the employers are calculated by the actuaries. The amounts are determined so as to be sufficient to provide reserves to balance the present value of future liabilities payable from the funds. In accordance with the original act, further appropriations are made to amortize the liabilities assumed by the employers on account of employees with service prior to the inauguration of the system.

It is worth while to note the nature of the liabilities and the assets of a retirement system. The liabilities are the total present value of the anticipated expenditures. These expenditures can at best be estimated, since they involve the payments to individuals which are expected to be made in the future. Thus, if the entire wage scale is raised, the final salaries at which employees will terminate their service is raised and the expected future payments are raised. At once, the present value of the liability of the system is raised.

The assets are of two sorts: (1) the actual cash reserves on hand, and (2) the present value of future contributions. The present value of a dollar receivable or

payable in the future, is a sum of money which, if allowed to accumulate interest, will produce a dollar at due date.

It is the duty of the actuary to certify to the board the amount needed so that members now in the system are provided for adequately.

Any legislative changes in the amount or arrangement of benefits which liberalize or extend the systems are of prime consideration in the future costs to the Commonwealth. In addition, recent changes in the "pattern" of school district and state employment have resulted in increasing retirement costs to the Commonwealth, even without statutory changes.

2. State and School Employees' Salaries and Wages

Recent increases in salary and wage schedules and the increase in the number of state and school employees have resulted not only in higher costs to the Commonwealth for total wage and salary payments but also in higher costs for employee retirement.

As of June 30, 1947, there were 81,105 active members of the Public School System; and as of May 31, 1948, there were 37,303 active members of the State System. Table 1 shows the membership, total payroll, and average earnings of the active members of the State and the Public School Systems for each year since 1942. Both systems increased in total membership and payroll over the fiscal period 1942 to 1947. Membership increased 11 per cent for the State and 4 per cent for the Public School System. The Public School System includes administrative, clerical, and janitorial employees, as well as professional employees. It is estimated that one-seventh of the school district payroll goes to non-professional employees. Membership in the State System includes all classes of state employees. The payroll of members in the State System increased 56 per cent, and the payroll of the Public System increased 36 per cent between 1942 and 1947. For the same period the average salary increased 40 per cent for the state employee members and 30 per cent for the school employee members. Additional increases in salaries are guaranteed professional members of the Public School System by the Act of Legislature of 1947.¹

Table 2 shows the mandated salaries of teachers as increased by the sessions of 1945 and 1947. It will be observed that the last two sessions of the General Assembly increased the mandated minimum starting salaries a total of 83.3 per cent for elementary teachers in districts of the first class and 100 per cent in districts of the second, third, and fourth classes. Mandated minimum salaries plus increments for elementary teachers were increased 58.3 per cent for first class districts, 77.8 per cent for second class districts, 128.6 per cent for third class districts, and 190.9 per cent for fourth class districts.

The state allotments to school districts increased 157.4 per cent for all classes of districts between the fiscal periods ending in 1942 and 1948. Table 3 shows the total allotments paid by the State Department of Public Instruction to the local school districts for this period. These allotments are applicable to school costs including teachers' salaries.

Salary increases since 1942 for state employees ranged from 54 per cent for the lowest salary grades to 11 per cent for the highest salary grades. Table 4 shows the increases by salary grades of state employees from prior to

the first cost-of-living raise of 1942 to the most recent increase of August, 1948.

3. Years of Service and Allowance Benefits of Present Pensioners and Active Members of the Retirement System

The actuarial calculations for the contributions necessary to produce a final retirement allowance of one-half of the annual salary are based on 40 years of service for school employees and 25 years of service for state employees.

Tabulations of the years of service of employees now on retirement show that a relatively high percentage of both systems has retired because of age with less than the service required to produce a retirement allowance of half their annual salary. The average number of years of service of state employees now retired is 19.7 years. Two-thirds had less than 25 years of service. Of the school employees now on superannuation retirement, the professional employees retired with an average (weighted) of 39 years of service, the nonprofessional with an average (weighted) of 21 years of service. Forty-one per cent of the professional and 95 per cent of the nonprofessional employees of the Public School System retired with less than 40 years of service. Tables 5 and 5-A show, by type of retirement allowance, the years of service of school and state employees now on retirement.

Because of the turnover in membership, only a part of state and school employees now in service will receive a retirement allowance under either system. Table 6 shows the number of years of service of the active membership of each system. It is noteworthy that the median years of service for state employees is between 5 and 8 years, and the median years of service for school employees is between 13 and 16 years. In both systems more employees are in the 1 to 4 years of service class than in any other four-year class.

The Joint State Government Commission's study of members of the State and Public School Systems on retirement as of October, 1948, shows that the average full annuity² for public school employees is \$975.14. The average full annuity for state employees is \$954.10. Slightly less than 50 per cent of the state employees have full annuity benefits of less than \$600. Approximately 50 per cent of the school employees receive full annuity benefits of less than \$1,000. Approximately 10 per cent of the state employees have a full annuity of \$2,000 or more. About 4 per cent of the public school employees have a full annuity of over \$2,000. Annuities of the professional employees of the public school system, i.e., teachers librarians, dietitians, etc., fall most frequently between \$100 and \$1,200 per year. While those of the nonprofessional employees, i.e., administrative, janitorial, etc., and disability retirees fall most frequently between \$200 and \$400 per year. Appendix Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 show the amount of the full and actuarial allowance for both the state and the public school employees now on retirement.

4. Estimated Present Values of Jobs: Teachers on Mandated Minimum Salaries and State Employees

To determine the present value of jobs of State employees and of teachers, certain assumptions were made. It was assumed that an employee retires at age 62, dies at age 75, and that money brings 3 per cent interest. Adjustments in the computations of present values were

made to cover the employee's risk of losing his job. The employee may lose his job for various reasons: he may resign, be discharged, become disabled, or die. Making the assumptions listed above, and using probabilities computed from data supplied by the actuaries of the two retirement systems, the present value of salaries and pensions which an employee can expect to receive is shown in Table 7.

For purposes of this computation, the average salary for the age groups was used to compute the present values of state employees' jobs, and the mandated minimum salary schedule in effect in fourth class school districts was used to compute the present values of teachers' jobs. Since the mandated minimum salaries are the same for both male and female teachers, no sex differentiation was made for the Public School System. In the long run women may expect to collect annuities for longer periods than men, but the difference will not appreciably change the relative positions of employees in the two systems.

For all ages of entry except the 55-year male state employee group, the present values of the school employees' jobs exceed those of the state employees.

CHAPTER II

The Public School Employees' Retirement System

The Public School Employees' Retirement System was established in 1917^a to become effective July 1, 1919. It was the first of the Pennsylvania State retirement systems.

1. Administration

The Public School Employees' Retirement Board, an administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction, is composed of eight members: the Superintendent of Public Instruction, chairman; the State Treasurer; one member appointed by the Governor; three members of the retirement association; one member elected by the board who is not an officer or employee of the State; and the Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association. The members serve without compensation but are reimbursed for any necessary expenditures.

Members of the retirement board are trustees of the retirement fund. Within the limits imposed by law, they have exclusive control and management of the fund, including investments. Upon recommendation of the actuary of the retirement board, the board adopts necessary mortality tables, certifies rates of salary deduction, and certifies rates of state and local district contribution for new entrant employees (i.e., those hired since July 1, 1919). An annual report on the condition of the fund is prepared by the board for the Governor, designated state officials, the school districts, and the public.

The expenses of administering the system are paid from the interest earnings of the retirement fund in excess of four per cent. In years when the interest earnings are not sufficient, the balance required for administrative costs is paid by the Commonwealth from General Fund appropriations. Excess interest earnings were sufficient to meet all costs of administration from 1933 until 1947, when interest earnings had so declined that an appropriation was necessary from the General Fund. For the year ending June 30, 1947, administrative costs averaged \$1.33 per member.

2. Membership

Membership in the Public School Employees' Retirement System is limited to persons employed on a full-time basis in the public school system of the Commonwealth: teachers, nurses, and other professional employees, as well as clerical, janitorial, and other nonprofessional employees. Membership is compulsory for new entrant employees. Membership was optional for present employees (i.e., those in the school service prior to July 1, 1919). The legislative sessions of 1923, 1927, 1931, 1935, 1939, and 1945 reopened, for limited periods of time, the option of joining the system and obtaining the benefits of "present employee membership." If this option was taken, the member was required to pay the back contributions between 1919 and the date of joining the system.

In addition to the employees of local school districts, membership also includes employees of state teachers' colleges, state institutions for the blind and deaf, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the State Council of Education.

Employees of the Department of Public Instruction are eligible for membership in either the State Employees' or the Public School Employees' System. Of the 442 department employees, 277 have joined the State System, 115 the Public School System, and the remaining 50 neither system.

Table 8 shows the active and retired membership in the Public School System as of June 30, 1947.

3. State Guarantee

All obligations of the retirement system are guaranteed by the Commonwealth: the payment of administrative costs, the creation and maintenance of necessary reserves, and interest at the rate of four per cent, compounded annually, on the employer and employee contributions. Interest earnings on the funds invested decreased from 1945 to 1947, but the reserves on which interest had to be paid increased.⁴

4. State and School District Contributions

In the Public School Employees' System, the Commonwealth and the school districts share the cost of the employer's or the state's annuity. A new entrant member, upon retirement, receives (1) an annuity purchased by his own contributions plus interest, called the member's annuity, and (2) an annuity from the state's and the school district's contributions called the state annuity. In addition to the member's and the state's annuity, a present employee receives a further state annuity for the period of service prior to July 1, 1919.

In order to provide reserves for the retirement of new entrant and present employee members, the state and the school districts contribute on the basis of a percentage of the payroll. Contributions on account of a new entrant member are placed in the Contingent Reserve Account while the employee is in active service and are transferred to the State Annuity Reserve Account when the employee retires. An amendment to the retirement act of 1945 requires that contributions on account of new entrant members be made at the rate necessary to meet the uncovered liabilities—the rate to be expressed as a fraction of the "salaries earnable" by new entrants. The actuary's report of 1947 recommended that the rate of contribution of the state and of school districts be in-

creased from 2.88 to 3.12 per cent of the future payroll of new entrant members. The increase was attributed principally to the increase in salaries of member employees. Table 9 shows the present assets, the present value of state annuities payable from the account, and the present value of future appropriations payable to the Contingent Reserve Account for the years 1942 to 1947.

State and school district contributions on behalf of present employees accumulate in the State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2, and the allowances are paid from this account. When the retirement system was established in 1919, the Commonwealth and the school districts assumed the accrued liability for present employees for both the employers' and the members' contributions for service prior to 1919. It was originally planned that this accrued liability would be retired in 30 years. Both the state and local school districts were to pay semiannually into a special account, State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2, an amount equal to 2.8 per cent of the total compensation paid all members of the retirement system. Because the reserves were accumulating faster than had been anticipated, the rate of contribution was reduced. The General Assembly reduced the rate of state contribution to 2 per cent in 1925 and then to 1.6 per cent in 1933. As indicated by Table 10, the present value of the liabilities of the fund increased 21 per cent from 1942 to 1947, while the assets or fund reserves increased 8 per cent. Liabilities exceeded reserves by \$11,356,083 in 1942 and by \$22,989,831 in 1947.

5. Employee Contributions

The employee's or member's contribution is made as a payroll deduction at a rate determined by the age at which he becomes a contributor. The schedule of rates is computed by the actuary and adopted by the board. The rates are calculated to produce a member's annuity of approximately one-fourth of the final salary at retirement after 40 years of service. Rates are lower for men than for women.

Two schedules of rates are now in effect. In 1946 the actuary advised that the original rates were too low to produce at retirement an annuity equal to the state's annuity. In September, 1946, the new schedule of rates became effective for employees entering the school service after that date. These rates were based on the mortality tables, revised in the light of current mortality experience which showed that the life span has increased and that women are living longer than men.

For employees in service prior to September 1, 1946, the rates of contribution and the old mortality tables remain unchanged by virtue of an opinion of the Attorney General,* which reads in part as follows:

We recognize that over the course of years some hardship may be occasioned to the system and its administration but it is also our opinion that any deficiency occasioned by the fact that people live longer or that salaries have been increased beyond that which was contemplated at the time of passage of the act, is the obligation of the Commonwealth.

The rates of contribution effective for members entering service after September 1, 1946, range from 4.02 per cent for men and 4.10 per cent for women at age 18, to 6.36 per cent for men and 7.25 per cent for women at age 61. The old schedule of rates, applicable to members with service prior to September 1, 1946, ranges from 3.33 per cent for men and 3.69 per cent for women at age

18, to 5.30 per cent for men and 6.59 per cent for women at age 61. Table II gives the two schedules of rates.

A member may elect to stop contributing at age 62—the minimum age for superannuation retirement. However, the Commonwealth and the school district contributions continue until the employee reaches age 70—the age of compulsory retirement. A survey of the school employees now on superannuation retirement, made by the Joint State Government Commission, shows that 10 per cent of the present retirees elected to stop contributions at age 62. For this 10 per cent, the member's annuity is correspondingly reduced.

Where the member's contribution is over 5 per cent of his salary, the member, with the approval of the retirement board, may elect to contribute at 5 per cent, in which case the member's annuity payable upon retirement is less. In the Commission's survey, no instance was found where a member now on retirement elected to contribute at 5 per cent.

6. Employee Benefits

An employee separated from the service prior to retirement receives at least the full amount of his contributions plus interest compounded annually at four per cent. In case of death before retirement, the full amount of the member's contributions plus interest are paid to a beneficiary named by the member.

Three major classes of allowances are available to retired members of the Public School Employees' Retirement System:

(1) Withdrawal Allowances

If a member separates from the service before becoming eligible for superannuation or disability retirement, he has two options. He may receive his contributions plus interest in a lump sum at the time of separation, or he may receive an annuity computed only on the member's contributions and interest. The first payment of such annuity is deferred to the time when the member would be eligible for superannuation retirement had he not separated from the service. However, interest stops accumulating when the employee leaves active service. Only 10 members of the retirement system are now receiving this type of allowance.

(2) Disability Allowances

A minimum of 10 years' service is required for an employee to qualify for a disability retirement allowance. Applicants for such allowances must have their disability certified by a physician of the retirement board and must submit to an annual physical examination in order to continue on a disability allowance. Disability benefits may be discontinued or reduced by the board upon evidence that the beneficiary's earning capacity is fully or partially restored.

The disability allowance consists of: (a) an annuity which is the actuarial equivalent of the member's accumulated contributions plus interest, and (b) a state annuity which, together with the member's annuity, produces the equivalent of 1/90 of the member's "final salary" (i.e., average salary for the last 10 years) multiplied by the number of years of service. The law specifies that the allowance shall not be less than 30 per cent of the "final salary" unless the 30 per cent exceeds 8/9 of the allowance which would have been paid had retirement been deferred

until the age of superannuation. In such case, the allowance shall be limited to 8/9 of the allowance payable at superannuation retirement.

Members retiring on disability allowances have two options: they may elect to receive the full allowance payable until death, or to receive a reduced annuity. The reduced annuity carries the proviso that upon death of the member any balance remaining from the member's contributions will be paid to a beneficiary named by him at the time of disability retirement. As of October, 1948, 1,056 members were receiving disability retirement allowances, of whom approximately 25 per cent elected to take the reduced allowance.

(3) Superannuation Retirement

To qualify for superannuation retirement, a school employee must have attained age 62 and have at least 10 years of service. The superannuation allowance is composed of a member's annuity, a state annuity, and a "further state annuity" for the years the member was in service prior to July 1, 1919.

The state's and the school districts' annual contributions on behalf of each member are calculated to give the employee an allowance at retirement of 1/160 of his final salary for each year of service. The final salary is the average salary paid for the last 10 years of service. If an employee, age 62, had served for 40 years, 20 of which were prior to 1919, and had a final salary of \$2,000, the annual state allowance would be calculated as follows:

State Annuity—

$$1/160 \times \$2,000 \times 40 \text{ yr.} = \$500$$

"Further State Annuity" for Prior Service—

$$1/160 \times \$2,000 \times 20 \text{ yr.} = \$250$$

The member's contributions are calculated to produce an annuity equivalent to the state annuity. In this case where the member contributed for 20 years, the member's annuity would be approximately \$250. The total allowance payable to a member retiring with 40 years of total service, including 20 years of service prior to 1919, at a final salary of \$2,000, would be \$500 + \$250 + \$250 or \$1,000—one-half of the final salary.

A member eligible for superannuation retirement may elect to receive his allowance in one of the following arrangements:

- (a) Single life allowance payable to him until death;
- (b) Option 1—an allowance of lesser amount than the single life allowance, payable to him throughout his life with the proviso that any balance remaining upon his death shall be paid in a lump sum to a beneficiary designated by him;
- (c) Option 2—a life allowance payable to him until his death, and after his death payable in the same amount to a beneficiary designated by him;
- (d) Option 3—an allowance payable to him until death, and upon his death payable to the extent of one-half of the amount to a beneficiary designated by him;
- (e) Option 4—under which members are permitted to design their own scheme of annuity arrangements payable to the member or to one or more beneficiaries named by him. The annuity arrangement must be certified by the actuary and approved by

the retirement board. The allowance may not exceed the actuarial value of the member's equity in the system.

7. Pensions for Former Teachers

The General Assembly has also provided a pension for public school classroom teachers, principals, or superintendents with at least 20 years' service, who separated from the service prior to July 1, 1919, and have not been engaged thereafter except temporarily. Pensions are also provided for teachers, principals, and superintendents with at least 14 years of service who separated from the service prior to July 1, 1919, on account of physical or mental disability and are still unable to teach. The state compensation is equal to 1/80 of the employee's final salary for each year of school service, but not less than \$25 per month. These persons are expected to give reasonable assistance in any educational work at the request of school officials.

8. Transfer to Service Under the State Employees' Retirement System

Any contributor who ceases to be a public school employee and becomes a state employee and member of the State Employees' Retirement System may retain membership in the Public School Employees' Retirement System by leaving with the School Retirement Board all of his accumulated contributions. During the period of membership in the State System, interest continues to accumulate on the member's account. No credit is given for service rendered after the date of separation from the public school service. Rights to a disability retirement allowance are forfeited. In the computation of "final salary" the average salary used shall be that earned as a public school employee for the years preceding his separation, not to exceed 10 years.

When a former school employee reaches retirement age, if he is still a member of the State Employees' Retirement System and if he has left his contributions with the School Employees' Retirement System, he is entitled to receive a superannuation retirement allowance from the School Employees' Retirement System. The allowance is made up of the following parts:

- (1) A member's annuity purchased by the member's contributions plus accumulated interest.
- (2) A state annuity calculated on the basis of 1/160 of the average final salary earned while in school service, multiplied by the number of years of school service.

The State Employees' Retirement Act contains a similar provision regarding transfer from the State System to the Public School System.

CHAPTER III

State Employees' Retirement System

The State Employees' Retirement System was created by the Act of June 27, 1923, P. L. 858, to be established January 1, 1924. The second of the state-wide retirement systems, it was patterned closely after the Public School Employees' Retirement System.

1. Administration

The State Employees' Retirement Board is a departmental administrative board in the Department of State. By amendment to the act in 1937, it was transferred to the

Treasury Department, and the State Treasurer was designated as chairman. In 1939, it was returned to the Department of State. The board consists of five members: the Secretary of the Commonwealth, chairman; the State Treasurer; one member appointed by the Governor; and two members from the retirement association. Members serve without compensation but are reimbursed for necessary expenditures.

Duties of the board are as follows:

1. To establish rules and regulations for the administration of the funds, accounts, and transactions of business.
2. To compile data necessary for actuarial evaluation of the fund.
3. To adopt mortality and other tables deemed necessary, on the basis of an actuarial evaluation and investigation into the mortality and service experience which must be conducted every five years; to certify rates of salary reduction necessary to pay the annuities; and to certify biennially, on the basis of estimates by the actuary, the amount of the appropriation required from the Commonwealth and other agencies.
4. To prepare an annual financial statement to be submitted to the Governor and other specified executive officers, showing the conditions of the funds and other data.
5. To keep a record of all its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection.

The staff of the board, including a secretary, an actuary, and such medical, clerical, and other employees as are necessary, are appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the approval of the Governor.

Administrative costs of the State System are paid from biennial appropriation from the General Fund. For the biennium 1945 to 1947 the total administrative cost was \$139,532, or an average of \$1.26 per member.

The State Employees' Retirement Board also administers the State Police Retirement System. The Municipal Employees' Retirement Act is under the administration of the State Board until such time as the Municipal Employees' Retirement System begins operation, and a separate board is organized.

Membership

Any person holding a state office or position, employed and paid on a yearly, monthly, per diem, or hourly basis, is eligible for membership in the retirement system. Persons employed on a per diem or hourly basis were admitted into the system by the 1947 General Assembly. Membership is restricted to persons employed at least 90 days or 750 hours in a year.

Membership has also been extended to employees in the county offices of the register of wills whose compensation is paid from Commonwealth moneys; to judges and their employees who are paid from state funds; to employees of The Pennsylvania State College, excepting those whose salaries are paid wholly from federal funds; and to members, officers, and employees of the General Assembly. Officers and employees of the Delaware River Joint Commission, the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, the Delaware River Toll Bridge Commission, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission are granted membership providing the respective commissions reimburse the Commonwealth for costs on account of the employees of these quasi-independent state agencies.

Membership is compulsory for all state employees entering state service after December 31, 1924, or for judges after the second Monday of January, 1930, and optional for all employees in state service before those dates. After the first six months of employment, membership as a new member is compulsory. Optional membership is provided for the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the General Assembly, the head or deputy heads of any administrative departmental board or commission, the board and commission members, the secretary to the Governor, the Budget Secretary, and legislative employees. Optional membership is also provided for persons over 50 years of age.

Original members in the State System are similar to present employee members in the Public School System. In the State System original membership includes the following: (1) any employee in state service prior to January 1, 1925, who elected to become a member; (2) judges in service on the second Monday of January, 1930; (3) members of the General Assembly who elected, on or before December 31, 1947, to become members of the retirement system; and (4) any other employee not previously classed as a state employee if membership in the retirement system is taken before December 31 following the effective date of the act under which such employee became eligible for membership. The Commonwealth has assumed the entire accrued liability for state and member contributions for service rendered prior to 1947 for members of the General Assembly, prior to 1930 for judges, and prior to 1925 for all original members.

A new member in the State System is the equivalent of a new entrant in the Public School System. New members are those who enter state service after December 31, 1924, or who elect not to avail themselves of the privilege of becoming original members.

Table 12 shows the active and retired membership of the State Employees' Retirement System as of May 31, 1947 and 1948.

3. State Guarantee

The Commonwealth guarantees all regular interest payable, the creation and maintenance of both state and member reserves, and the payment of all allowances granted by the board. All income, interest, and dividends derived from deposits and investments authorized by the retirement act must be used for the payment of the obligations of the Commonwealth. The legislature is charged with the duty of making an appropriation sufficient to provide for the needs of the system as estimated by the retirement board.

Interest at the rate of four per cent compounded annually is guaranteed by the Commonwealth on the members' and the State's reserves.

4. State Contribution

The Commonwealth is responsible for the cost of the employer's or state's share of the retirement allowances except for the payments in behalf of employees of the quasi-independent boards and commissions. The independent agencies contribute to the State Employees' Retirement Fund the amount necessary to build up the reserves on account of their respective employees. The Commonwealth is in no way liable for payments due the fund from these quasi-independent agencies.

The total allowance paid to an employee upon retirement consists of a member's annuity from the member's accumulated contributions and a state annuity. In the case of an original employee, a further state annuity is paid for the period of service prior to 1930 for judges, prior to 1947 for members of the General Assembly, and prior to 1923 for all other members.

State reserves for the retirement of new members and original members are accumulated in separate accounts.

The contributions of the Commonwealth from the General Fund and special operating funds and from the independent agencies are accumulated in the Contingent Reserve Account for the retirement of new members. Funds are transferred from the Contingent Reserve Account to the State Annuity Reserve Account upon the retirement of a new member.

The amounts of the state appropriations to the Contingent Reserve Account are certified by the retirement board as necessary to provide during the prospective service of each new member employee the reserve required at the time of retirement. The amounts certified are computed to bear a ratio to the "salary earnable" by each new member and are to remain constant during his entire period of active service.

Table 13 shows the state contribution on behalf of new members. From 1942 to 1948 the state's contribution per each new member increased from \$22.01 to \$49.18, an increase of 123.44 per cent.

Table 14 presents data on the present assets, the present value of liabilities on account of future annuities payable, and the present value of prospective contributions payable to the Contingent Reserve Fund on account of new members. From 1942 to 1948 assets doubled; however, the liabilities quadrupled. For the same period present value of state contributions payable to this fund increased from \$1.2 million to \$14.6 million.

The state reserves for the retirement of original members are accumulated in and allowances are paid out of the State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2. When the retirement system was inaugurated the Commonwealth assumed the accrued liability for the members' as well as for the state's contribution for prior service. The original plan was to retire 1/25 of the accrued liability each year. At this rate the liability on account of prior service should have been retired by 1950. Successive legislative action has increased the liability as new classes of state employees have been admitted as original members. The accrued liability has been further increased both because of recent increases in salaries of active members and because the longevity of retirees has exceeded original estimates.

Table 15 shows the average contribution on behalf of original members. From 1942 to 1948 the state's contribution increased from \$577.89 per original member in active service for the year ending 1942 to \$864.10 per member in 1948—an increase of 50 per cent.

As shown in Table 16, the present value of the contributions payable by the State which are needed to balance the present assets and the present value of liabilities (on account of future annuities payable) increased from \$9.6 million in 1942 to \$11.8 million in 1948—an increase of 22 per cent.

5. Member Contribution

The original State Employees' Retirement Act gave members the option of contributing either on the 1/100 or the 1/160 basis. During 1931 and 1937 members were permitted to transfer to the 1/100 class.* (See Sec. 8, (3).) In 1937 the 1/100 contribution basis was made compulsory for all members entering the service after June 1, 1937. This amendment further required that for purposes of computing the state annuity of members who transferred from the 1/160 to the 1/100 class, the time spent in the 1/100 and the 1/160 class should be apportioned. As of May 31, 1948, there were 812 active members on the 1/160 basis and 36,491 on the 1/100 basis.

Members contribute according to a schedule of percentages of their salaries. The percentages vary according to age of entrance of the members. A member's ratio remains constant during the entire period of his active service. The contributions of members in the 1/100 class are higher than those in the 1/160 class.

The state and member contributions for the 1/100 class are calculated to produce a retirement allowance of one-half of the final salary after 25 years of service. Two schedules of contribution rates are in effect for members contributing on the 1/100 basis, depending upon the date of entry of the member into the system. The actuarial investigation of the mortality experience reported in 1947 showed that the effective rates were too low in view of the changing mortality experience. The retirement board adopted a new schedule of rates for member contribution and new mortality tables effective for members entering the system after June 1, 1948. The new schedule provided separate rates for male and female contributors. Table 17 shows the schedules of rates of contribution effective for members entering the system before and after June 1, 1948.

When the required contribution rate exceeds 7 per cent, a member may, with the approval of the retirement board, elected to contribute at 7 per cent.* Members may discontinue contributions after reaching the age of superannuation retirement—age 60. However, the state's contribution on behalf of such members is not reduced.

6. Employee Benefits

A member separating from the service before becoming eligible for a retirement allowance receives the amount of his accumulated deductions plus interest compounded at four per cent annually.

Three classes of retirement allowances as available to members of the State Employees' Retirement System:

(1) Withdrawal Allowances

If a member separates from the state service before becoming eligible for superannuation, disability, or one of the other withdrawal allowances, he may elect to receive (a) the full amount of his contributions plus the interest in a lump sum, or (b) an annuity composed solely of his own contributions. The annuity may begin immediately upon his separation from service or it may be deferred until the age of superannuation retirement.

There are three conditions under which an employee may elect to receive either the lump sum of the accumulated deductions credited to his account or an allowance composed of an annuity purchased by the member's

accumulated deductions plus the state's contributions on his behalf. These conditions are: (a) involuntary separation from service after the completion of at least 10 years' service; (b) voluntary or involuntary separation from service after the completion of 25 years' service; and (c) separation from the service by a member of the General Assembly who served during at least five regular sessions. The state annuity given under these conditions has the same present value as the state annuity receivable under superannuation retirement, but the annual payments are reduced because the annuity is begun before the usual retirement age.

2) Disability Allowances

At least five years' service is required for a member to qualify for a disability retirement allowance. The disability must be certified by a physician of the retirement board and approved by the board. During the continuance of a disability allowance, the member must submit to a medical examination at least once in six months. Disability allowance may be reduced or discontinued by the board upon evidence that the earning capacity of the member is partially or fully restored.

The disability allowance is computed as follows: (a) member's annuity purchased by his own accumulated contributions; (b) a state annuity which, together with the member's annuity, is sufficient to produce 1/90 of the final salary multiplied by the number of years of service. The minimum disability allowance is 30 per cent of the final salary unless the 30 per cent exceeds 8/9 of the allowance payable had retirement been deferred to the age of superannuation. In this case, the state annuity granted is the amount which is sufficient to make the total disability allowance equal to 8/9 of the rate of allowance had retirement been deferred until superannuation age. Upon the death of a member retired for disability, any balance in the member's account is paid to a named beneficiary.

3) Superannuation Allowances

Members are eligible for superannuation retirement at any time after reaching age 60. The member and state contributions on behalf of the member are calculated to produce an allowance of one-half of the final salary after 25 years of service terminating at age 60. If a member age 60 retires with a final salary of \$3,000 after 5 years of total service, 5 years of which are prior service rendered before January 1, 1923, the yearly allowance payable is calculated as follows:

(a) State annuity—

$$1/100 \times \text{final salary} \times \text{years of service, or}$$

$$1/100 \times \$3,000 \times 25 = \$750$$

(b) Further state annuity on account of years of prior service—

$$1/100 \times \text{final salary} \times \text{years of prior service, or}$$

$$1/100 \times \$3,000 \times 5 = \$150$$

(c) Member's annuity—the annuity which can be purchased by a member's accumulated deductions. The rates of contribution have been calculated to produce at retirement an annuity approximately equal to the state annuity for a number of years corresponding to the number of years the member contributed to the fund. In this case, the member contributed for 20 years. The annuity purchasable from the member's accumulated contributions should amount to approximately \$600 per year.

The superannuation allowance payable is the total of the state annuity of \$750, the further state annuity of \$150, and the member's annuity of approximately \$600—a total of \$1,500.

At the time of retirement, a member may elect to receive his benefits in a retirement allowance; or in case the full retirement allowance is less than \$10 per month, he may elect to receive in a lump sum the full amount of state and member accumulated contributions standing to his credit. When a member elects to receive his benefits in a retirement allowance, he may also elect to receive either a single life annuity payable to him until death or the actuarial equivalent of the single life annuity reduced by one of the following options or arrangements of benefits which are identical to the options available to school employees:

Option 1—a single life allowance reduced in amount by virtue of the proviso that upon the death of the member any balance remaining in the member's account is to be paid to a beneficiary designated at the time of retirement.

Option 2—a life allowance payable to the member throughout his life and continuing in the same amount to a beneficiary designated by the member.

Option 3—a life allowance payable to the member throughout his life and continuing in one-half the amount to a beneficiary designated by the member.

Option 4—any arrangement of benefits designated by the member which is certified by the actuary and approved by the retirement board. The actuarial value of the arrangement of benefits under this option may not exceed the actuarial value of the single life annuity.

¹ Act of 1947, P. L. 1266.

² The full annuity is the amount which a member would receive had he selected a single life annuity not reduced by virtue of the fact that he elected one of the optional methods of retirement by which provision was made for the benefits to be paid to a beneficiary after the member's death.

³ Act of July 18, 1917, P. L. 1043.

⁴ See Appendix Tables 1 and 3.

⁵ 1947, May 23, P. L. 284.

⁶ Attorney General's Opinion Number 553, October 30, 1946.

⁷ 1917, P. L. 1043, as amended 1947, P. L. 1365.

⁸ 1931, P. L. 519, and 1937, P. L. 682.

⁹ With the approval of the board, a member formerly could elect to contribute at 5 per cent if the required contribution exceeded 5 per cent. This option was repealed in 1937, P. L. 683.

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 1

Membership and Salaries of Active Members of the State and Public School Retirement Systems 1942 to 1948

| State Employees * | | | | Public School Employees † | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Year | Number of Active Members | Total Salaries | Average Salary | Number of Active Members | Total Salaries | Average Salary |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1948 | 37,303 | \$90,764,528.00 | \$2,433.17 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| 1947 | 32,191 | 74,403,100.00 | 2,311.30 | 81,105 | \$173,920,310.00 | \$2,144.38 |
| 1946 | 28,140 | 60,574,059.00 | 2,152.60 | 81,584 | 161,205,320.00 | 1,975.94 |
| 1945 | 28,624 | 59,453,098.00 | 2,007.04 | 83,096 | 158,493,955.00 | 1,907.36 |
| 1944 | 25,077 | 47,929,528.00 | 1,911.29 | 81,821 | 152,962,170.00 | 1,869.47 |
| 1943 | 27,270 | 52,230,292.00 | 1,915.30 | 79,378 | 134,724,160.00 | 1,697.25 |
| 1942 | 28,933 | 47,803,324.00 | 1,652.21 | 77,730 | 128,324,550.00 | 1,650.90 |

* Report of Valuation of the State Employees' Retirement System for the Years Ending May 31, 1942 to 1948.

† Report of the Annual Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Pennsylvania School Employees' Retirement System for the Years Ending June 30, 1942 to 1947.

‡ Not available.

TABLE 2
Mandated Minimum Salaries and Increments of Teachers with College Certificates

| Class of District | Position | Prior to Act of 1945 (Exclusive of Temporary Cost-of-Living Raise) | | | | After Act of 1945* | | | | After Act of 1947† | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|---------|--------------------|-------|------|---------|
| | | Minimum Starting Salary | Annual Increment | Number of Increments | Minimum Salary Plus Increments | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| First | Elementary Teachers | \$1,200 | \$100 | 12 | \$2,400 | \$1,400 | \$100 | 13 | \$2,700 | \$2,200 | \$200 | 8 | \$3,800 |
| | Junior High School Teachers | 1,800 | 125 | 8 | 2,800 | 1,800 | 120 | 10 | 3,000 | 2,200 | 200 | 8 | 3,800 |
| | High School Teachers | 1,800 | 175 | 8 | 3,200 | 2,000 | 175 | 8 | 3,400 | 2,200 | 200 | 8 | 3,800 |
| Second | Elementary Teachers | 1,000 | 100 | 8 | 1,800 | 1,400 | 100 | 9 | 2,300 | 2,000 | 150 | 8 | 3,200 |
| | Jr. and Sr. High School Teachers† | 1,400 | 100 | 8 | 2,200 | 1,600 | 100 | 9 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 150 | 8 | 3,200 |
| Third | Elementary Teachers | 1,000 | 100 | 4 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 100 | 7 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 150 | 8 | 3,200 |
| | Jr. and Sr. High School Teachers† | 1,200 | 100 | 4 | 1,600 | 1,400 | 100 | 7 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 150 | 8 | 3,200 |
| Fourth | Elementary Teachers | 1,000 | 50 | 2 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 100 | 7 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 150 | 8 | 3,200 |
| | Jr. and Sr. High School Teachers† | 1,200 | 50 | 2 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 100 | 7 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 150 | 8 | 3,200 |

* All who have a Master's Degree are entitled to two additional increments of \$100 each.

† All who have a Master's Degree are entitled to a minimum starting salary of \$200 more than those holding college certificates.

‡ Teachers in junior high schools with senior high school qualifications are placed on the high school schedules; otherwise they are on the elementary schedule.

TABLE 3

Allotments to School District Legally Applicable to the Payment of Teachers' Salaries and Other School Costs 1941 to 1948

| Year | Allotments |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1941-1942 | \$30,768,832.28 |
| 1942-1943 | 32,844,535.03 |
| 1943-1944 | 46,564,269.71 |
| 1944-1945 | 46,619,921.65 |
| 1945-1946 | 50,456,318.82 |
| 1946-1947 | 66,364,595.49 |
| 1947-1948 | 79,196,583.22 |

Note: These figures do not include the allotment on account of closed schools.

TABLE 4

Pennsylvania State Employees' Salary Schedule by Grades Showing the Minimum Salary for Each Grade Prior to the First Cost-of-Living Raise of October 1942, as Compared with the Salary After the August, 1948 Raise

| Grades | Salary 1942 | Salary 1948 | % of Increase |
|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 12 | \$1,020 | \$1,572 | 54.1% |
| 13 | 1,140 | 1,752 | 53.7 |
| 14 | 1,380 | 2,124 | 53.9 |
| 15 | 1,620 | 2,496 | 54.1 |
| 16 | 1,860 | 2,820 | 51.6 |
| 17 | 2,100 | 3,168 | 50.9 |
| 18 | 2,400 | 3,516 | 46.5 |
| 19 | 3,000 | 4,176 | 39.2 |
| 20 | 3,600 | 4,668 | 29.7 |
| 21 | 4,200 | 5,196 | 23.7 |
| 22 | 5,000 | 5,772 | 15.4 |
| 23 | 6,000 | 6,900 | 15.0 |
| 24 | 7,500 | 8,472 | 13.0 |
| 25 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 11.1 |

Source: Budget Office Memo.

TABLE 5

Years of Service of State Employees on Retirement as of October, 1948

| Years | Disabilities | Withdrawals | Superannuations | Total |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| 0- 4.99 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 38 |
| 5- 9.99 | 86 | 0 | 131 | 217 |
| 10-14.99 | 46 | 135 | 173 | 354 |
| 15-19.99 | 43 | 97 | 188 | 328 |
| 20-24.99 | 17 | 64 | 202 | 283 |
| 25-29.99 | 5 | 94 | 159 | 258 |
| 30-34.99 | 3 | 28 | 99 | 128 |
| 35-39.99 | 0 | 5 | 72 | 77 |
| 40-44.99 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| 45-49.99 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 50-54.99 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 201 | 423 | 1,094 | 1,718 |

TABLE 5-A

Years of Service of School Employees* in Retirement as of October, 1948

| Years | Dis-abilities | Superannuations Non-Pro- fessionals | Profes- sionals | Total |
|----------------|---------------|---|--------------------|-------|
| 10-14.99 | 165 | 262 | 62 | 489 |
| 15-19.99 | 177 | 227 | 161 | 565 |
| 20-24.99 | 196 | 144 | 302 | 642 |
| 25-29.99 | 165 | 76 | 471 | 712 |
| 30-34.99 | 181 | 54 | 571 | 806 |
| 35-39.99 | 138 | 44 | 983 | 1,165 |
| 40-44.99 | 33 | 32 | 2,097 | 2,162 |
| 45-49.99 | 1 | 9 | 1,267 | 1,277 |
| 50-54.99 | 0 | 2 | 253 | 255 |
| 55-59.99 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 1,056 | 850 | 6,170 | 8,076 |

* In addition to the 8,076 school employees on retirement listed above, 10 professional employees are receiving refund annuities based on their contributions only.

TABLE 6

Years of Service of State and School Employee Active Members of the Retirement Systems as of 1947

| Year of Service | Number of State Employees * | Number of School Employees † |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- 4 | 13,248 | 12,596 |
| 5- 8 | 7,271 | 11,107 |
| 9-12 | 5,772 | 7,141 |
| 13-16 | 2,418 | 6,398 |
| 17-20 | 1,491 | 7,626 |
| 21-24 | 847 | 7,348 |
| 25-28 | 486 | 5,181 |
| 29-32 | 318 | 3,947 |
| 33-36 | 165 | 2,930 |
| 37-40 | 111 | 2,145 |
| 41-44 | 47 | 1,261 |
| 45-48 | 12 | 483 |
| 49-52 | 3 | 104 |
| 53-56 | 2 | 9 |
| | 32,191 | 68,276 |

Source: * Report of Valuation of the State Employees' Retirement System, May 31, 1947.

† Report of the Annual Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Pennsylvania School Employees' Retirement System as of June 30, 1947.

TABLE 7

Present Value at 3% Interest of Positions of State Employees and School Teachers at Specified Ages of Entry

| Age of Entry | State Employees | | School Teachers— 2nd, 3rd, 4th Class Districts | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|---|--|----------|
| | Male | Female | Without Master's Degree After Six Years' Service* | With Master's Starting with Master's Degree* | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 25 | \$19,700 | \$16,000 | \$27,900 | \$29,300 | \$29,700 |
| 35 | 27,000 | 20,400 | 37,300 | 39,200 | 39,800 |
| 45 | 26,300 | 18,800 | 31,400 | 32,900 | 33,500 |
| 55 | 17,700 | 12,000 | 14,400 | 15,100 | 15,400 |

* Estimated.

TABLE 8

Active and Retired Members of the Public School Employees' Retirement System, June 30, 1947

| | Number |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Active Members: | |
| Present Employees * | 8,407 |
| New Entrants * | 72,698 |
| Total | 81,105 |
| Retirees on account of: | |
| (1) Superannuation | 6,601 |
| (2) Disability | 1,045 |
| (3) Withdrawal | 5 |
| Total | 7,651 |
| Grand Total | 88,756 |

* Includes 202 Present Employees and 12,627 New Entrants who are not now employed in the system but have not withdrawn their contributions.

Source: Report of the Annual Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Pennsylvania School Employees' Retirement System as of June 30, 1947.

TABLE 9

Contingent Reserve Fund of the Public School Employees' Retirement System

| Year | Present Assets | Present Value of State Annuities Payable | Present Value of Prospective Contributions Payable * |
|------------|----------------|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1942 | \$49,439,577 | \$89,641,727 | \$40,229,314 |
| 1943 | 53,323,650 | 95,998,139 | 42,879,962 |
| 1944 | 58,251,933 | 107,459,797 | 48,714,075 |
| 1945 | 61,903,363 | 114,229,254 | 50,625,729 |
| 1946 | 66,163,439 | 124,453,440 | 58,290,001 |
| 1947 | 70,446,646 | 137,441,770 | 66,995,124 |

* For detailed information, see Appendix Table 1.

TABLE 10

State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 of the Public School Employees' Retirement System

| Years | Present Assets | Present Value of Liabilities | Present Value of Prospective Contributions Payable* |
|------------|----------------|------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1942 | \$71,934,233 | \$83,290,316 | \$11,356,083 |
| 1943 | 73,395,387 | 83,107,979 | 9,712,592 |
| 1944 | 75,486,917 | 86,396,051 | 11,796,157 |
| 1946 | 76,888,987 | 96,707,848 | 19,818,861 |
| 1946 | 76,888,987 | 96,707,848 | 19,818,861 |
| 1947 | 78,124,669 | 101,114,500 | 23,666,006 |

* For detailed information see Appendix.

TABLE 11

Rates of Employee Contribution to the Public School Employees'* Retirement System

| Entry Age | Prior to Sept. 1, '46 | | After Sept. 1, '46 | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 18-24 | 3.33-3.34 | 3.69-3.81 | 4.02-4.05 | 4.10-4.22 |
| 25-29 | 3.35-3.40 | 3.83-3.93 | 4.06-4.11 | 4.25-4.36 |
| 30-34 | 3.42-3.51 | 3.96-4.11 | 4.13-4.25 | 4.39-4.56 |
| 35-39 | 3.55-3.70 | 4.16-4.38 | 4.29-4.46 | 4.61-4.86 |
| 40-44 | 3.74-3.95 | 4.45-4.75 | 4.52-4.78 | 4.93-5.26 |
| 45-49 | 4.01-4.27 | 4.83-5.20 | 4.85-5.16 | 5.35-5.76 |
| 50-54 | 4.34-4.64 | 5.29-5.72 | 5.24-5.61 | 5.87-6.34 |
| 55-59 | 4.73-5.08 | 5.83-6.31 | 5.71-6.13 | 6.46-6.98 |
| 60-61 | 5.16-5.30 | 6.42-6.59 | 6.24-6.36 | 7.11-7.25 |

* Members whose rates exceed 5% may, with the approval of the Board, elect to contribute at 5%.

TABLE 12

Active and Retired Members of the State Employees' Retirement System

| | Number as of May 31, 1947 | Number as of May 31, 1948 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Active Members | | |
| Original Members | 1,345 | 1,280 |
| New Members | 30,846 | 36,023 |
| Total | 32,191 | 37,303 |
| Annuityants on account of | | |
| Superannuation | 1,026 | 1,102 |
| Disability | 192 | 213 |
| Withdrawal | 407 | 419 |
| Total | 1,625 | 1,734 |
| Grand Total | 33,816 | 39,037 |

Source: State Employees' Retirement System: Report of Valuation as of May 31, 1947, and Report of Valuation as of May 31, 1948.

TABLE 13

State Contributions to the State Employees' Retirement Board in Behalf of New Members for the Fiscal Years 1942 to 1948

| Year | State Contributions to the Contingent Reserve Account for New Member Retirement | Number of New Members in Active Service | State Contribution per Active New Member |
|----------|---|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1942 ... | \$600,050 | 27,258 | \$22.01 |
| 1943 ... | 644,678 | 25,665 | 25.12 |
| 1944 ... | 625,521 | 25,077 | 24.94 |
| 1945 ... | 625,639 | 27,130 | 23.06 |
| 1946 ... | 1,088,590 | 26,749 | 40.70 |
| 1947 ... | 1,122,464 | 30,846 | 36.39 |
| 1948 ... | 1,771,551 | 36,023 | 49.18 |

Source: Computed from data in State Employees' Retirement Board's report to the Governor for fiscal periods 1942 to 1948.

TABLE 14

Contingent Reserve Fund of the State Employees' Retirement System

| Year | Present Assets | Present Value of Liabilities | Present Value of Prospective Contributions Payable |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1942 ... | \$6,734,556.33 | \$7,938,797.00 | \$1,204,240.67 |
| 1943 ... | 7,532,473.60 | 9,391,671.00 | 1,859,197.40 |
| 1944 ... | 8,363,448.09 | 10,496,071.00 | 2,132,622.91 |
| 1945 ... | 9,187,355.46 | 12,314,010.00 | 3,126,654.54 |
| 1946 ... | 10,347,404.84 | 17,736,444.00 | 7,389,039.16 |
| 1947 ... | 11,724,278.14 | 22,382,429.00 | 10,658,150.86 |
| 1948 ... | 13,591,684.34 | 28,203,397.00 | 14,611,712.66 |

TABLE 15

State Contributions to the State Employees' Retirement Board in Behalf of Original Members for the Fiscal Years 1942 to 1948

| Year | State Contribution to the State Annuity Reserve Account for Original Members' Retirement | Number of Original Members in Active Service | State Contribution per Active Original Member |
|----------|---|--|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1942 ... | \$967,962 | 1,675 | \$577.89 |
| 1943 ... | 600,050 | 1,605 | 373.86 |
| 1944 ... | 1,237,871 | 1,551 | 798.11 |
| 1945 ... | 1,216,000 | 1,494 | 813.92 |
| 1946 ... | 931,100 | 1,391 | 669.37 |
| 1947 ... | 940,828 | 1,345 | 699.50 |
| 1948 ... | 1,106,050 | 1,280 | 864.10 |

Source: Computed from data in State Employees' Retirement Board's report to the Governor for fiscal periods 1942 to 1948.

TABLE 16

State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2—of the State Employees' Retirement System

| Year | Present Assets | Present Value of Liabilities | Present Value of Prospective Contributions Payable |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1942 ... | \$3,481,417.05 | \$13,116,322.00 | \$9,634,904.95 |
| 1943 ... | 3,375,478.65 | 12,971,309.00 | 9,595,830.35 |
| 1944 ... | 3,899,486.47 | 13,723,161.00 | 9,823,674.53 |
| 1945 ... | 4,393,651.69 | 13,984,191.00 | 9,590,539.31 |
| 1946 ... | 4,710,901.15 | 15,640,972.00 | 10,930,070.85 |
| 1947 ... | 4,962,265.68 | 16,357,483.00 | 11,395,217.32 |
| 1948 ... | 5,361,769.44 | 17,152,237.00 | 11,790,467.56 |

TABLE 17

Rates of Employee Contribution to the State Employees' Retirement System

| Entry Age | Prior to June 1, 1948 | | After June 1, 1948 | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | |
| 20-24 | 4.28-4.72 | 5.08-5.42 | 5.28-5.62 | |
| 25-29 | 4.84-5.32 | 5.51-5.90 | 5.71-6.13 | |
| 30-34 | 5.44-5.97 | 6.02-6.35 | 6.25-6.78 | |
| 35-39 | 6.11-6.68 | 6.43-6.80 | 6.92-7.51 | |
| 40-44 | 6.84-7.46 | 6.90-7.32 | 7.66-8.25 | |
| 45-49 | 7.63-8.30 | 7.42-7.78 | 8.39-8.94 | |
| 50-54 | 8.49-9.21 | 7.86-8.15 | 9.06-9.47 | |
| 55-59 | 9.40-10.18 | 8.22-8.33 | 9.57-9.77 | |

* Members whose rates exceed 7% may, with the approval of the board, elect to contribute at 7%.

APPENDIX A

Accounts of the Public School Employees' Retirement System

1. Employees' Annuity Savings Account:

The account in which the school employees' retirement contributions are deposited.

2. Employees' Annuity Reserve Account:

From this account is paid the retired employee's member's annuity.

3. State Annuity Reserve Account:

From this account is paid the retired employee's state annuity.

4. State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2:

The account of the present employees, i. e., those in

service prior to the establishment of the Retirement System. Into it are paid the state and school board contributions for present employees, and out of it are paid the annuities to retired present employees.

5. Contingent Reserve Account:

The contributions of the state and school boards for new entrant members are deposited in this account. When a member retires his funds are transferred from this account to the State Annuity Reserve Account.

APPENDIX B

Accounts of the State Employees' Retirement System

1. Members' Annuity Savings Account:

The account in which the employees' retirement contributions are deposited.

2. Members' Annuity Reserve Account:

From this account is paid the retired employee's member's annuity.

3. State Annuity Reserve Account:

From this account is paid the state annuity, for retired new members.

4. State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2:

The account of the original members. Into it are paid the contributions of the state, and out of it are paid the annuities to retired original members.

5. Contingent Reserve Account:

The account in which are deposited the state's contribution in behalf of new members. When an employee retires his accumulated credit, with interest, is transferred to the State Annuity Reserve Account.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Valuation Balance Sheet of the School Employees' Retirement System for the Years Ending June 30, 1942 and 1947*

| | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Present Assets | | | | | | |
| (1) Employees' Annuity Savings Account | \$98,195,628 | \$93,677,679 | \$90,615,967 | \$84,933,755 | \$80,086,594 | \$76,300,065 |
| (2) Employees' Annuity Reserve Account | 15,833,238 | 13,272,794 | 11,624,063 | 11,094,570 | 10,469,948 | 9,224,752 |
| Plus or minus adjustment .. | ..... | +1,729,102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$15,833,238 | \$15,001,896 | \$11,624,063 | \$11,094,570 | \$10,469,948 | \$9,224,752 |
| (3) State Annuity Reserve Account | 2,919,623 | 2,550,306 | 2,222,479 | 2,080,828 | 1,832,116 | 1,530,801 |
| Plus or minus adjustment .. | ..... | + 38,795 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$2,919,623 | \$2,589,101 | \$2,222,479 | \$2,080,828 | \$1,832,116 | \$1,530,801 |
| (4) State Annuity Reserve Account Number 2 | 78,124,669 | 78,656,884 | 76,885,746 | 75,486,917 | 73,395,387 | 71,934,233 |
| Plus or minus adjustment .. | ..... | -1,767,897 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$78,124,669 | \$76,888,987 | \$76,885,746 | \$75,486,917 | \$73,395,387 | \$71,934,233 |
| (5) Contingent Reserve Account | 70,446,646 | 66,163,439 | 61,903,363 | 58,251,933 | 53,323,650 | 49,439,577 |
| Total Present Assets | \$265,519,804 | \$254,321,102 | \$243,251,618 | \$231,848,003 | \$219,107,695 | \$208,429,428 |

Present Value of Prospective Contributions by the State and School Districts Payable to:

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) State Annuity Reserve Account Number 2 | \$23,666,006 | \$19,818,861 | \$15,251,760 | \$11,769,157 | \$9,712,592 | 11,356,083 |
| (2) Contingent Reserve Account | 66,995,124 | 58,290,001 | 50,625,729 | 48,714,075 | 42,879,962 | 40,229,314 |
| Total | \$90,661,130 | 78,108,862 | 65,877,489 | 60,510,232 | 52,592,554 | 51,585,397 |
| Total Present Assets and Prospective Contributions | \$365,180,934 | \$332,429,964 | \$309,129,107 | \$292,358,235 | \$271,700,249 | \$260,014,525 |

Liabilities

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Employees' Annuity Savings Account | | | | | | |
| Present value of benefits on account of which salary deductions have accumulated | \$98,195,628 | \$93,677,679 | \$90,615,967 | \$84,933,755 | \$80,086,594 | \$76,300,065 |
| (2) Employees' Annuity Reserve Account | | | | | | |
| Present value of members' annuities now on annuity roll .. | 16,453,016 | 15,001,896 | 12,333,224 | 11,552,946 | 10,715,943 | 9,275,151 |
| (3) State Annuity Reserve Account | | | | | | |
| Present value of state annuities payable to new entrant members now on the annuity roll | 2,976,020 | 2,589,101 | 2,183,495 | 2,015,686 | 1,766,371 | 1,474,940 |
| (4) State Annuity Reserve Account Number 2 | | | | | | |
| Present value of state annuities payable to present (original) employees: | | | | | | |
| a. Now on annuity roll ... | 39,694,692 | 39,128,218 | 36,074,006 | 34,005,816 | 33,415,889 | 31,364,526 |
| b. In active service | 61,419,808 | 57,579,630 | 53,693,161 | 52,390,235 | 49,692,090 | 51,925,790 |
| Total | \$101,114,500 | \$96,707,848 | \$89,767,167 | \$86,396,051 | \$83,107,979 | \$83,290,316 |
| (5) Contingent Reserve Account | | | | | | |
| Present value of state annuities payable to new entrant members not now on annuity roll | 137,441,770 | 124,455,440 | 114,229,254 | 107,459,797 | 95,998,139 | 89,641,727 |
| Surplus remaining after all contributions now accrued have been received, available for reductions of state and local contributions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,223 | 32,626 |
| Total Liabilities | \$356,180,934 | \$332,429,964 | \$309,129,107 | \$292,358,235 | \$271,700,249 | \$260,014,825 |

Source: Reports of the Annual Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Pennsylvania School Employees' Retirement System for the years ending June 30, 1942 to 1947.

*Fiscal year ending June 30.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Valuation Balance Sheet of the State Employees' Retirement System for the Fiscal Years 1942 to 1948*

| Account Balances and Present Value of Future Appropriations | 1948 (1) | 1947 (2) | 1946 (3) | 1945 (4) | 1944 (5) | 1943 (6) | 1942 (7) | 1942 (8) |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Account Balances | | | | | | | | |
| Members' Annuity Savings Account | \$34,432,458.78 | \$29,745,277.85 | \$26,200,771.16 | \$24,540,073.25 | \$21,604,964.43 | \$19,394,896.23 | \$17,659,709.44 | |
| Members' Annuity Reserve Account | 3,920,446.18 | 3,599,335.43 | 2,976,706.80 | 2,645,081.39 | 2,373,196.12 | 2,275,149.23 | 2,134,665.88 | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | 5,361,769.44 | 4,962,265.68 | 4,710,901.15 | 4,393,651.69 | 3,899,486.47 | 3,375,478.65 | 3,481,417.05 | |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 13,689,806.38 | 11,680,341.80 | 10,425,282.23 | 9,173,748.98 | 8,339,152.33 | 7,525,508.52 | 6,759,070.59 | |
| Plus or minus adjustment ... | -98,122.04 | +43,936.34 | -77,877.39 | +13,606.48 | +24,295.76 | +6,965.08 | -24,514.26 | |
| Total | \$13,591,684.34 | \$11,724,278.14 | \$10,347,404.84 | \$9,187,358.46 | \$8,363,448.09 | \$7,532,473.60 | \$6,734,556.33 | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account .. | 1,212,188.96 | 1,064,399.34 | 847,222.61 | 691,495.18 | 602,113.76 | 527,071.08 | 400,980.74 | |
| Plus or minus adjustment ... | +98,122.04 | -43,936.34 | +77,877.39 | -13,606.48 | -24,295.76 | -6,965.08 | +24,514.26 | |
| Total | \$1,310,311.00 | \$1,020,463.00 | \$925,100.00 | \$677,889.00 | \$577,818.00 | \$520,106.00 | \$425,495.00 | |
| Annuities and Accounts Due and Unpaid | | | | | | | | |
| Reserve for Outstanding Checks .. | 66,031.43 | 41,026.28 | 3,269.60 | 3,840.53 | 7,850.97 | 10,149.34 | 4,424.30 | |
| Pennsylvania State Police Benefit Account | 1,193.70 | 849.72 | 517.41 | 1,285.49 | 1,235.52 | 392.64 | 392.56 | |
| Plus or minus adjustment ... | 1,064,024.71 | 813,288.85 | 738,502.46 | 664,481.06 | \$ 602,124.73 | \$ 450,051.82 | \$ 365,526.24 | |
| Total | \$1,054,839.53 | \$810,765.84 | \$738,502.46 | \$664,481.06 | \$602,124.73 | \$450,051.82 | \$365,526.24 | |
| Pennsylvania State Police Members' Reserve Account | | | | | | | | |
| Plus or minus adjustment ... | 132,291.82 | 59,859.99 | 46,075.53 | 35,391.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total | \$141,477.00 | \$62,363.00 | \$46,075.53 | \$35,391.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Casualty Premium Tax Credit ..... | ..... | 1,429.44 | 117,222.18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Reserve for Investment Contin- gencies | 726,037.97 | 736,402.45 | 739,146.49 | ..... | 403,287.61 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total Account Balances | \$60,606,249.37 | \$52,704,456.83 | \$46,805,617.62 | \$42,761,492.96 | \$37,833,411.94 | \$33,558,697.51 | \$30,806,186.80 | |
| Present Value of Future Appropriations | | | | | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | \$11,790,467.56 | \$11,395,217.32 | \$10,930,070.85 | \$9,590,539.31 | \$9,823,674.53 | \$9,595,830.35 | \$9,634,904.95 | |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 14,611,712.66 | 10,658,150.86 | 7,389,039.16 | 3,126,684.54 | 2,132,622.91 | 1,859,197.40 | 1,204,240.67 | |
| Total | \$26,402,180.22 | \$22,053,368.18 | \$18,319,110.01 | \$12,717,193.85 | \$11,956,297.44 | \$11,455,027.75 | \$10,839,145.62 | |
| Balance Required in Members' Annuity Reserve Account Payable in Future Appropriations | | | | | | | | |
| Excess of Required Interest Credits Over Net Available Interest Earnings | 130,100.82 | 71,458.57 | 279,946.20 | ..... | 44,576.88 | -28,987.23 | 32,661.12 | |
| Total Present Value of Future Appropriations | \$26,532,281.04 | \$22,124,826.75 | \$18,599,056.21 | \$12,652,012.46 | \$12,000,874.32 | \$11,426,040.25 | \$10,951,638.66 | |
| Total Account Balances and Present Value of Future Appropriations | \$87,138,530.41 | \$74,829,283.58 | \$65,404,673.83 | \$55,413,503.42 | \$49,834,286.26 | \$44,984,738.03 | \$41,757,825.46 | |

Source: State Employees' Retirement System, Reports of Valuation. * Fiscal year ends May 31.

§ Pennsylvania State Police Account.

† To this must be added \$262,604.44 of which \$79,831.92 is due from the Commonwealth for interest requirements of 1942, \$150,111.40 for interest requirements of 1943, and \$32,661.12 as the excess of required reserves over balance in the Member's Annuity Reserve Account as of May 31, 1942.

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (Continued)
Valuation Balance Sheet of the State Employees' Retirement System for the Fiscal Years 1942 to 1948

| Actuarial Reserve and Other Liabilities | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Members' Annuity Savings Account | | | | | | | |
| Present value of benefits on account of which salary deductions have accumulated | \$34,432,458.78 | \$29,745,277.85 | \$26,200,771.16 | \$24,540,073.25 | \$21,604,964.43 | \$19,394,896.23 | \$17,659,709.44 |
| Members' Annuity Reserve Account | | | | | | | |
| Present value of member's annuities now on annuity roll | 4,050,547.00 | 3,670,794.00 | 3,256,653.00 | 2,579,900.00 | 2,417,773.00 | 2,246,162.00 | 2,167,327.00 |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | | | | | | | |
| Present value of state annuities payable to original members: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Payable in the future | 10,154,717.00 | 9,410,796.00 | 8,999,547.00 | 8,317,130.00 | 7,962,270.00 | 7,208,039.00 | 7,202,972.00 |
| (b) Now on annuity roll | 6,997,520.00 | 6,946,687.00 | 6,641,425.00 | 5,667,061.00 | 5,760,891.00 | 5,763,270.00 | 5,913,350.00 |
| Total | \$17,152,237.00 | \$16,357,483.00 | \$15,640,972.00 | \$13,984,191.00 | \$13,723,161.00 | \$12,971,309.00 | \$13,116,322.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | | | | | | | |
| Present value of state annuities payable in future to new members not now on annuity roll | 28,203,397.00 | 22,382,429.00 | 17,736,444.00 | 12,314,010.00 | 10,496,071.00 | 9,391,671.00 | 7,938,797.00 |
| State Annuity Reserve Account | | | | | | | |
| Present value of state annuities payable to new members now on annuity roll | 1,310,311.00 | 1,020,463.00 | 925,100.00 | 677,889.00 | 577,818.00 | 520,106.00 | 425,495.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Police Account .. | 1,196,316.53 | 874,558.28* | 901,800.17 | 699,872.00 | 602,124.73 | 450,051.82 | 365,526.24 |
| Other Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Annuities, accounts and refunds due and unpaid | 66,031.43 | 41,026.28 | 3,269.60 | 3,840.53 | 7,850.97 | 10,149.34 | 4,424.30 |
| Reserve for outstanding checks ... | 1,193.70 | 849.72 | 517.41 | 1,285.49 | 1,235.52 | 392.64 | 392.56 |
| Reserve for investment contingencies | 726,037.97 | 736,402.45 | 739,146.49 | 612,444.04 | 403,287.61 | ..... | ..... |
| Interest creditable to account balances ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$793,263.10 | \$778,278.45 | \$742,993.50 | \$617,570.06 | \$412,374.10 | \$10,541.98 | \$84,648.78 |
| Total Actuarial Reserves and Other Liabilities.. | \$87,138,530.41 | \$74,829,283.58 | \$65,404,673.83 | \$55,413,505.42 | \$49,834,286.26 | \$44,984,738.03 | \$41,757,825.46 |

* Includes Casualty Premium Tax Credit.

APPENDIX TO THE

APPENDIX TABLE 3

School Employees' Retirement Fund Statement of Actual Cash Receipts, Expenditures and Balances for the Biennia 1939 to 1947 and the Fiscal Year 1948

| | June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941 | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| Appropriations from the State | \$5,865,398.60 | \$6,390,331.56 | \$6,785,037.70 | \$8,313,297.59 | \$8,715,215.50 |
| Contributions from School Districts .. | 6,749,594.30 | 5,557,090.15 | 7,117,554.08 | 8,008,886.79 | 5,423,859.75 |
| Contributions of School Employees ... | 9,326,715.10 | 9,139,765.05 | 10,525,794.49 | 11,887,299.83 | 6,949,376.56 |
| Interest on Securities and Deposits .. | 14,158,256.83 | 15,201,060.57 | 15,816,817.04 | 14,614,122.00 | 7,798,416.31 |
| Returned Contributions of School Employees | 32,584.15 | 29,706.47 | 39,523.28 | 206,145.99 | 164,982.87 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities | 859,293.20 | 702,095.00 | 630,198.49 | 87,933.60 | 34,417.40 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | —25.45 | 1,736.50 | 1,409.92 | 7,702.11 | 2,061.65 |
| Total Receipts | \$36,991,816.73 | \$37,021,785.30 | \$40,916,335.00 | \$43,125,387.91 | \$29,088,330.04 |
| Expenditures | | | | | |
| Administration | \$185,912.73 | \$169,730.39 | \$184,334.19 | \$215,626.74 | \$21,099.40* |
| Retirement Annuities and Return of Contributions | 11,427,180.98 | 14,315,574.48 | 15,558,306.32 | 20,162,342.47 | 10,129,707.08 |
| Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased | 2,309,338.58 | 1,104,953.97 | 108,330.60 | 1,018,091.54 | 546,620.09 |
| Total Expenditures | \$13,922,432.29 | \$15,590,258.84 | \$15,850,971.11 | \$21,396,060.75 | \$10,697,426.57 |
| Excess of Receipts over Expenditures .. | 23,069,384.44 | 21,431,526.46 | 25,065,363.89 | 21,729,327.16 | 18,390,903.47 |
| Balance at Beginning—June 1 | 165,910,356.59 | 188,979,741.03 | 210,411,267.49 | 235,476,631.38 | 257,205,958.54 |
| Balance at End—May 31 | 188,979,741.03 | 210,411,267.49 | 235,467,631.38 | 257,205,958.54 | 275,596,862.01 |

*Remainder of administrative costs met from General Fund Appropriation.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

State Employees' Retirement Fund Statement of Actual Cash Receipts, Expenditures and Balances for the Biennia 1939 to 1947 and the Fiscal Year 1948

| | June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1941 | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Receipts | | | | | |
| Appropriations from the State | \$ 2,143,745.00 | \$ 2,828,225.00 | \$ 3,950,310.00 | \$ 4,557,050.00 | \$ 2,775,748.50 |
| Contributions of State Employees | 6,209,510.42 | 6,131,411.34 | 6,443,496.08 | 8,522,781.99 | 5,609,051.17 |
| Interest on Securities and Deposits .. | 1,828,536.24 | 2,165,720.31 | 2,413,209.18 | 2,308,390.47 | 1,363,068.71 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | —154.53 | 86.36 | 74,463.51 | 353.84 | 343.98 |
| Casualty Premium Tax Contribution .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225,970.18 | 116,423.74 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities | 11,255.56 | 56,411.13 | 730,968.67 | 175,142.41 | 2,700.00 |
| Income from Real Estate | 54,323.90 | 47,768.72 | 23,798.60 | ..... | ..... |
| State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies | 222,328.13 | 134,515.01 | 134,560.08 | 153,954.85 | 176,852.93 |
| Sales of Real Estate ..... | ..... | ..... | 330,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total Receipts | \$10,469,544.72 | \$11,364,137.87 | \$14,090,806.12 | \$15,943,643.74 | \$10,044,189.03 |
| Expenditures | | | | | |
| Retirement Annuities and Return of Contributions | \$ 4,732,182.68 | \$5,506,356.09 | \$4,726,486.72 | \$7,001,408.42 | \$3,040,480.37 |
| Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased | 146,188.13 | 175,959.19 | 99,293.94 | 242,911.59 | 98,236.21 |
| Expense of Administering Real Estate .. | 12,471.66 | 32,096.19 | 18,037.00 | —51.08 | 298.92 |
| Total Expenditures | \$ 4,890,842.47 | \$5,714,411.47 | \$4,843,817.66 | \$7,244,268.93 | \$3,139,015.50 |
| Excess of Receipts over Expenditures .. | 5,578,702.25 | 5,649,726.40 | 9,246,988.46 | 8,699,374.81 | 6,905,173.53 |
| Balance at Beginning—June 1 | 20,798,744.03 | 26,377,446.28 | 32,027,172.68 | 41,274,161.14 | 49,963,635.95 |
| Balance at End—May 31 | 26,377,446.28 | 32,027,172.68 | 41,274,161.14 | 49,693,635.95* | 56,868,809.48 |

* Investment reduced \$9,900.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Full Annual Annuity of School Employees on Retirement
as of October, 1948

| Type of Retirement Allowance | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Full Annual Annuity Amount | Dis- ability | Superannuation Non- Profes- sional | Profes- sional | Total Re- tirees | Per Cent of Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| \$0- 200 | 44 | 153 | 65 | 262 | 3.24 |
| 201- 400 | 264 | 316 | 347 | 927 | 11.48 |
| 401- 600 | 263 | 182 | 624 | 1,069 | 13.24 |
| 601- 800 | 235 | 90 | 734 | 1,059 | 13.11 |
| 801-1,000 | 140 | 47 | 966 | 1,153 | 14.28 |
| 1,001-1,200 | 59 | 32 | 1,074 | 1,165 | 14.43 |
| 1,201-1,400 | 33 | 14 | 971 | 1,018 | 12.61 |
| 1,401-1,600 | 8 | 4 | 574 | 586 | 7.26 |
| 1,601-1,800 | 3 | 2 | 323 | 328 | 4.06 |
| 1,801-2,000 | 4 | 2 | 150 | 156 | 1.93 |
| 2,001-2,200 | 1 | 3 | 91 | 95 | 1.18 |
| 2,201-2,400 | .. | 1 | 75 | 76 | .94 |
| 2,401-2,600 | .. | 2 | 56 | 58 | .72 |
| 2,601-2,800 | .. | 1 | 35 | 36 | .45 |
| 2,801-3,000 | .. | .. | 27 | 27 | .33 |
| 3,001-3,200 | 2 | .. | 11 | 13 | .16 |
| 3,201-3,400 | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | .14 |
| 3,401-3,600 | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | .12 |
| 3,601-3,800 | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .06 |
| 3,801-4,000 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .10 |
| 4,001-4,200 | .. | 1 | 8 | 9 | .11 |
| 4,201-4,400 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .02 |
| Over 4,401 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .03 |
| Total | 1,056 | 850 | 6,170 | 8,076 | 100.00 |

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Actual Annual Annuity of School Employees on Retirement
as of October, 1948

| Type of Retirement Allowance | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Full Annual Annuity Amount | Dis- ability | Superannuation Non- Profes- sional | Profes- sional | Total Re- tirees | Per Cent of Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| \$0- 200 | 44 | 194 | 87 | 325 | 4.02 |
| 201- 400 | 264 | 308 | 401 | 973 | 12.05 |
| 401- 600 | 263 | 170 | 689 | 1,122 | 13.89 |
| 601- 800 | 237 | 79 | 796 | 1,112 | 13.77 |
| 801-1,000 | 139 | 46 | 997 | 1,182 | 14.64 |
| 1,001-1,200 | 58 | 30 | 1,055 | 1,143 | 14.15 |
| 1,201-1,400 | 33 | 9 | 954 | 996 | 12.13 |
| 1,401-1,600 | 8 | 5 | 535 | 548 | 6.79 |
| 1,601-1,800 | 3 | 1 | 277 | 281 | 3.48 |
| 1,801-2,000 | 4 | 2 | 139 | 145 | 1.80 |
| 2,001-2,200 | 1 | 3 | 79 | 83 | 1.03 |
| 2,201-2,400 | .. | 1 | 53 | 54 | .67 |
| 2,401-2,600 | .. | 1 | 34 | 35 | .43 |
| 2,601-2,800 | .. | .. | 32 | 32 | .40 |
| 2,801-3,000 | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .20 |
| 3,001-3,200 | 2 | .. | 10 | 12 | .15 |
| 3,201-3,400 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .05 |
| 3,401-3,600 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .08 |
| 3,601-3,800 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .01 |
| 3,801-4,000 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .02 |
| 4,001-4,200 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .02 |
| Over 4,201 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .02 |
| Total | 1,056 | 850 | 6,170 | 8,076 | 100.00 |

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Full Annual Annuity of School Employees on Retirement
as of October, 1948

| Type of Retirement Allowance | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Full Annual Annuity Amount | Dis- ability | With- drawal | Super- annua- tion | Total Re- tirees | Per Cent of Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| \$0- 200 | 6 | 90 | 77 | 173 | 10.07 |
| 201- 400 | 62 | 97 | 182 | 341 | 19.85 |
| 401- 600 | 69 | 84 | 161 | 314 | 18.28 |
| 601- 800 | 38 | 42 | 138 | 218 | 12.69 |
| 801-1,000 | 12 | 29 | 106 | 147 | 8.56 |
| 1,001-1,200 | 4 | 22 | 72 | 98 | 5.70 |
| 1,201-1,400 | 4 | 13 | 64 | 81 | 4.72 |
| 1,401-1,600 | 5 | 13 | 66 | 84 | 4.89 |
| 1,601-1,800 | .. | 15 | 38 | 53 | 3.08 |
| 1,801-2,000 | .. | 4 | 21 | 25 | 1.46 |
| 2,001-2,200 | .. | 3 | 24 | 27 | 1.57 |
| 2,201-2,400 | .. | 3 | 23 | 26 | 1.51 |
| 2,401-2,600 | .. | 2 | 21 | 23 | 1.34 |
| 2,601-2,800 | .. | 1 | 11 | 12 | .70 |
| 2,801-3,000 | 1 | .. | 14 | 15 | .87 |
| 3,001-3,200 | .. | 2 | 13 | 15 | .87 |
| 3,201-3,400 | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | .58 |
| 3,401-3,600 | .. | 1 | 6 | 7 | .41 |
| 3,601-3,800 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .35 |
| 3,801-4,000 | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | .52 |
| 4,001-4,200 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .23 |
| 4,201-4,400 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .17 |
| 4,401-4,600 | .. | 2 | 3 | 5 | .29 |
| 4,601-4,800 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| 4,801-5,000 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .12 |
| 5,001-5,200 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .23 |
| 5,201-5,400 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .35 |
| 5,401-5,600 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .12 |
| 5,601-5,800 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| 5,801-6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Over 6,001 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .35 |
| Total | 201 | 425 | 1,094 | 1,718 | 100.00 |

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Actual Annual Annuity of School Employees on Retirement
as of October, 1948

| Type of Retirement Allowance | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Full Annual Annuity Amount | Dis- ability | With- drawal | Super- annua- tion | Total Re- tirees | Per Cent of Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| \$0- 200 | 6 | 94 | 98 | 198 | 11.53 |
| 201- 400 | 62 | 100 | 211 | 373 | 21.71 |
| 401- 600 | 69 | 84 | 175 | 328 | 19.09 |
| 601- 800 | 38 | 42 | 130 | 210 | 12.22 |
| 801-1,000 | 12 | 30 | 108 | 150 | 8.73 |
| 1,001-1,200 | 4 | 24 | 78 | 106 | 6.17 |
| 1,201-1,400 | 4 | 16 | 73 | 93 | 5.41 |
| 1,401-1,600 | 5 | 14 | 44 | 63 | 3.67 |
| 1,601-1,800 | .. | 6 | 35 | 41 | 2.39 |
| 1,801-2,000 | .. | 5 | 21 | 26 | 1.51 |
| 2,001-2,200 | .. | 2 | 23 | 25 | 1.46 |
| 2,201-2,400 | .. | .. | 17 | 17 | .99 |
| 2,401-2,600 | .. | 1 | 12 | 13 | .76 |
| 2,601-2,800 | .. | 1 | 15 | 16 | .93 |
| 2,801-3,000 | 1 | .. | 10 | 11 | .64 |
| 3,001-3,200 | .. | 2 | 5 | 7 | .41 |
| 3,201-3,400 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .35 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| 3,401-3,600 | ... | .. | 3 | 3 | .17 |
| 3,601-3,800 | ... | .. | 5 | 5 | .29 |
| 3,801-4,000 | ... | .. | 2 | 4 | .23 |
| 4,001-4,200 | ... | .. | 6 | 6 | .35 |
| 4,201-4,400 | ... | .. | 3 | 3 | .17 |
| 4,401-4,600 | ... | .. | 4 | 4 | .23 |
| 4,601-4,800 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| 4,801-5,000 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,001-5,200 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| 5,201-5,400 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| 5,401-5,600 | ... | .. | 2 | 2 | .12 |
| 5,601-5,800 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| 5,801-6,000 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | .06 |
| Over 6,001 | ... | .. | 3 | 3 | .17 |
| Total | 201 | 425 | 1,094 | 1,718 | 100.00 |

CATALOG OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS, SITES AND REMAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

MARCH, 1949

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act No. 459, Session of 1937, as amended by Act No. 380, Session of 1939, and Act No. 4, Session of 1943, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 124, May 27, 1947, concurred in by the House of Representatives, June 11, 1947, I have the honor to present herewith a catalog of historical buildings, sites and archaeological remains in Pennsylvania.

In accordance with Act No. 4, Session of 1943, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee and appointed a committee of advisors to work in collaboration with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to survey and prepare a list of the historic buildings and sites which are of distinctive significance and value to the history or archaeology of the Commonwealth.

Those buildings, sites or archaeological remains whose preservation should be of prime concern to the General Assembly are designated in the list which follows.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the historical subcommittee, the advisory committee and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is gratefully acknowledged.

WELDON B. HEYBURN, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
March, 1949

CONTENTS

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Adams County | Chester County |
| Allegheny County | Clearfield County |
| Armstrong County | Clinton County |
| Beaver County | Columbia County |
| Bedford County | Crawford County |
| Berks County | Cumberland County |
| Blair County | Dauphin County |
| Bradford County | Delaware County |
| Bucks County | Erie County |
| Butler County | Fayette County |
| Cambria County | Forest County |
| Centre County | Franklin County |

Fulton County
Greene County
Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
Lackawanna County
Lancaster County
Lawrence County
Lebanon County
Lehigh County
Luzerne County
Lycoming County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Monroe County
Montgomery County
Northampton County

Northumberland County
Perry County
Philadelphia County
Pike County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Snyder County
Somerset County
Susquehanna County
Tioga County
Union County
Venango County
Warren County
Washington County
Wayne County
Westmoreland County
Wyoming County
York County

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is rich in historical treasure of interest not only to the citizens of the State, but to the people of the entire country, since it was here that the history of the United States as a nation began, and here that many of America's founders had their homes.

In addition to the buildings in which much of the country's early history was written, and the homes of men who contributed to its writing, Pennsylvania has also the sites and buildings which mark the beginning of both the State and Nation's industrial heritage.

Monuments to Pennsylvania's long established principle of religious tolerance are the early churches and religious settlements which found welcome here in colonial times.

Relics, buildings and sites connected with the pioneer days of the country commemorate the successful struggle of a people to conquer new land and hold it against hostile interference.

Although concern often has been expressed over the loss to the public of many places of historical interest, no extensive listing of the still existing historical buildings, sites and archaeological remains has been available heretofore for the guidance of those interested in their preservation. It is the purpose of this catalog to show those places of historical value whose preservation is of greatest importance to the Commonwealth.

In many cases, the buildings, sites and remains designated as being of primary importance are, at present, in the hands of organizations and groups who are able and competent guardians of this heritage of the State. These structures are included in this listing because, while the present owners and administrators are performing a great service to the public in caring for these places, the time may come when lack of local interest, or loss of funds, prevents their continued supervision and it then may be the duty of the Commonwealth to assume responsibility for the continued preservation of these historically important sites.

Pennsylvania has been fortunate in the past in having patriotic citizens and public spirited organizations who have interested themselves in these symbols of the State's past and who have purchased and provided for the preservation of many buildings and landmarks. It has been through the efforts of these citizens that many of the historical shrines are preserved today, since these private

groups were able to act more quickly to prevent demolition or destruction than would have been possible for the Commonwealth government.

Nevertheless, historical landmarks and buildings worthy of preservation already have been lost for want of prompt action or of anticipating legislation which would have prevented the disposal of property of historical significance until the General Assembly could move to consider assuming responsibility for its preservation.

It is the recommendation of the Joint State Government Commission that legislation be passed to prohibit the destruction or sale of any of the buildings or sites designated in the following listing as being of prime historical importance, until the proposed action has been brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its regular session. It is further recommended,

The wealth of places having historical associations made the choice of the most important a difficult one. Anyone reading the listing of famous buildings and sites in a county with which he is familiar, undoubtedly will feel that many more should have been designated as being of primary concern to the General Assembly. However, it was felt that the designations should be made only for those buildings, sites and remains which were of the greatest interest, since this catalog is intended to serve as a guide for the preservation of the historic structures and landmarks which are of prime concern to the Commonwealth.

The listing which follows presents only items of great general interest. No attempt has been made to include all items of importance in connection with specific historical events.

This catalog lists the historical buildings, sites and remains by counties, arranged in alphabetical order. Wherever possible, each listing includes a brief description of the event or events which give the building or site historical or archaeological importance, the location, present ownership and state of repair. In designating the places of primary significance, the following standards were used as guides:

1. The building served as the residence or was the birthplace of some notable person.

2. The building was a meeting place for some historically important gathering.

3. The structure or site was the first location of some important industrial, social or religious development.

4. The building once housed an industry which played an important role in connection with an event of historical importance.

5. The building, or site, although not associated with a significant event or notable person, is representative of the architecture and mode of life of a period or culture in the growth of the State.

In judging each item, the following factors were given consideration:

1. Generality of historical significance.—An old homestead may be worth preserving because it once served as the home of the first settler of a particular region; however, unless the homestead is architecturally unique, or the first settler was prominent in other than purely local affairs, it may not be advisable to finance restoration or preservation out of State Funds.

2. Uniqueness.—A structure may be a splendid example of the architecture of a given period or culture and yet its restoration or preservation at Commonwealth expense may be difficult to justify because numerous similar examples of the architectural type may be scattered through the State and already marked for preservation for additional reasons.

3. Accessibility.—An historically significant structure, by virtue of changes in modes of transportation, may have become virtually inaccessible to visitors.

4. Present condition of the structure.—Faithful restoration is costly and often impossible where extensive records are unavailable.

The preservation of the items designated by ★ should be of prime concern to the Commonwealth.

ADAMS COUNTY

Cashtown Inn (1797) Cashtown, on U. S. route 30. Early stagecoach stop. Private property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Christ Episcopal Church York Springs. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Christ Reformed Church Near Littlestown. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Conewago Chapel (1787) Near McSherrystown; northwest of town. Early chapel built by the Jesuit Society and still in use. Church property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

The Great Conewago Presbyterian Church (1787) Hunt-erstown; on Pennsylvania route 394. Early Presbyterian church in the region, and still in use. Church property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Dobbin House (1776) Gettysburg; Steinwehr Avenue. Early classical school west of Susquehanna River, now maintained as a museum. Private property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

★Gettysburg Battlefield Gettysburg. Battlefield (1863). Scene of decisive Civil War engagement. National military park maintained by Federal Government. Ref: National Park Service; Adams County Historical Society.

Huntingdon Friends Meetinghouse Near York Springs. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Mary Jemicon Monument Near Cashtown, off Pennsylvania route 234, northwest of town. Statue, marks site of home of noted Indian captive. On property of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church (1790, later remodeled) Near Gettysburg off Pennsylvania route 116 about 5 miles west of town. Stone church built for a congregation organized about 1748. Said to have been used as a hospital by the Confederate Army during Battle of Gettysburg. Church property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Lutheran Theological Seminary Dormitory and Faculty Houses (1832) Gettysburg. Buildings of the Lutheran Theological Seminary founded in 1826. Seminary property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Menallen Friends Meetinghouse Near Flora Dale, about 1 mile south of Bendersville. Brick structure erected 1884 to replace log meetinghouse built in 1838. Church property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Pennsylvania Hall, Gettysburg College (1836-37) Gettys-

burg. Early dormitory of Gettysburg College, founded 1832. College property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Rock Chapel (1773, rebuilt 1849) Near Heidlersburg off U. S. route 15 north of town. Early Methodist Church in the region, and still in use. Church property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Russell Tavern Near Gettysburg, just off Pennsylvania route 34 north of town. Early tavern, stopping place of George Washington at time of Whiskey Rebellion, 1794. Private property. (Marked by D. A. R., 1938). Ref: Gettysburg Chapter, D. A. R.; Adams County Historical Society.

John Hanson Steelman Monument Near Zora, one mile east of town. Monument. Marks of home of Indian trader and pioneer settler west of Susquehanna River. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Committee; Adams County Historical Society.

Studebaker Wagon Works (c. 1830-1835) Tyrone Township off Legislative route 01005 on road to Hunterstown. Remains of log structures. Site of wagon works operated by John Studebaker, father of founder of the Studebaker Motor Car Company. Private property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

Wierman's Mill (c. 1700) Near York Springs off U. S. route 15, ½ mile south on L. R. 01042. Mill ruins. Remains of a very early mill. Private property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

*Wills House Gettysburg, York St. at Square. Brick structure. Overnight stopping place of President Abraham Lincoln where he prepared final revision of Gettysburg Address. Private property. Ref: Adams County Historical Society.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Thomas J. Bigham House (1844) Pittsburgh, Chatham Village Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

*Braddock's Field (1755) Braddock and North Braddock. Battlefield. Scene of General Braddock's defeat by French and Indians. Area is now occupied by towns and completely built up. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Brashear Workshop Pittsburgh, 919 Carson Street, South Side. Workshop. Place where John A. Brashear, noted astronomer, produced scientific instruments. Property of Brashear Association, Inc. Ref: Brashear Assoc. Inc., Pittsburgh; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

"Burke's Building" (c. 1836) Pittsburgh, Fourth Ave., off Market Street. Stone structure. Greek Revival style building designed by John Chislett, Pittsburgh, most noted architect before 1860, for Robert and Andrew Burke. One of the first office buildings of the city. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Chartier's Town Tarentum. Unidentified site. Important Shawnee Indian town stood in this vicinity, early-18th century. Area now built up. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Samuel Church House, "Woodlawn" (1833) Pittsburgh. Brick house. Large home done in Greek Revival style with a temple portico. Occupied by Logan Community Center. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

William Croghan House, "Picnic House" (c. 1835, with later brick additions) Pittsburgh, opposite 4424 Stanton Avenue, at Stanton Heights Golf Course. Stone and brick house. Exterior of home reflects the Classical Revival style of architecture, and interior is most splendid example of Greek Revival features in Western Pennsylvania. Museum property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Dinsmore House Near New Kensington. Stone and log structure. Example of simple pioneer home. Original log home enlarged with stone addition. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

*Stephen C. Foster Birthplace Pittsburgh 3600 Penn Avenue. Frame house. Present structure occupies site of original birthplace of noted composer. Now city property in neglected condition. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

John Frew House. (Before 1800, with later additions) Crafton. Stone and brick house. Fine example of native design adapted to its setting and supply of local building materials. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Hand's Hospital Crafton, West Steuben Street. Marked site on Crafton Athletic Field. Location of hospital erected by General Edward Hand, 1777, for troops at Fort Pitt. Marked site. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Hugh Jackson House (1808) Near Mt. Lebanon. Stone structure plastered over. Simple style pioneer home in durable stone. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

James Kaddoo House Near Finleyville. Brick house. Early house with a recessed cantilever, gallery porch. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Leet Tavern (c. 1800) Leetsdale. Stone structure. Tavern built by Major Daniel Leet, brother of founder of Leetsdale. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Isaac Lightner House (1833) Near Glenshaw. Brick house. Large house slightly influenced by Greek Revival style; has elevated "English basement." Old outbuildings are preserved and are of architectural interest. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Andrew W. Mellon Birthplace Pittsburgh, 401 Negley Avenue. Birthplace of Andrew W. Mellon, former U. S. Secretary of Treasury. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

James Miller House (c. 1808, later additions) Pittsburgh, in South Park. Stone house. Good illustration of indigenous style architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Robert Neal House (c. 1787) Pittsburgh. Log house. A well-preserved, single-room log house with loft. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Felix Negley Home (1797, later rebuilt) Tarentum. Log house, clapboard. Home built by first settler at the present town. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Presley Neville House (1785, additions 1846) Woodville

on Pennsylvania Route 519. Frame house. Built by General John Neville and later occupied by his son, Colonel Presley Neville. Refuge during Whiskey Rebellion, 1794. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Ethelbert W. Nevin Birthplace Edgeworth, Woodland Road, Birthplace of Ethelbert W. Nevin, noted composer. House currently named "Vineacre." Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

*Fort Pitt Blockhouse (1764) Pittsburgh, "The Point." Blockhouse. Surviving fortification of Fort Pitt; built by Colonel Henry Bouquet. Owned and maintained by D. A. R. of Allegheny County. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. D. A. R. Pittsburgh Chapter. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

A. S. Rhodes House Near McKeesport. Log house. Early log house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Daniel Risher Springhouse (1830) Hays. Stone structure. Well-built springhouse. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church (1853) Woodville. Stone structure. Rectangular with Gothic characteristics. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Shepherd's House, James Patterson Farm (1830) Near Dravosburg. Stone structure. Simple stone structure of primitive design. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

David Shields House (1816) Shields. Brick house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

John H. Shoenberger House (c. 1847) Pittsburgh, 425 Penn Avenue. Brick stuccoed. Elaborate structure illustrating Greek Revival influence built by son of pioneer ironmaster, Dr. Peter Shoenberger. Interiors are well-preserved features. Home of Pittsburgh Club. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

John Williams Springhouse (1832) Near Mt. Lebanon. Stone structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Nicholas Way House (1838) Sewickley. Brick structure. Home combines features of basically Georgian design with Greek Revival portico. Has elevated or "English basement." Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Way Tavern (1810, enlarged 1820) Edgeworth. Brick structure. Built as a private residence, later enlarged for tavern purposes. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Daniel Willoughby House (Before 1823) Near Ingomar. Log structure. Example of larger size pioneer log house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Yohogania Courthouse Near West Elizabeth, off Pennsylvania route 837 southwest of town. Unmarked site. Location of courthouse (1777-1780) for the Virginia county of Yohogania before settlement of Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary dispute. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Armstrong County Courthouse (1860) Kittanning. Brick structure. Good illustration of Greek Revival architecture adapted to public building. County property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Armstrong County Historical Society.

Brady's Bend Iron Works Near Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania route 68 just west of town. Remains of iron works. Site of early center of iron industry in Western Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: Armstrong County Historical Society.

Fort Armstrong Manorville, on Pennsylvania route 66. Unmarked site. Site, not precisely identified, of fort built for Brodhead Expedition, 1779. Area privately owned and built up. Ref: Armstrong County Historical Society.

Kittanning Indian Town Vicinity of Kittanning. Unidentified site. Important Delaware Indian town, destroyed by Armstrong Expedition, 1756. Site presumably covered by city of Kittanning. (Marker placed and maintained by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1926) Ref: Armstrong County Historical Society.

St. Patrick's R. C. Church (1805, later restored) Near Adams, three miles southwest of town at Boyle's Cross Roads. Log church. Surviving example of a pioneer church; restored and preserved as a memorial to the original congregation. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Catholic Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh. Armstrong County Historical Society.

BEAVER COUNTY

Big Beaver Block House New Brighton, 1432 Third Avenue. Site marked by monument. U. S. fortification on Indian frontier, late 18th century. Commemorative marker placed by Ft. McIntosh Chapter, D. A. R., 1934. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

King Beaver's Town "Shingo's Town," Beaver. Unidentified site. Site of important Indian town in 18th century. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

*Economy Ambridge. Group of buildings and small acreage. Home of Harmony Society, 19th century communal organization. Owned and restored by State of Pennsylvania. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Frankfort Hotel (1840) Frankfort. Brick structure. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Legionville Same as Logstown in vicinity of Ambridge. Unidentified site. Military encampment of General Anthony Wayne's forces, 1792-1793. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1918. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1918. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Logstown "Chiningue." Unidentified site or sites, in vicinity of Ambridge. Site of important 18th-century Indian town. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1918. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Fort McIntosh Beaver, River Road, block between Bank, Insurance, and Market Streets. Site of important frontier outpost, 1778-1791. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

McLaughlin House Hookstown. Brick house. Ref: Stotz:

E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.
Patrick Mulvanen House (1847) Beaver. Greek Revival architecture adapted to a one-story house with an elevated basement. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Matthew S. Quay Home Beaver, College Avenue. Home of noted political figure late 19th century. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

John White's Mill (1789) Near Murdocksville on Racoon Creek. Log structure, boarded over. Old wooden mill. The original water power was replaced by steam in 1911. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Wray House (1835) Beaver. Stone house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD COUNTY

Dr. John Anderson House (1815) Bedford, 141 East Pitt Street. Brick dwelling and bank structure. Building to serve dual purpose of residence and quarters for the Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania, chartered 1814. Community center housing Civic Club, Library, etc. Georgian style architecture. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Samuel Barclay Office (1830) Bedford. Office structure. Old office structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

The Bedford House (c. 1771) Bedford. Stone building. Built by the Reverend William Smith of Philadelphia. Private property. Ref: Blackburn: Hist. of Bedford & Somerset Counties.³

Bedford Presbyterian Church (1829-1830) On square in Bedford. Church property.

Bedford County Courthouse (1828) Bedford. County courthouse. Interesting early example of Greek Revival architecture in central Pennsylvania. County property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Cessna Office (1799) Bedford, adjoining Cessna House. Old office structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Defibaugh Tavern Near Everett. Frame structure. Old tavern with gallery porch. Date unknown. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Dennison Tavern (c. 1818) At Juniata Crossing. Stone tavern.

Espy House (1770) Bedford, 123 Pitt Street. Washington Bakery. Headquarters, westernmost point reached by George Washington, Whiskey Campaign, 1794. Marked by Bedford Chapter, D. A. R. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Fort Bedford (Fort Raystown) Bedford, on Juniata River, bounded by Richard, Pitt, and Juliana Streets. Site occupied by modern buildings. Important frontier fort of French and Indian War. Private property. Ref: Pioneer Historical Society of Bedford County.

"The Grove" (1796, addition 1830) Bedford Borough, southeastern section. Stone house. Old house built by Hugh Barclay. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Hartley Barn Near Everett. Stone barn. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

John Hereline House Near Mann's Choice. Log house. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Jacob Krichbaum House Bedford, 113 W. Pitt Street. Frame house. Private property, now Colonial Hotel. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Lyon House (1833) Bedford, 214 South Juliana Street. Brick house and adjacent office. Basically Georgian architecture with Greek Revival features. Timmins Hospital property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Naugle's Mill (1797) Near Bedford Springs. Stone mill. Old stone mill. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Joseph Noble House Near New Enterprise. Stone house. Old house, date unknown, modified Georgian style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Phillips Old House (about 1736; later improvements) Bedford Township, near Cessna. Log structure. Probably the oldest house in the county. Private property. Ref: Blackburn: History of Bedford and Somerset Counties.

James Russell House (1816) Bedford, 203 South Juliana Street. Brick house, Georgian style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Schellsburg Union Church (1806) Near Schellsburg, U. S. route 30 half mile west of town. Log church, later boarded over. An early Lutheran and Reformed church. Unused church. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.³ Pioneer Historical Society of Bedford County. Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Shawnee Cabins Near Schellsburg, near U. S. route 30 east of town. Unidentified site. Site of well-known Indian village during 18th century. Private property. Ref: Pioneer Historical Society of Bedford County.

John Sill House (1823) Near Bedford. Stone house. Old house showing cantilever porch. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

David Snoeberger Springhouse Near New Enterprise. Stone house. Old springhouse, date unknown. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Old Stone School House (c. 1810; restored) Bedford Township, North of Bedford and east of Cessna, near Messiah Lutheran Church. Stone structure. So far as known, the oldest school building in the county. Used as a school until 1870. Property of Pioneer Historical Society. Ref: Bedford County Historical Society.

Washabaugh House (1835) Brick house with graceful two-story gallery porch. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Way's Mill (1807) Weyant. Old stone mill built by Samuel Way. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Weaverling Tavern (1843) Near Everett. Stone tavern. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Western Hotel (1796) Schellsburg. Stone and clapboard tavern. Abandoned, ramshackle building. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

BERKS COUNTY

Ben Austrian Home Reading, 2420 Perkiomen Avenue, Mount Penn. Log house. Home of noted Reading artist. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Bertolet Meeting House Near Oley.

William Bird Mansion (1751) Birdsboro, Mill and Main Streets. Stone house. Built by early iron manufacturer. Used as recreational center, Y. M. C. A. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

*Daniel Boone Birthplace (c. 1735, additions 1779) Near Baumstown, north of U. S. route 422. Stone house. Site of birthplace of Daniel Boone, famous frontier figure. Acquired by the State in 1938 and restored. State property. Marked by Historical Society of Berks County. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Historical Society of Berks County.

George Boone House (1733, later enlarged) Near Baumstown, north of U. S. route 422. Stone house. Home of grandfather of Daniel Boone. Marked by Historical Society of Berks County. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide. Historical Society of Berks County.

Charming Forge Near Womelsdorf, U. S. route 422 north of town. Marked site of forge erected 1747 by Baron Stiegel; remains of slitting mill and water channel, constructed 1775 by George Ege. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Colebrookdale Furnace (1720) Near Boyertown, south of town at Colebrookdale. Built by Thomas Rutter. Said to be first iron furnace in Pennsylvania. Site only. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Conrad's Bridge (1839) Near Bernville, over the Tulpehocken Creek, two miles below town. Wooden bridge. Single-span bridge still in use, on L. R. 06048. Highway property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Fort Dietrich Snyder Summit of Blue Mountain, near Pennsylvania route 83. Fortified house used as lookout against Indian raids during French and Indian War. Marked by Berks County Historical Society. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Dr. George de Benneville House (1745) Near Yellow House, west of Pennsylvania route 662 north of town. Stone house. Home of Revolutionary War doctor and first preacher of Universalism in America. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide; Berks County Historical Society.

De Turk House (1767) Near Oley, on Pennsylvania route 662 south of town. 18th century stone residence built by John De Turk. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Home of Dittenbach Organ Bethel, house on northwest corner of square. Building in which one of the earliest organs made in Pennsylvania was manufactured. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Dr. James Donagan House (c. 1830) Kutztown, Main Street. Stone house built by early physician and long used by succession of doctors. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Dreibelbis Bridge (1869) Dreibelbis, over Maiden Creek. Wooden, single-span bridge still in use. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

George Ege Mansion (c. 1807) Robesonia, south of U. S. route 422. Stone house. House of noted ironmaster. Private dwelling. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Eight-Cornered School House (c. 1813) Sinking Spring, U. S. route 422. Octagonal structure. Example of old-style school architecture. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Exeter Friends Meetinghouse (1759) Near Stonersville, south of Pennsylvania route 562 east of town. Stone meeting house. Old meeting house with adjoining graveyard in which are buried ancestors of Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Boone. Church property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Friends Meeting House (1759, later rebuilt) Maiden Creek. Stone church. Originally located on site now occupied by Maiden Creek Reservoir (Lake Ontelaunee). Church property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Henry Fisher Mansion (1801) Near Yellow House, on Pennsylvania route 622 north of town. Stone house. Excellent illustration of Georgian Colonial architecture.

Built by Henry Fisher. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

German Baptist Church (1777) Pricetown. One-story stone structure. Now property of the Church of the Brethren. Ref: Berks County Historical Society; Berks County Historical Society.

Griesemer's Mill Bridge (1832) Near Spangsville, over Manatawny Creek. Wooden bridge. Single-span wooden bridge still in use. Township property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

John V. R. Hunter or Peter Richards House (1804) Near Huffs Church, west of community. Stone house. Built in Georgian Colonial style architecture. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Fort Henry (1756) Near Bethel, three miles north of town, Fort site. Frontier fort built during French and Indian War; sometimes known as Busse's Fort, named for the first commander. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide; Berks County Historical Society.

Hiester Mansion (c. 1750, later addition c. 1825) Near Leinbachs, Berks County Welfare Farm, near Pennsylvania route 83 north of Reading. Stone with brick additions. Home of Governor Joseph Hiester (1820-1823). County property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

*Hopewell Village Near Birdsboro, six miles southeast of town. Furnace remains, ironmaster's home, and related structures. Remains of 18th century ironmaking community. Hopewell Village National Historic site was established 1938 under National Park Service. U. S. Government property. Ref: National Park Service. Historical Society of Berks County.

Nicholas Hunter House (1803) Sally Ann Furnace. Stone house. House built in Georgian Colonial style architecture. Hunter purchased Sally Ann Furnace in 1803. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Old Indian Fort (prior to 1809) Near Shartlesville, about three miles east of town on U. S. route 22. Octagonal stone building. Early stone structure supposed to have been erected as defense against Indians. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County. Pennsylvania Guide.

Mouns Jones House "Old Swede's House" (1716) Near Douglassville, south of U. S. route 22. Stone house. Oldest house in the region. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County. Pennsylvania Guide.

Kemp's Hotel (1787, with later additions) Near Kutztown, eastern edge of town. Stone structure. On this location an inn has been operated since about 1740. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Kutz's Mill Bridge (1854) Near Kutztown, over Sacony Creek in Greenwich township, 2 miles west of town. Wooden bridge. Single-span wooden bridge still in use. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

*Lincoln Homestead (1733) Near Baumstown, west of town south of U. S. route 422. Stone house. Home built by Lincoln's great-great-grandfather, Mordecai Lincoln. Marked by Historical Society of Berks County, 1915. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Thomas Mifflin Home Shillington, on U. S. route 222 at Berks County Farm and Home. Marked site of residence. Angelica, residence of Governor Mifflin (1788-1799), stood on ground now occupied by county buildings. County property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Moravian Boarding School (Herrnhueter Schul Haus) (c. 1748) Near Friedensburg, Oley Township between Stony Creek Mills and Friedensburg. Log structure with beam and plaster finish. Used by Moravians as a boarding school, 1776-1873. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Pine Forge (c. 1725) Near Pine Forge. Ironworks remains. Small stone office building adjacent to Rutter Mansion. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County. Pennsylvania Guide.

Robesonia Furnace (1792) Robesonia, south of U. S. route 422. Brick and stone ruins on site of George Ege's Reading Furnace (1792). Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Thomas Rutter Mansion (1720, later additions) Near Pine Forge. Stone house. Home of ironmaster and builder of Pine Forge. Georgian Colonial style architecture. Private school property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County. Pennsylvania Guide.

St. John's Parochial School (c. 1805) Kutztown, Walnut Street, a short distance east of St. John's Union Church. Stone structure erected by St. John's Reformed and Lutheran congregations; in use until about 1840. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Spencer Fullerton Baird Home Reading, 60 N. 5th Street. Birthplace of U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and Director of the National Museum. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Swan Inn (Revolutionary period) Kutztown, E. Main Street near Noble Street. Brick structure. Georgian style structure in use from Revolutionary times. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

"The Old House" Hamburg, 17 S. 4th Street. Old brick house dating from early settlement period. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Trinity Lutheran Church (1794, with later additions; steeple added 1833, destroyed in 1933) Reading, Sixth and Washington Streets. Brick church. One of early Lutheran churches of Reading. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County.

Daniel Udree Home Near Pleasantville, Oley Township. Home of eminent colonial ironmaker and militia officer. Udree operated Oley Furnace during the Revolution and was a representative of Berks County in Congress, 1813-15, and 1823-25. Said to have been Berks County's largest taxpayer. Private property. Ref: Berks County Historical Society.

Old Union Church (1844) Amityville, on Pennsylvania route 662. Brick church building now used as museum by Pine Township Historical Society. Township property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County; Pennsylvania Guide.

*Conrad Weiser House (1751, restored 1926) Near Womelsdorf, U. S. route 422 east of town. Stone house. Home of pioneer, Indian interpreter, and treaty maker. Weiser and his wife are buried on property. Conrad Weiser State Memorial Park. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County. Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

Old Zion Church (1727, rebuilt 1867) Womelsdorf, Front Street. Stone church. Church of Colonial period. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Berks County. Pennsylvania Guide.

BLAIR COUNTY

Allegheny Furnace (1811-1884) Altoona, on Pennsylvania route 764. Stone store building, 1837, workmen's log dwelling, 1799, and other remains. Remains of one of earlier iron manufacturing centers of central Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Elias Baker Mansion (1844) Altoona, Baker Boulevard near 36th Street. Stone house. Residence of Elias Baker, ironmaster. Fine example of Greek Revival architecture. Home and museum of Blair County Historical Society. Ref: Blair County Historical Society; Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Blair Homestead (1785) Near Duncansville, south of U. S. route 222, west of town. Residence of John Blair for whom Blair County was named. Private dwelling. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Frankstown Near Hollidaysburg, on U. S. route 22, east of town. Approximate site of Indian village. Early 18th century Delaware-Shawnee Indian town of Assunepachla, where Frank Stevens had his trading post. Private property. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Hileman House (c. 1795) Frankstown. Stone house. Illustration of Post-Colonial architecture, basically Georgian. Private property. Ref: Blair County Historical Society. Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Ling Tavern (1838) Claysburg. Stone structure. Old stone tavern. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Blair County Historical Society.

Site of Logan House (1855-1931) Altoona, 11th Avenue. Site of Civil War-time hotel. Meeting place (Sept. 24-26, 1862) of war-time governors who pledged support to Lincoln's policies. Parking lot adjoining railroad. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Lowry Homestead (1785) Hollidaysburg, on U. S. route 22 east of town. Stone house. One of the earliest stone houses of the region. Private property. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Lazarus Lowry Springhouse (1785) Near Frankstown. Stone springhouse. Small stone accessory building. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Blair County Historical Society.

Moore House (c. 1800) Near Frankstown. Stone house. Example of early home with hall running through entire side; comparatively windowless at gable ends. Resembles half of a georgian-type home. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Blair County Historical Society.

Portage Railroad Monument Near Duncansville, on U. S. route 22 west of town. Monument. Site of Plane No. 6 of Portage Railroad, completed 1834, used to carry canal shipping and passengers between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown. Monument erected 1928. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Portage Railway Skew Arch (1833) Near Cresson. Stone arch bridge. Carried Northern Turnpike (U. S. route 22) over tracks of Portage Railroad at foot of Plane No. 6. Used by highway until 1922. Preserved as a memorial by State of Pennsylvania. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Blair County Historical Society.

Fort Boberdeau (1778) Near Altoona, off Pennsylvania route 971 northeast of town. Fort replica. Reproduction, constructed after archaeological investigation, of Revolutionary fort erected to protect workers in lead mines in Sinking Valley. Ref: Blair County Historical Society.

Daniel Royer House "Old Mansion Inn" (1815; modern frame addition) Near Williamsburg. Stone house. Built by early ironmaster. A fine example of house in Georgian pattern with two-story porch, typical of time and region, on the rear wing. Private property. Ref. Stotz: E. A. W. P. Blair County Historical Society.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Azilum Near Rummerfield, two miles south of town on west side of Susquehanna River. Archaeological site. Scene of French refugee colony, 1793-1804. Foundations of La Grande Maison remain. Marker placed by Pennsylvania Historical Comm., 1930, on U. S. route 6 overlooking site. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

Philip P. Bliss Grave and Monument Rome, on Pennsylvania route 187. Grave monument. Burial place of noted singing evangelist and gospel song writer. Cemetery property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

Ellsworth House (c. 1840, later additions) Athens, Lower Main Street. Frame house. Built by Lemuel S. Ellsworth, said to be first frame house in town. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

Friedenshuetten Near Wyalusing, below U. S. routes 6 and 309, about 3½ miles east of town. Indian village site. Site of Munsee Indian village where David Zeisberger established the Moravian mission of Friedenshuetten (1763). Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

Oscaluj Near North Towanda, on U. S. routes 220 and 309 just north of intersection with U. S. route 6. Archaeological site. Monument marks site of several Indian villages of which the most recent, Newtychanning, was destroyed by the Sullivan Expedition, 1779. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

Queen Esther's Town Athens, U. S. routes 220 and 309 south of town. Indian village site. Site of Munsee Indian village headed by member of the Montours, noted French-Indian family. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

Spanish Hill Near Athens, off U. S. Routes 220 and 309, north of town. Archaeological site. Site of prehistoric Indian settlement investigated by archaeologists, 1933. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society. Tioga Point Museum.

Teaoga Near Athens, Tioga Point, south of town. Archaeological site. Long-time site of Indian settlements. Prehistoric burials were excavated from an orchard on South Main Street, Athens, 1883-1896. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1928. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society. Tioga Point Museum.

David Wilmott Grave (1868) Towanda, Riverside Cemetery. Grave. Burial place of David Wilmot, Free-Soiler, author of famed Wilmot Proviso, 1846. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

David Wilmot Home Towanda, York Avenue. House. Residence of David Wilmot, Free-Soiler, author of famous Wilmot Proviso, 1846. Private property. Ref: Bradford County Historical Society.

BUCKS COUNTY

Bird-in-Hand Inn (1726 or 1728) Newtown, State Street

between Centre Avenue and Mercer Street. Frame structure. An early inn built by George Welch. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

"Brick Hotel" (c. 1765; later additions) Newtown. Brick tavern. Built by Amos Strickland on the site of earlier Red Lion Inn. Easterly portion of present structure is the original building. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Buckingham Friends Meeting House (1768) Near Lahaska, U. S. route 202, southwest of town. Stone structure. Original log meeting house built 1706; in 1720, stone structure, apparently added to original. Burned 1768, and present building then erected. Buckingham Friends' Schoolhouse erected on grounds 1793-94. Church property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society. Friends Historical Association.

Dr. Chapman House Near Washington Crossing, north of Woodhill. Stone house. Headquarters of General Edward Knox and of Washington's aide-de-camp, Captain Alexander Hamilton, prior to Trenton campaign, 1776. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

"Court Inn" (1733, additions 1757 and 1792) Newtown, southeast corner of Court Street and Centre Avenue. Stone, frame and brick structure. Tavern built by Joseph Thornton. Patronized by lawyers attending court when Newtown was county seat. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Deep Run Schoolhouse (1842) Bedminster Township. Stone structure. Built to replace a log structure erected in 1746. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Dunham Furnace (1727) Dunham. Furnace remains. Important early ironworks built by twelve partners (Anthony Morris and Company) on tract bought from Indians. A small stone house used as a miner's house is now a residence. Old stone furnace replaced by grist mill, 1812. Mine Hill, source of ore, is nearby. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Fountain House (1748, later additions) Doylestown, northwest corner of Main and State Streets. Stone building, plaster finish. Tavern and old stage stop, licensed in 1717. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

General Greene Inn Buckingham. Frame structure. Established June 11, 1752, by Henry Jamison, (d. 1767) whose widow later married John Bogart; license issued to him 1773-77, and place known as Bogart's Tavern. Bucks County Committee of Safety held some meetings here, 1775 and later. General Nathaniel Greene had headquarters here winter of 1776, and from here ordered Durham boats for the crossing to attack Trenton. The present name of the inn is of modern origin. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Hay-Hurst Near Washington Crossing, west of Woodhill on L. R. 09054. House. Headquarters of General John Sullivan prior to Trenton attack, 1776. Home of John Hayhurst, minister of Wrightstown Friends' Meeting. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

"Indian Walk" Marker Wrightstown, on Pennsylvania route 413. Stone monument. Marks starting point of Walking Purchase of 1737. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Samuel D. Ingham Home Near New Hope, on U. S.

route 202, west of town. House. Birthplace of Secretary of Treasury in Jackson's cabinet, 1829-1831. Property bought by his father, Jonathan Ingham, in 1747. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Justices' House (1768) Newtown, State Street. Stone house. Patronized by county judges during court sessions when Newtown was county seat. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Keith House Near Washington Crossing, northwest of Woodhill on L. R. 09054. Stone house. Used by Washington as headquarters, December 15-24, 1776, prior to attack on Trenton. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Maple Grove Near New Hope, on U. S. route 202 at western edge of town. House. Briefly the home of General and Mrs. George Washington before the Trenton campaign, 1776. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Merrick House (1764) Near Washington Crossing, northwest of Woodhill on L. R. 09054. House. Built by R. H. Merrick and used by General Nathaniel Greene as headquarters before attack on Trenton, 1776. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Moland House, "Headquarters Farm" (1763) Near Hartsville, Pennsylvania route 263, north of town. Stone house. Headquarters of General Washington; August 10-23, 1777. Lafayette joined army here August 20, 1777. Private property. Marked by Bucks County Historical Society. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Old Newtown Presbyterian Church (1769) Newtown, Sycamore Street. Stone church. Erected for a congregation founded 1734. Services now held in a modern (1934) church in the town. Church property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Parry Mansion (1784) New Hope, corner of Bridge Street and Old York Road. House. Built by Benjamin Parry, West Indian merchant. Born 1757, he bought, 1784, a grist mill established by Dr. John Todd, 1767. He rebuilt the mill, recently converted into the Bucks County Playhouse. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Benjamin Paxson House, "Rolling Green" (1748) Near New Hope, at Aquetong, west side of road. Stone house. Built by a Quaker patriot; still owned by the Paxson family. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

*Pennsbury Manor Off U. S. route 13 east of Tullytown, on Delaware River. Brick house and outbuildings. Modern reproduction, at site of William Penn's country home, of manor buildings representative of his time. State property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Phillips Mill (1756) Near New Hope, Pennsylvania route 32, northwest of town. Built by Aaron Phillips; operated by four generations of his family. Preserved by Philips Mill Community Association; used for art exhibits and other community purposes. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Red Lion Inn (1730, later additions and remodeling) Near Andalusia, on U. S. route 13, southwest of town. Brick and stone inn. Site of an inn since 1730, when Philip Amos (or Ames) received a license. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

*Roosevelt State Park Easton to Bristol, along Delaware River. Sixty-mile stretch of Delaware Division of Pennsylvania Canal. Part of internal improvements program, built 1827-1832. Now maintained for recreational purposes. State property under jurisdiction of Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

*"Summerseat" (1773, restored 1931) Morrisville, Legion Avenue and Clymer Avenue. Washington's Headquarters, 1776, and also home of Robert Morris (1791). School property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Tavern Ferry House (addition, 1818-19) Washington Crossing. Stone tavern. Operated by William McKonkey in 1776 at time of Washington's attack on Trenton. Now rear wing of Lovett's Temperance Hotel. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Temperance House (1772) Newtown. Built by Andrew McMinn as a schoolhouse and tavern combined. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

*Thompson-Neely House (1702-c. 1786; restored) Near New Hope, southeast of town. Stone house. Central section built in 1702 by John Pidcock; west end by Robert Thompson, 1757, and east end about 1786. Headquarters for General Lord Stirling (William Alexander), whose staff included Lieutenant James Monroe, before Battle of Trenton. Another staff member was Captain James Moore, who died on day of crossing and is buried nearby. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

Trevose (c. 1685) South of U. S. route 1 near Neshaminy Creek. Stone house, stucco finish. Home of Joseph Growden, prominent figure in provincial affairs and later home of Joseph Galloway, Tory leader. Private property. Ref: Bucks County Historical Society.

*Washington Crossing State Park (1776) Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania Route 32. Marked site. Camp site and point of embarkation for Washington's forces on attack against British at Trenton. State property. (Washington Crossing State Park, established 1917.) Ref: Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

BUTLER COUNTY

Bruin Furnace (1844) Near Bruin. Stone furnace stack. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Harmonist Cemetery Harmony, off Pennsylvania route 68. Cemetery. Burial place of Harmony Society, 1805-1815. Stone wall with pivot gate erected 1869. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Harmony on Pennsylvania route 68, just east of U. S. route 19. Town. First home of Harmony Society founded in 1804; contains many remains of their buildings. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Harmony Mennonite Church (1825) Near Zelienople, off U. S. route 19 north of town. Church building and graveyard. Early church built by successors of Harmony Society. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Phillipe Louis Passavant House (c. 1814) Zelienople. Brick House. Georgian style architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Roebling Home Saxonburg. Home of founder of Saxonburg and inventor of steel wire rope. Birthplace of Washington A. Roebling, builder of Brooklyn Bridge. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Roebling Shop Saxonburg. Frame building. Workshop of John A. Roebling where first steel wire ropes were made. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Stauffer House (1805) New Harmony. Stone house. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Stone House (1822) Stone House. House ruins. Tavern on old road from Pittsburgh to Franklin. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Cambria Iron Works Johnstown. Site of steel mill. Site of plant which first successfully used pneumatic process for making steel; first steel rails in U. S. manufactured here. Private property. Ref: Cambria County Historical Society.

Demetrius Gallitzin Tomb (1840) Loretto, front of St. Michael's R. C. Church. Tomb. Burial place of Russian prince-priest, missionary in western Pennsylvania. Church property. Ref: Cambria County Historical Society.

Lemon Inn (1830) Near Cresson. Stone structure. Old stone inn, still used as such, five stories high in rear. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Cambria County Historical Society.

*Robert E. Peary Monument Cresson, U. S. route 22 west of town. Monument. Marker commemorating the Arctic explorer who was born in this vicinity, the precise location being a matter of dispute. Monument erected by Cambria County Historical Society, now property of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Cambria County Historical Society.

Portage Railway Tunnel Gallitzin. Stone tunnel. Constructed for rebuilt Portage Railroad which was first opened for traffic 1855, and used locomotives instead of inclined planes of predecessor. At present covers east-bound tracks of Pennsylvania Railroad, which purchased property in 1857. Railroad property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Cambria County Historical Society.

Charles M. Schwab Tomb (1939) Loretto. Tomb. Burial place of eminent industrialist, president of Bethlehem Steel Company. Church property. Ref: Cambria County Historical Society.

South Fork Dam Near St. Michael, off Pennsylvania route 53. Remains of dam site. Remains of dam which broke causing Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889. Ref: Cambria County Historical Society.

Staple Bend Tunnel (1830) Near Johnstown, near Mineral Point, about four miles east of town. Stone tunnel. Constructed for the Portage Railroad. Said to be the first railway tunnel constructed through a hill in America. Abandoned 1852; entrance marked by a monument. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Cambria County Historical Society.

CENTRE COUNTY

Boalsburg Tavern (1819) Boalsburg, Main Square. Stone structure. Built by Col. James Johnson and con-

tinuously used as a tavern. Private property. Ref: Centre County Historical Society.

Brockenhoff House, "Pennsylvania House" (1803, rebuilt 1866) Bellefonte, Bishop and Spring Streets. Brick House. North wall of original building incorporated into later structure. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Centre Furnace (1792-1809) Near State College, U. S. route 45, northeast of town. Furnace stack (1825-1858). First charcoal iron furnace in this region. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1922. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

James Dunlap House (Jacob Valentine House) (c. 1795). Bellefonte, High Street. House. Home built by the co-founder of Bellefonte. First dwelling in the town. Private property. Ref: Centre County Historical Society.

Eagle Forge (1810-1848) Near Curtin, U. S. route 220. Furnace remains. Last of the old-time furnaces in operation in the U. S. Private property. Ref: Centre County Historical Society.

Emanuel's Union Church (1810, addition 1837) Near Tusseyville, "The Loop." Wooden structure. Built for Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. Church property. Ref: Centre County Historical Society.

James Harris House (Talleyrand Inn) (1795, remodeled 1828) Bellefonte, 113 North Allegheny Street. Stone house. Built by man who, with his father-in-law, Colonel James Dunlap, laid out Bellefonte, 1795. Talleyrand was guest here. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Dr. Reuben Hunter Grave (1864) Boalsburg, Lutheran Church Cemetery, U. S. route 322. Grave. Site of "First Memorial Day" when women of town, after decorating Dr. Hunter's grave, organized a town meeting and established formal practice of decorating all soldiers' graves. Repeated each year until creation of "Decoration Day" by Congressional action in 1868. Church property. Ref: Centre County Historical Society.

Linn House (1810) Bellefonte, 27 North Allegheny Street. Stone structure possessing much-admired architectural features. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Philips-Plumbe Screw Factory (c. 1820) Philipsburg, northern limits of town. Marked site. Reputedly the first wood screw factory in the U. S. Factory closed 1836, burned down 1859. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

*28th Division Shrine Boalsburg, U. S. route 322. State monument. State shrine dedicated to the dead of the 28th Division who served in the two world wars. State shrine since 1932. Ref: Pennsylvania Department of Military Affairs.

John Henry Simler House Philipsburg, 100 North Second Street. Site of one of oldest houses in the town; its builder enlisted under Lafayette in 1780. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

CHESTER COUNTY

Anvil Tavern Near Longwood, just east of town General Knyphausen's forces encamped here at Battle of Brandywine September 10, 1777. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

*Birmingham Meetinghouse (1763, addition 1818) Near

Chadds Ford, north of town on Birmingham Road. Stone structure. Used as a hospital after the Battle of Brandywine. Church property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Birmingham Octagonal School (1818) Near Chadds Ford on Birmingham Road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Street Road. Plaster covered building. Example of a once-popular type of school structure; originally a private school later used as a public school, and more recently as a voting place. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Blue Ball Tavern Near Paoli, at Daylesford, east of Paoli. Tavern remains. Early tavern, part of which still exists incorporated into a modern residence. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

"Cedar-Croft" Near Kennett Square, one mile south of town. Later residence of Bayard Taylor, noted literary figure of Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Fountain Inn (c. 1781) Parkesburg, Main Street. Old stone inn. Old tavern on Strasburg Road. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Great Valley Mill Near Paoli, on L. R. 15108 about two miles north of town. Mill. Grist mill founded about 1710 by Thomas Jerman and still in operation. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Grist Mill (1753) Glen Moore. Grist mill where, it is said, grain was ground into flour for Washington's forces at Valley Forge. Not now in operation. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Kennett Meetinghouse (1707) Near Hamorton, east of town. Stone structure. Early Friends meetinghouse. Church property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Longwood, "Pierce's Park" (1730, later additions) Near Longwood, north of town. Brick house. Built by George Pierce on land deceived from William Penn in 1701. The original house now forms the southern front of DuPont home. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Longwood Meetinghouse Near Longwood, west of town on U. S. route 1. Bayard Taylor is buried here. Church property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Minguannan Indian Town Near Kemblesville, off Pennsylvania route 896 about one mile east of town. Archaeological site. Site of Delaware Indian town at time of first English settlement of Pennsylvania. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1924. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Chester County Historical Society.

Octagonal Schoolhouse (1753) Chadds Ford, north of town. Stone structure. Example of a once-popular style of school structure. Center of fierce fighting in Battle of Brandywine. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Paoli Massacre Monument (1817) Malvern. Stone monument. Erected by the Republican Artillerists of Chester County on the anniversary of the surprise attack made by British on patriot forces, September 20, 1777. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Thomas Buchanan Read Birthplace Near Guthriesville, at Corner Ketch about one mile northeast of town. House Birthplace (1822) of author of poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Marked. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Valley Brook Farm Near Paoli, just off U. S. route

202 about three miles northeast of town. House. Used as headquarters by General Sir William Howe, 1777. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

Warwick Furnace (1737) Near Warwick, off Pennsylvania route 23 about three miles southeast of town. Furnace ruins. Built by Anna Nutt and Company. Made first Franklin stoves, 1742, and provided shot and cannon during the Revolution. Marked by Chester County Historical Society, 1910. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

*"Waynesborough" Near Paoli, Willistown Road south of U. S. route 30, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of town. Stone house. Birthplace of General Anthony Wayne. Marked. Private property. Ref: Chester County Historical Society.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

Philip P. Bliss Birthplace Near Penfield, on Pennsylvania route 255. Unmarked site. Birthplace of noted singing evangelist. Private property.

Chinklacamoose (1838) Celarfield, on U. S. route 322. Site of Indian village. Point on northern route used by missionaries and traders to western Pennsylvania. Christian F. Post stopped here in 1758. Private property presumably covered by present Clearfield.

Karthus Furnace (1817, rebuilt 1836) Karthus. Furnace remains. One of the earliest furnaces to use coke in place of charcoal. Private property. Ref: Blair Sykes, Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

CLINTON COUNTY

*Tiadaghton Elm Junction of Pine Creek and Susquehanna River. Tree. Site where independence resolutions were adopted by the Fair Play Men coincident with the Declaration of Independence. Private property. Ref: Clinton County Historical Society.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Catawissa Friends Meeting (c. 1775) Catawissa, corner of South and Fourth Streets. Log structure. Good example of pioneer place of worship erected by early Quaker settlers of this vicinity. Church property. Ref: Columbia County Historical Society.

Fort Jenkins (1778) On U. S. route 11 between Lime-ridge and Briar Creek. Site of frontier fort. Home fortified by troops in Revolutionary era. Private property. Ref: Columbia County Historical Society.

Fort McClure (1781) Bloomsburg. Site of frontier fort. Private home fortified by troops in Revolutionary era. Private property. (Marked by D. A. R. Fort McClure Chapter). Ref: Columbia County Historical Society.

William H. Woodin Birthplace (1868) Berwick, West Front Street. Site of home. Birthplace of U. S. Secretary of Treasury, 1933-34. Church property. Ref: Berwick Historical Society.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Baldwin House (1841) Meadville, Terrace Street. House. Residence of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Henry Baldwin. Known locally as the Reynolds house. Private property. Ref: Crawford County Historical Society.

Bentley Hall, Allegheny College (1820) Meadville. Brick building. The most impressive school building remaining from early days in western Pennsylvania." College prop-

erty. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Crawford County Historical Society.

John Brown Family Graves New Richmond. Graves. Graves of John Brown's first wife and a son. Private property. Ref: Crawford County Historical Society.

*John Brown Tannery New Richmond. Stone foundation walls of tannery. Tannery operated (1825-1835) by famous abolitionist. Property of John Brown Memorial Association. Ref: Crawford County Historical Society.

Congregational Church (1858) Riceville. Frame church. Church built by Dowd in New England style with Greek Revival ornamentation. Dowd also built the Hendryx House, Riceville. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Covenanter Church, Adamsville Frame church. Unornamented Greek Revival style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Drake Store and Hotel (c. 1859) Little Cooley. Frame structure in Greek Revival style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Edwin L. Drake Tomb Titusville, Woodlawn Cemetery. Tomb (Neihaus's bronze figure "The Driller"). Burial place of pioneer of the oil industry. Cemetery property. Ref: Crawford County Historical Society.

Dr. H. E. Hendryx House (1852) Riceville. Frame house. An interesting example of Greek Revival decoration applied to a small frame house. Built by Dowd, carpenter-builder, who built the Congregational Church in Riceville. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Independent Congregational Church (Unitarian) (1835). Meadville, Chestnut Street, opposite Diamond. Brick church. Good illustration of Greek Revival architecture adapted to ecclesiastical use. Designed by General G. W. Cullum, U. S. Army; based on Unitarian Church in Philadelphia. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Patrick McGill House (c. 1802) Saegerstown, Main Street. Frame house. Early frame house illustrating New England influence. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Ruter Hall, Allegheny College (1855) Meadville, North Main Street. Brick building. Of architectural significance. College property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

Edward Saeger House (1843) Saegerstown, Erie and Main Streets. Frame house. Has interesting example of recessed second-story porch. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Crawford County Historical Society.

Dr. James White House (1835) Hartstown. Frame house. Modeled after New England-style homes of the Ohioan Western Reserve and shows early influence of Greek Revival architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Crawford County Historical Society.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Blaine House (1794) Carlisle, 4 North Hanover Street. Brick house. Built by Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Revolutionary officer; home of his son, James Blaine, grandfather of James G. Blaine. Private property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

*Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, U. S. Army post. Second oldest army post in the United States. Powder magazine built by Hessian prisoners in 1777 and still standing.

Home of famous Indian school (1879-1918). Portion of barracks burned by Confederate forces during Civil War. U. S. Government property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Carlisle Iron Works. Boiling Springs. Furnace stack. Ruins of charcoal furnace dating from 1762, later operated by Michael Ege, noted ironmaster. Private property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Michael Ege Mansion Boiling Springs. Brick house. Home of Michael Ege, noted ironmaster. Private property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

First Presbyterian Church (c. 1755-1760) Carlisle, on Square. Stone church. Congregation organized 1734. Local declaration of independence adopted here May 23, 1776. Church property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Fort Morris Shippensburg, on U. S. route 11. Fort site. Fort erected by Colonel James Burd after Braddock's defeat. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1921. School and church property. Ref: Civic Club, Harrisburg.

Fort Washington (1863) Lemoyne, Eighth and Ohio Streets. Remains of breastworks. Erected at time of Gettysburg Campaign, 1863. Private property, vacant lot. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Laughlin Mill (c. 1763) Newville, on Pennsylvania route 641. Log building. Grist mill built by William Laughlin. The oldest such structure remaining in this region. Private property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Middle Spring Church (1847) Shippensburg, on Pennsylvania route 696 north of town. Church building and old graveyard. Important early Presbyterian church in Cumberland Valley since 1738. Church property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

"Old Court House" Shippensburg, on U. S. route 11. Stone house. "Widow Piper's Tavern," used for Cumberland County court sessions, 1750-1751. Home of Shippensburg Civic Club. Ref: Civic Club, Shippensburg.

"Old West"—Dickinson College (1804) Carlisle. Stone building. Building designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, an architect of the national Capitol. College property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Peace Church (1798) Near Shirmanstown, on Pennsylvania route 641 north of town. Stone church. Unchanged structure since date of erection. Church property used annually by St. John's Lutheran Congregation of Shirmanstown. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Pine Grove Furnace (1764) Pennsylvania route 233. Furnace stack. Remains of early iron furnace built by Robert Thornburg and Company. State Forest Property. Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Pa. Department of Forests and Waters; Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

"Molly Pitcher" Grave (1832) Carlisle, the old Graveyard, on South Street between Hanover and Bedford Streets. Grave. Burial place of Mrs. Mary Hays who gained fame at Battle of Monmouth. Cemetery property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Silver Spring Church (1783, restored 1928) Near Mechanicsburg, northeast of town. Stone church. One of earliest Presbyterian churches in the Cumberland Valley, founded

1734. Church property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

Walnut Bottom Tavern (c. 1790) Walnut Bottom. Brick structure. Built by James Weakley. Private property. Ref: Hamilton Library and Historical Association.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Burd Tombs (1784-1793) Middletown. Graves. Burial place of Colonel James Burd, outstanding officer of colonial wars, and also burial place of his wife, Sarah Shippen Burd. Cemetery property. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

Fort Halifax Near Halifax. Site of fort. Frontier fort built 1756, used to protect route to Fort Augusta. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1926). Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

Fort Hunter Fort Hunter, Pennsylvania route 14. Site of fort. Frontier fort used to protect route to Fort Augusta. Private property used as a museum. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1916). Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

Colonel Timothy Green Grave Near Dauphin, east of Pennsylvania route 225 north of town. Grave. Burial place of noted patriot officer of the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Cemetery property. Ref: Dauphin County Historical Society.

John Harris Sr. Grave (1748) Harrisburg, opposite John Harris Mansion. Grave. Burial place of first settler at Harrisburg (Site of Harris Ferry landing marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1915). Park area—City of Harrisburg. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

John Harris Mansion (1764-1766) Harrisburg, 219 South Front Street. Stone house. Built by John Harris, Jr., founder of Harrisburg. Occupied by Simon Cameron at a later date. Home of Historical Society of Dauphin County. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

William Maclay Home (1791) Harrisburg, Front and South Streets. Stone house. Residence of William Maclay, member of first United States Senate. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

Paxton Church (c. 1740, restored, 1940) Paxtang, Paxtang Avenue and Sharon Street. Stone church. Historic Presbyterian church. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

St. Peter's Church (1767) Middletown. Church. Early Lutheran church; later remodeled. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

"Tinian"—Home of Colonel James Burd (1768) Near Highspire. Stone house. Residence of Colonel James Burd, frontier defender. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Dauphin County.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Black Horse Tavern (1739) Near Media, west of town on U. S. route 1. Important tavern on old stage route and now used as a hotel. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Brandywine Baptist Church (1713) Near Chadds Ford, east of town on U. S. route 1. Stone church. Third Baptist church to be erected in Pennsylvania. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

*Brandywine Battlefield (1777) Chadds Ford. Battlefield. Important engagement fought here in effort to stop British

march on Philadelphia. Brandywine Battlefield Commission. Ref: Brandywine Battlefield Commission.

Buck Tavern (1730, with later additions) Bryn Mawr, on Lancaster Avenue between Martin Avenue and Old Buck Lane. Stone structure with plaster facing. Popular tavern of Revolutionary days. Washington stopped here in September, 1777, after defeat at Brandywine. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Chadds Ford Inn (1737, modernized) Chadds Ford, on U. S. route 1. Frame building. An early inn of Delaware County. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Chadds House Chadds Ford, north of town. Stone house. An old stone structure. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

*Colonial Courthouse (1724, restored 1920) Chester, Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Stone building. Courthouse used during colonial period. Headquarters of Delaware County Historical Society. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

*Concord Meetinghouse (1694) Concordville, Junction of U. S. Routes 322 and 1. Stone structure. Built on land leased from John Mendenhall for rental of one peppercorn yearly. Used as hospital by British after battle of Brandywine. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Darby Friends' Meetinghouse (1805) Darby, on Main Street above Tenth Street. Church. Center of Friends' activities since 1684. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Federal School (1797) Near Broomall, on Haverford-Darby Road near Cooperstown Road. School house. One-room school house. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society. Haverford Township Historical Society.

Haverford Meeting (1836) Near Bryn Mawr just off U. S. route 30 on Buck Lane near County Line Road. Meeting house. Church property. Ref: Haverford Township Historical Society. Delaware County Historical Society.

Haverford Meetinghouse Near Haverford College, U. S. route 30 By-Pass. Church. Center of Friends' activities since 1684. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Haverford Seminary No. 2 (1846) Near Broomall, corner of Eagle Road and Steel Road. School. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society. Haverford Township Historical Society.

Lazaretto Essington, on Pennsylvania route 420. Brick structure. Used as a small quarantine station by State of Pennsylvania 1799-1895. Used as training school for aviators in World War I. City of Philadelphia property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Leiper Mansion (1785) Avondale. Home of Thomas Leiper, industrialist, builder of early railroad. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Llewellyn House "Castle Bith" (1693) Near Manoa, corner of Haverford Road and Ardmore Avenue. House. Private property. Ref: Haverford Township Historical Society. Delaware County Historical Society.

*Lower Swedish Cabin (c. 1650) Clifton Heights, off U. S. route 1. Log structure. Early structure built by Swedish settlers. Used by Girl Scouts of America. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

John Morton's Grave (1777) Chester, Old St. Paul's

Cemetery, Third and Welsh Streets. Grave. Burial place of signer of Declaration of Independence. Cemetery property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

*John Morton Home (1654, with later additions) Prospect Park. Stone and log house. Birthplace of signer of Declaration of Independence, born 1724-5. Property of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Delaware County Historical Society.

"Old Home" (1792) Haverford Township Park, south of West Chester Road near Darby Creek. House. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society. Haverford Township Historical Society.

"Old Home of the Cooper" (1704) Near Broomall, on Haverford-Darby Road near Marple Road. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society. Haverford Township Historical Society.

*Penn Memorial Stone Chester, Front and Penn Streets. Stone monument. Marks spot where William Penn is presumed to have first set foot on his colony. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Pont Reading House (1683-1813) Near Haverford College, U. S. route 30 By-Pass. House. Residence, 1803-1838, of Joshua Humphrey, designer of "Old Ironsides." Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Powder Magazine Near Manoa, along Cobb's Creek north of Manoa Road.

*Printz Park Essington. Archaeological site. Location of Printzhof, capital of Swedish settlement, 1643. Investigated by archaeologists under Commission supervision. Property of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Delaware County Historical Society.

*Caleb Pusey House (1683) Upland, Race Street. Brick and stone house. Oldest intact English-built house in Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Radnor Meetinghouse Near Ithan, just off Pennsylvania route 320. Church. Center of Friends' activities since 1686. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Samuel Riddle House (1823) Glen Riddle. Stone house, stucco finish. Home of man who founded town as center for cotton textile industry. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

St. David's Church (1715, restored 1871) Near Wayne, southwest of town, off Pennsylvania route 252, on Dorset Road. Stone church. Early Episcopal church erected by Welsh settlers. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Three Generation House (1709, later additions) Near Broomall, on Lawrence Road north of West Chester Road. House, middle section of logs. The Lawrence Homestead, a three-section house, each built by a successive generation. Private property. Ref: Haverford Township Historical Society. Delaware County Historical Society.

*Upper Swedish Cabin Clifton Heights, 3860 Dennison Avenue. Log structure. Log house with later alterations, date of erection uncertain. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

*Washington House (1747) Chester, Market Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Hotel and restaurant. Hostelry in continuous use for two hundred years. Ground

floor remodeled. Private property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Anthony Wayne Grave (1809) Near Wayne, Graveyard of St. David's Church, southwest of town. Grave. Final burial place of noted military leader in Revolutionary and Indian campaigns. Died in Erie, 1796; his remains buried here, 1809. Church property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

Benjamin West Home (1724, restored 1875) Swarthmore, Swarthmore College. Stone house, stucco finish on north side. Birthplace of early famous American artist, born in 1738. College property. Ref: Delaware County Historical Society.

ERIE COUNTY

H. T. Burleigh Birthplace. House, Birthplace of distinguished composer, best known for his arrangement of spirituals. Private property. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Corry Earth Circle Near Corry, U. S. route 6 west of town, near State fish hatchery. Archaeological site. Remains of circular earthen ridge supposed to be one of the few examples of such prehistoric earthworks in Pennsylvania. No archaeological study of this site has been made. Private property. Ref: Ross P. Wright, Erie.

*Old Custom House (1839) Erie, 407 State Street. Stone building. Branch of United States Bank of Pennsylvania, later used as custom house. Excellent example of Greek Revival architecture. Said to be first marble structure erected west of Allegheny Mountains. Home of Erie County Historical Society.

Dickson House Near North Girard. Frame house. Illustration of a basically Georgian structure ornamented in Greek Revival style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Eagle Hotel (1826) Waterford, on U. S. routes 6N and 19, southwest corner of First and High Streets. Stone hotel and old tavern sign. Old hotel still in use; built by Thomas King. Hotel occupies part of site of Fort Le Boeuf and exhibits artifacts from the Fort. Illustrates features of Georgian architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Old French Road (1753) South of Erie, on Pennsylvania route 97 near intersection with L. R. 25097. Remains or visible traces of road. At west side of north abutment of bridge is portion of the French Road down the incline to the creek. Part of road is filled in. Private property. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Captain Charles V. Gridley Grave (1898) Erie, Lakeside Cemetery, 1718 East Lake Road. Grave. Burial place of commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship in the Battle of Manila Bay, 1898. (Died Kobe, Japan, June 5.) Private property. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Hoskinson House (1840) Erie, 127 West Sixth Street. Brick house. Greek Revival style. Noted for twin Doric doorways. Private property. Ref: Erie Guide.

Judge Myron Hutchinson House (1830) Girard, 155 Main Street. Brick house. Georgian style house with parapet walls and chimneys at gable ends. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Amos Judson House (1820) Waterford, First and Walnut Street. Frame house. Structure typifying strong New England architectural influence. Built by Judson, a New Englander, who opened trading post in 1795. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Old Land Lighthouse (1818, rebuilt 1858, 1866) Erie, Land Lighthouse Park, foot of Dunn Boulevard. Stone lighthouse. First United States lighthouse on the Great Lakes. Unused since 1885. Municipal property. Ref: Erie Guide. Pennsylvania Guide.

*Fort LeBoeuf Waterford. Fort sites archaeologically investigated. French (1753), British (1760), and American (1794) forts occupied this site. Monument statue to commemorate Washington's visit of 1753 was erected in 1922. Site is partly occupied by Eagle Hotel. Hotel exhibits artifacts from Fort. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Thomas Moorhead House (1810) Moorheadville. Red brick house. Early house with Georgian design and Greek Revival ornamentation. Unusual for this part of State are the parapet walls and double chimneys on gable ends. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

*The "Niagara" Erie, north end of State Street, Lakeside Park. Ship. Flagship of Captain Oliver H. Perry in battle of Lake Erie, 1813. Remains of vessel raised and repaired in 1913 by the Centennial Commission. Became State property in 1939 and is being completely reconstructed. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Perry Memorial Building (prior to 1812, reconstructed 1923) Erie, southeast corner Second and French Streets. Gray clapboard building. Reconstructed by City of Erie as memorial to Commodore Perry. Municipal property. Ref: Erie Guide.

*Fort Presque Isle (American) Erie, on grounds of Soldiers and Sailors Home. Fort site. Site of fort erected by United States in 1795. Anthony Wayne died in the northwest blockhouse, December 15, 1796. (Anthony Wayne memorial reproduction of the blockhouse stands on the site. Erected 1880.) Private property. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Fort Presque Isle (French and British) Erie, a little east of the north end of Parade Street. Fort site. Site of fort erected in 1753 by Marin, French officer; abandoned 1759. Rebuilt by Colonel Henry Bouquet for British, 1760; captured and destroyed by Indians, June, 1763. Private property. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Charles M. Reed House (1849) Erie, northwest corner 6th and Peach Streets. Stone mansion. Example of Greek Revival architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Charles M. Reed Law Office (1848) Erie, 6th and Peach Streets. Stone office building in Greek Revival style. Adjoining house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Dan Rice Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (November 1, 1865) Girard, Public Square. Marble monument. Believed to be earliest Civil War memorial. Erected by the famous circus owner and clown. Public monument. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Rockwell House (1840) Union City, 38 East High Street. Clapboard house. Greek Revival architecture. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Ida M. Tarbell Birthplace Hatch Hollow, south of Wattsburg. Site of house. Birthplace of noted historian and biographer. November 5, 1857. Private property. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

Waterford Academy (1822, addition 1859) Waterford, Cherry, between Third and Fourth Streets. Stone building. Early school building, excellently preserved, with

distinctive architectural features. School property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

*General Anthony Wayne Memorial (1880) Erie, on grounds of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Log structure. Replica built by State of original blackhouse at which Anthony Wayne was first buried in 1796. Body removed in 1809 and re-interred in St. David's Church Cemetery, Radnor. Institutional property. Ref: Erie Guide.

Woodruff Residence (1839) Erie, 417 State Street. Buff plaster finish. Building in Greek Revival style. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

U. S. S. Wolverine (1843) The Peninsula, Crystal Point, Misery Bay, near Perry Monument. Ship. Originally the "Michigan," the "Wolverine" was the United States Navy's first iron ship. In use between 1843 and 1923. Given to City of Erie by act of Congress but not accepted. Ref: Erie County Historical Society.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Alliance Furnace—Jacob's Creek Furnace (1789) Dawson, Pennsylvania route 819 near Smithton. Furnace ruins. Remains of first furnace built west of the Alleghenies on banks of Jacob's Creek. Erected by W. Turnbull and Company. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Jack Black House (c. 1795) Near Searights. Stone house. Home of Hugh Graham (d. 1890), important builder in Uniontown area. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Braddock's Grave (1820) Approximately one mile north of Fort Necessity. Grave. General Edward Braddock died 1755 and was buried near this place; in 1812 a body identified as his was exhumed and in 1820 was re-interred in its present grave. Under control of Fort Necessity Chap., S. A. R. Ref: Fort Necessity Chap., S. A. R.

Brashear House (1796) Brownsville, 19 Holt Street. House. Birthplace of John A. Brashear, noted astronomer and educator. Private property. Ref: Brashear Association, 919 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

Brownsville Iron Bridge (1836-39) Brownsville, crosses Monongahela River. Iron bridge. Claimed to be first iron bridge west of the Alleghenies. Highway property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Colley Tavern (1796) Brier Hill. Stone tavern. Built by Abel and Peter Colley. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Colonel Edward Cook House and Outbuildings (1772-1776) Near Fayette City. Stone buildings. Early Pennsylvania farm built in style common to eastern part of the state. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Colonel William Crawford Home Near Connellsville. Site of log cabin built in 1765. Residence of noted frontier officer and Revolutionary soldier. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1917.) Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

*Friendship Hill (1789, addition 1823) Near New Geneva, on Pennsylvania route 166. Brick house with stucco overlay. Home of Albert Gallatin, diplomat, financier, and statesman. Exterior disfigured by later modernization but has beautiful interior. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Pennsylvania Guide.

Fort Gaddis (c. 1764) Near Uniontown, two miles south of town on Bazle Brownfield farm. Fort. Erected by Thomas Gaddis and used as residence and fort providing

defense for neighbors. Home of Fort Gaddis Chapter of D. A. R. Ref: Ellis: History of Fayette County.⁵

*Fort Necessity Park Mount Washington, southeast of Uniontown on U. S. route 40. Fort site and adjoining land. Site of fort built by Washington, 1754, and surrendered to French following attack. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1926.) Fort Necessity Battlefield Site and Fort Necessity State Park. Ref: National Park Service and Department of Forests and Waters.

Harmony House (prior to 1796) New Geneva, Ferry Street. Stone house. Old house originally used as tavern. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Jacob Harris House (c. 1798) Near Perryopolis. Stone house. Old stone house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Philander Knox Birthplace (1853) Brownsville, Front Street. House. Birthplace of Secretary of State under President Taft. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Isaac Meason House (1802) "Mt. Braddock," northeast of Uniontown. Stone structure. Georgian style manor house built for Isaac Meason by Adam Wilson, English architect. Meason was Revolutionary veteran and pioneer ironmaster. Private residence. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Mt. Vernon Furnace (1798, rebuilt 1801) Near Wooddale. Stone furnace stack. Built by Isaac Meason, noted ironmaster; operated by Isaac Meason, Jr. Blown out in 1830. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

*Mt. Washington Tavern (before 1820) Mount Washington southeast of Uniontown, Uniontown, U. S. route 40, near Fort Necessity. Brick tavern. Stage stop on Old National Road. Fort Necessity State Park Museum (1932). State property administered by Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

New Geneva School (1810) New Geneva. Brick school. Built by public subscription; Albert Gallatin, one of founders. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Peter Newmeyer Barn (c. 1796) Near Pennsville. Stone barn. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Nixon Tavern (before 1810) Fairchance. Log tavern. Well-preserved example of early log architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Robert W. Playford House Brownsville, Second Ave. and Market Streets. Brick house. Post-colonial design with Greek Revival ornamentation. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide; Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Quaker Church (1795, rebuilt 1893) Near Perryopolis. Stone church. Early stone church of greatly simplified Georgian style that differs markedly from Quaker church structures of southeastern Pennsylvania. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

St. Peter's R. C. Church (1844, later restored) Brownsville, 6th and Church Streets. Stone church in Gothic style. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Pennsylvania Guide.

Tent Presbyterian Church (1827) Near Fairchance. Brick structure. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Toll House (1835) Near Uniontown, U. S. route 40, northwest of city. Brick building. Toll house on Old National Road. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Site of Washington-Jumonville Fight (1754) Near

Jumonville, east of Uniontown. Battlefield site. Site of battle between Washington's and Jumonville's forces, 1754. Property under control of Fort Necessity Chapter, S. A. R. Ref: Fort Necessity Chapter, S. A. R.

Washington Mill (c. 1774-76) Near Perryopolis, off Pennsylvania route 51. Mill ruins. Remains of mill built for George Washington, who owned it until 1795. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Wharton Furnace (1837) Near Flat Rock, on National Pike at Laurel Hill. Stone furnace stack. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

FOREST COUNTY

Lawunakhannek Near East Hickory along the Allegheny River. Site of Indian town. Moravian mission established under direction of David Zeisberger. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Archaeologist, v. 16, No. 1, January 1946, pp. 2-19.

Refugee Towns (1767-1770) Near and below West Hickory along the Allegheny River. Sites of Indian towns. Sites of a group of three Munsee Indian towns: Goschgoschink (upper town), Hickory Town (middle town), Damascus (lower town). Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Archaeologist, v. 16, no. 1, January 1946, pp. 2-19.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

John Brown Headquarters Chambersburg, 225 East King Street. Frame house. Used by John Brown when planning attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical society.

*James Buchanan House Chambersburg, North Second Street. Log house. House in which James Buchanan was born; moved from original site to Mercersburg in 1850, and to present location in 1925. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Burns House (1831-33) Near Waynesboro. Brick house. Built by Jeremy Bourns, son of John Bourns, who settled here in 1773. The elder Bourns is said to have been a cousin of Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

*Caledonia Furnace (1837) U. S. route 30 at Caledonia State Park. Furnace remains. Furnace owned by Thaddeus Stevens and destroyed by Confederate forces, 1863. Stevens' smithshop still stands and is used as a museum. State property, administered by Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Department of Forests and Waters. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Carrick Furnace (1826) Near Richmond Furnace, on Pennsylvania route 75. Furnace remains. Important charcoal furnace of early industrial era. Built by Samuel Dunn and Company. Property of Kittochtinny Historical Society. Marked by Society. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Cochran-Rinehart House (1832, later addition) Near Waynesboro. Brick house. Old home built by Ludwig Lewis Rinehart from Newmarket, Virginia. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Falling Spring Church (1803, later additions) Chambersburg, North Main Street. Church. Present church built for Presbyterian congregation dating from 1734. Church property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort Chambers Chambersburg, West Market Street. Fort site. Fortified house of Colonel Benjamin Chambers,

erected in 1756. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort Davis Near Welch Run, off Pennsylvania route 995, southwest of town. Fort site. Settlers fort built following Braddock's defeat. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1931). Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort Loudon Near Fort Loudon, off U. S. route 30, about one mile east of town. Fort site. Provincial fort, starting point of Forbes Expedition, 1758. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1915). Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort McCord Near Edenville, off Pennsylvania route 944 north of town. Frontier fort site. Settlers fort attacked and destroyed by Indians following Braddock's defeat. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort McDowell Near Mercersburg, at Markes, north of town. Fort site. Settlers fort erected following Braddock's defeat. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1916.) Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort Stover (c. 1756) Waynecastle, on Marsh Creek one mile north of town. Stone structure. Fortified house built by Bishop William Stover. Now incorporated into a larger structure used as private residence. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Fort Waddell Near St. Thomas, on U. S. route 30 about one mile west of town. Fort site. Settlers fort erected following Braddock's defeat. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1930.) Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Emmanuel Church (1854) Mont Alto. Stone church. First Episcopal church in Pennsylvania erected west of South Mountain. Church property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Frantz House (1843) Near Waynesboro, east of town. Brick house built by Christian Frantz, Mennonite bishop. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Alexander Hamilton House (1814) Waynesboro. House. Built by a Mr. Bittinger and bought (1841) by Alexander Hamilton, who built and owned considerable real estate in the community. Home of Alexander Hamilton Free Library. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Henry Harbaugh Birthplace (1805) Near Rouzerville, off Pennsylvania route 16. Stone house. Built by George Harbaugh, father of the noted Pennsylvania-German author and educator who was born here in 1817. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania German Society, 1945.) Ref: Pennsylvania German Society. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Jacobs Church (1841, addition 1854) Near Waynesboro, 4 miles southwest of town at Mason-Dixon Line. Brick church built for a Lutheran congregation on site of an earlier log church known as Peace Church. Church property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Henry Miller House (Before 1809, additions before 1848) Near Shadygrove, ½ mile east of Salem Church. Stone structure. Built by early settler of German origin. Still owned by Miller's descendants. Private property. Ref:

Kittochtinny Historical Society.

"Old Log Schoolhouse" (c. 1775) Waynesboro. Log structure. Built by John Bourns and used as school and church; later as a residence. Borough property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Old Union Church (1830) Waynesboro, Church Street. Brick and frame church built by Lutherans and Presbyterians to replace church built 1808-1818. Sold to German Baptists 1869. Church property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Reed-Frantz House (Before 1790, later addition) Near Waynesboro, east of Wayne Heights. Stone house. Home of John Philip Reed. Original home is the 1½ story wing of present structure which was formerly an inn known as Reed Hall. Place is now known as "White Hall." Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Rocky Spring Church (1794) Near Chambersburg, at Rocky Spring, north of town and west of Pennsylvania route 333. Brick church. Of outstanding architectural design. Church property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Royer-Nicodemus House (c. 1812) Near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania route 16 near Antietam Creek. Stone house. Built by Daniel Royer in Post-Colonial Georgian style. Restored and refurbished by E. A. Nicodemus. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Snively House (1799) Near Greencastle, about 2½ miles northeast of town. Brick house. Built by Andrew Schnebele, son of Jacob Schenebele, an early settler. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Snow Hill Church (1829) Near Waynesboro, at Nunnery, about two miles north of town. Church. Built by a Seventh Day Baptist congregation headed by Peter Lehman, disciple of Conrad Beissel. Church property used infrequently. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Reverend Steel's Fort At Church Hill east of Mercersburg. Site of frontier fort. Upper West Conococheague church used to provide protection from Indians in 1755. Old graveyard occupies adjacent area. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Stephey's Tavern (c. 1812) Near Rouzerville, on Pennsylvania route 16. Brick structure. Old tavern where Robert E. Lee and his staff stopped, July 5, 1863, on retreat from Gettysburg. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

*Stony Batter (James Buchanan Birthplace) Near Foltz, northwest of Mercersburg. Marked site of home. Birthplace of James Buchanan, 1791. State property. Buchanan's Birthplace State Forest Monument; administered by Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Department of Forests and Waters. Kittochtinny Historical Society.

Thompson-Spangler House (c. 1800, later additions) Waynesboro, 35-37 South Church Street. Log house boarded over. Built by John Thompson. Double house with two stories. Boyhood home of Jacob S. Coxey, leader of "Coxey's Army," 1894. Coxey stopped here at the home of his foster-parents on his march to Washington. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny Historical Society.

John Wallace Kitchen (c. 1750) Waynesboro, just south of Senior High School, in rear of packing house. Stone structure. Addition to an original log house now destroyed, built by John Wallace, father of the founder of Waynesboro. Private property. Ref: Kittochtinny His-

torical Society Commission.

Wyant-Middour House (1843) Near Waynesboro. Brick house built by Jacob E. Wyant who intended it to be the finest home in the region. Private property. Ref: Kittoch-tinny Historical Society.

FULTON COUNTY

Fort Littleton On U. S. route 522. Site of fort built in 1756; in use until 1763. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1924.) Ref: Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Fulton County Historical Society.

Graves of Confederate Soldiers, Near McConnellsburg, on U. S. route 16 south of town. Graves. Burial place of two Confederate soldiers, killed June 29, 1863, during Gettysburg Campaign. Private property. (Marked by Daughters of Confederacy.) Ref: Fulton County Historical Society.

Hunter Mill (1812) Near McConnellsburg, on U. S. route 522, south of town. Grist mill. Mill in continuous use, using much of old-style machinery. Private property. Ref: Fulton County Historical Society.

GREENE COUNTY

John B. Gordon House (1843) Near Waynesburg. Stone structure, Georgian style, with recessed entrance showing Greek Revival characteristics. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Greene County Historical Society.

Greene County Courthouse (1850) Waynesburg. Brick building. Shows use of Greek Revival style in public building. County property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Green County Historical Society.

Samuel Harper House (c. 1800) Near Carmichaels. Brick house. A stone springhouse of the same date stands on the property. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Greene County Historical Society.

Ephriam Sayer Smokehouse (1822) Near Waynesburg. Stone structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Greene County Historical Society.

Ten Mile Creek Bridge Waynesburg. Wooden bridge. Example of old style covered bridge. Highway property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Green County Historical Society.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Bedford Furnace New Orbisonia, just off U. S. route 522 southeast of town. Site of furnace. First iron furnace of the Juniata region built about 1785 by George Ashman and Company. Private property. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Martin G. Brumbaugh Grave (1930) Valley View Cemetery. Grave. Burial place of Governor of Pennsylvania (1915-1919), and president of Juniata College. Cemetery property. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Chester Furnace Shirley Township. Furnace stack. Private property. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Colerain Forges Pennsylvania route 45 at Colerain State Park. Site of forges, and remains of stone cabins. Forges erected 1805 and 1809 by Samuel Marshall. Colerain State Forest Park, administered by Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Department of Forests and Waters. Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Fort Shirley Shirleysburg, U. S. route 522. Fort site. Erected by George Croghan, and used as base of Arm-

strong Expedition, 1756. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1926.) Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Greenwood Furnace (c. 1837) Greenwood Furnace, Pennsylvania route 305. Buildings and restored stack. Last of the old-tyle furnaces to operate in this vicinity. State property. State forest park administered by Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Department of Forests and Waters. Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Hartslog Presbyterian Churchyard New Alexandria, off U. S. route 22 just north of town. Churchyard. Site of first church in upper Juniata region. Founded 1787. Church property. (Site marked in 1937 by local people.) Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

McAlevy's Fort McAlevy's Fort, Pennsylvania, route 545. Site of fort. Settlers fort erected in 1778 by Colonel William McAlevy, pioneer settler. Private property. (Marker placed by Standing Stone Chapter, D. A. R.) Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

McMurtrie Home (c. 1835) Huntingdon, Penn and Fourth Streets. To be given as home for Huntingdon County Library and Huntingdon County Historical Society. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Pennsylvania Furnace Pennsylvania Furnace, Pennsylvania route 45. Remains of ironworks. Furnace operated 1810-1888. Private property. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

David R. Porter Home Franklinville. House ruins. Residence of Governor of Pennsylvania, 1839-1845. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide. Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Spruce Creek Presbyterian Church (1858) Graysville Church. Built for a congregation organized in 1798. Church property. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Porter Home Alexandria, Main Street. Ref: Huntingdon County Historical Society.

Speer Family Home (1835) Huntingdon, Penn and Third Streets.

Orbison Family Home (1815) Huntingdon, Penn and Third Streets.

United Presbyterian Church McAlevy's Fort.

First Church Building Huntingdon Presbyterian Congregation Huntingdon, Fourth Street.

Old Lutheran Stone Church Penn Township.

Manor Hill "Old Stone" Presbyterian Church Manor Hill.

David R. Porter Home Huntingdon, Third Street.

INDIANA COUNTY

Cherry Tree "Canoe Place" At intersection of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria Counties, in Indiana County. Marked point. Marks line of Indian purchase of 1768 made at Fort Stanwix, N. Y. State property. Monument erected 1894. Ref: Cherry Tree Civic Club.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Punxsutawney Indian Town Punxsutawney. Site of Delaware Indian town. India ntown of the French and Indian War period. Mentioned by Marie LeRoy and Barbara Leininger, captives of Indians, 1755. Christian Post found town deserted in 1758. Private property, presumably covered by present town.

JUNIATA COUNTY

Fort Bigham Fort Bingham, on Pennsylvania route 75, southwest of Port Royal. Fort site. Built to protect settlers and traders of region in 1754. Private property. (Marked by Juniata County Historical Society, 1934.) Ref: Juniata County Historical Society.

Indian Mound on Tuscarora Creek In vicinity of Academia. Archaeological site. Excavated by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1928. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Juniata County Historical Society.

Lock Number Seven near mouth of Mahantango Creek. Lock masonry and other well-preserved remains of State Canal works of 1828-1831. State property. Ref: Juniata County Historical Society.

Patterson's Fort Mexico. Fort site. Fort built to protect settlers, about 1755. Private property. (Marked by Captain James Patterson's descendants, 1920.) Ref: Juniata County Historical Society.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Capoose In the city of Scranton. Indian village site. Munsee Indian village located here after 1743. Private property, presumably covered by modern city. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1916.) Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Gravity Railroad Shop Buildings Carbondale. Building ruins. Remain of gravity railroad, built 1828-29 by Delaware and Hudson Railroad to carry coal to Delaware and Hudson Canal. Private property. Ref: Lackawanna Historical Society.

The "Pioneer" Scranton. A gravity railroad car used on the Hawley-Pittston line, 1850-1884. Presented to the City of Scranton, 1909. City property. Ref: Lackawanna Historical Society.

LANCASTER COUNTY

*James Buchanan Tomb (1868) Lancaster, Woodward Hill Cemetery, 511 South Queen Street. Tomb. Burial place of President of United States from Pennsylvania Cemetery property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

The "Castle"—Linden Hall (c. 1760) Lititz. School building. Sisters' House erected by Moravians as part of an intended religious community. Now used by the Junior College and Academy for Girls, dating from 1746; the second oldest girl's school in the United States. School property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Conestoga Indian Town near Millersville, four miles southwest of town on road to Safe Harbor. Indian town site. Home of Conestoga Indians later massacred by Paxton Boys, 1763. Private property. (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1924.) Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Lancaster County Historical Society.

Donegal Church (c. 1740) Near Donegal Springs, south of Elizabethtown. Stone church. Structure erected for Presbyterian congregation organized in 1714. Witness Tree was scene of congregation's avowal of patriotism, 1777. Church property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Jacob Eichholtz Home Lancaster, 46 South Lime Street. House. Home of distinguished painter. Private property. (Marked by Lancaster County Historical Society, 1935.)

Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Elizabeth Furnace (c. 1750) Near Brickersville, off U. S. route 322, on Middle Creek in Elizabeth Township. Furnace remains. Operated by Henry W. Stiegel and associates, 1757-1775; later the property of Robert Coleman who became one of the most prominent ironmasters in Pennsylvania. Furnace abandoned in 1856. Private property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

*Ephrata Cloister (1735-1749) Ephrata, junction of U. S. routes 222 and 322. Buildings and grounds. Buildings of the Seventh Day Baptists, a communal society founded by Conrad Beissel, 1732. State property. Maintained and being restored by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Lancaster County Historical Society.

*Robert Fulton Birthplace Near Quarryville, on U. S. route 222 about five miles south of town. Stone house. Birthplace (1765) of inventor of first steamboat to be a commercial success. Private property. (Marked by Lancaster County Historical Society.) Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

General Edward Hand Mansion—"Rockford" Near Lancaster, Old Factory Road, Williamson Park (eastern suburb). Brick house. Home of Revolutionary leader, adjutant general to General Washington. Private property. (Marked by Lancaster County Historical Society.) Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

General Edward Hand Tomb Lancaster, St. James' Cemetery, Orange and South Duke Streets. Tomb. Burial place of Revolutionary leader, adjutant general to General Washington. Cemetery property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Christian Herr House (1719) Near Lancaster, ½ mile east of Willow Street, south of town. Stone house. Home of Christian Herr, leader of Pequea Colony of Mennonites. Private property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Kelly House (c. 1760) Lancaster, northwest corner Orange and Shippen Streets. Brick house. Early dwelling possessing interesting architectural features. Private property, owned by Hunt family. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Muhlenberg House (1772) Lancaster, 33 North Duke Street. Stone house. Home of Gotthilf Henry Ernst Muhlenberg (1780-1815) noted botanist and preacher, and first president of Franklin College. Now the Appel Law Building. (Marked by bronze marker.) Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Thaddeus Stevens Grave (1886) Lancaster, Schreiner's Cemetery, West Chestnut and Mulberry Streets. Burial place of noted Pennsylvania statesman of Civil War era. Cemetery property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Sandstone School House (1815) Strasburg Township. Stone schoolhouse. Believed oldest continuously-used public school building in Pennsylvania. Supported by community, 1815-1834. Public school since that date. School property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

*"Baron" Stiegel Mansion Manheim (Town Square). House. Residence of famed colonial glass and iron manufacturer. At one time house of Robert Morris. Private property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

John A. Sutter Grave (1880) Lititz, Moravian Cemetery. Grave. Burial place of founder of Sacramento, California, on whose lands gold was discovered in 1848. Cemetery property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

*Wheatland (1829) Lancaster, Marietta Avenue, House. Home of United States President James Buchanan, 1849-1868. Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

Wright Mansion (1736) Columbia, on Second Street. House. Home of James Wright, son of John Wright who founded Wright's Ferry, 1730. Wright named Lancaster County. Private property. Ref: Lancaster County Historical Society.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Friedensstadt. Moravia, Pennsylvania route 18, just north of town. Site of town. (Original site on east bank of river; final site on west bank). Moravian Indian town, 1770-1773, founded by Delaware Indians from upper Allegheny River under leadership of David Zeisberger. Moved to Muskingum Valley, Ohio, 1773. Private property (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1921). Ref: Lawrence County Historical Society. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Kuskuskies Town Edinburg, U. S. route 224. Indian town site. Site of last Kuskuskie town during the 1780's. Some remains in this vicinity may represent an earlier Indian settlement. (Marked by Lawrence Chapter, D. A. R., 1940.) Private property. Ref: Lawrence County Historical Society.

Kuskuskies Towns At and near present New Castle. Indian town sites. Site of most important Delaware Settlements in western Pennsylvania from 1756 to Revolutionary War. Sites at and near the junctions of Nesheannock Creek, Shenango River, and Mahoning River. Private property largely covered by New Castle. (Marked by Daughters of American Colonists, Kus-Kus-Ka Chapter, 1934). Ref: Lawrence County Historical Society.

Lawrence County Courthouse New Castle. Stone structure. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Lawrence County Historical Society.

McConnell's Mill (c. 1870) Near Rose Point, on Slippery Rock Creek South of U. S. route 422. Area including early mill building, covered wooden bridge, etc. Now preserved as a park area by the Greater Pittsburgh Association. Park property. Ref: Greater Pittsburgh Association Lawrence County Historical Society.

LEBANON COUNTY

The Reverend Jacob Albright Grave (c. 1810) Kleinfeltersville, east of Schaefferstown. Grave. Burial place of founder of the Evangelical Church (now merged into the Evangelical United Brethren Church). Property of the Historical Society of the Evangelical Church. Ref: Evangelical Historical Society. Lebanon County Historical Society.

Becker House (1770) Near Kleinfeltersville. Stone house. House in which the first annual conference of the Evangelical Association was held, 1807. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society. Evangelical Historical Society.

Cornwall Banks Cornwall, U. S. route 322. Iron mine.

The oldest operated iron mine in the New World; major ore deposit east of Lake Superior. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

*Cornwall Furnace (1742-1885) Cornwall, U. S. route 322. Furnace buildings. Best surviving example of a charcoal iron furnace in Pennsylvania; built by Peter Grubb. State property administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Lebanon County Historical Society.

Fort Swatara Near Lickdale, west of Pennsylvania route 72, north of town. Fort site. Site of stockaded blockhouse built in 1756 following Braddock's defeat. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Fort Zeller (1723, rebuilt 1745) West of Newmanstown. Fort. Oldest existing fort in Pennsylvania, erected as refuge during Indian wars. Private property (Marked by the Zeller Family Association, 1941). Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Hebron Moravian Church (1848) Lebanon, 10th and Spring Streets. Stone church. Built by a congregation organized in 1742 which moved to its present location from Moravian Street in Hebron. Corner-stone of former church is incorporated into present structure. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Hebron Moravian Graveyard Hebron, Graveyard. Graveyard of the Moravian congregation organized in 1742. Restored 1929 by the Lebanon County Historical Society. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

"Jewish Church" Graveyard Near Schaefferstown, ¼ mile south of town at Tower-Hill. Abandoned graveyard. Burial place of Jewish colonists, original settlers of town. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Leonard Rith Home (c. 1725-1730) Near Stouchsburg, one mile east of town. Stone house. Home of man who donated land for Zion's (Reith) Church. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

St. Paul's Millbach Reformed Church (1790, enlarged and remodeled, 1891). About two miles southwest of Zellers Fort. Stone church. Built by the Reformed section of a Lutheran and Reformed congregation founded in 1747; replaces original log church of 1753. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Salem Lutheran Church (1796-1798, later additions) Lebanon, Eighth and Willow Streets. Stone church. Built by a congregation dating from 1765. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Tabor Reformed Church (1792, completely rebuilt, 1914) Lebanon, Walnut and South Tenth Streets. Stone church. Built by a congregation to which George Steitz, founder of Lebanon, deeded land in 1760, for which the congregation paid a quit-rent of one red rose annually. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Trinity Tulpehocken Reformed Church "Leinbach Kirche" (1853, remodeled 1894) Near Myerstown, three miles east of town on U. S. 422. Stone church. Earlier structure built by Reformed portion of congregation of Zion's (Reith) church in 1738. They were granted this land by Casper Wistar to whom a red rose was to be paid annually as quit-rent. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1930. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Tulpehocken (Christ) or Long's Lutheran Church (1786, remodeled, 1887) Stouchsburg. Stone church. Built by a

congregation organized in 1742 that had broken away from Zion's (Reed) Church. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Union Canal Tunnel (1823) Near Lebanon, off Pennsylvania route 72, west of town. Tunnel and portion of canal channel. First canal tunnel in America, constructed in 1823. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Union Forge Lickdale. Office and mansion. Remaining buildings of charcoal iron works begun by Curtis and Peter Grubb in 1783. Private property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

John Walter Grave (1818) Near Ono, Old U. S. route 22 west of town. Grave. Burial place of one of the founders of the Evangelical Church, and publisher of its first hymnal. Cemetery property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

Zion's or Reith (Reed) Church Graveyard Near Stouchsburg, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of town and on Tulpehocken Creek north of U. S. route 422. Graveyard. Lutheran and Reformed graveyard established by Germans who migrated from Schoharie Valley, New York, in 1723, Conrad Weiser's family followed them six years later. Church property. Ref: Lebanon County Historical Society.

LEHIGH COUNTY

Lorenz Guth House (1745) Whitehall Township, along Jordan Creek. Stone house. Oldest surviving house in the county; occupied by direct descendant of the builder. Rare German stove plate, found in course of renovating home, mounted on exterior wall. Marked by marble tablet erected by Guth Family Association. Private property. Ref: Lehigh County Historical Society.

George Taylor House (1768—being restored) Catasauqua. Stone house. Home of George Taylor, signer of Declaration of Independence. Property of Lehigh County Historical Society. Ref: Lehigh County Historical Society.

Trout Hall (1770) Allentown, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Stone building. Residence of provincial Chief Justice William Allen. Early home of Muhlenberg College. Property of Lehigh County Historical Society. Ref: Lehigh County Historical Society.

Troxell-Steckel House (1756, restored 1943). Egypt. Stone house. Built by John Peter Troxell. Property of Lehigh County Historical Society. Ref: Lehigh County Historical Society.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Fort Wilkes-Barre Wilkes-Barre. Fort site. Site of chief fortification erected by Connecticut settlers; surrendered in 1778 to British forces at time of Wyoming Massacre. Private property. (Marked in 1913 by Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R.). Ref: Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R. Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Forty Fort Meeting House (1807) Forty Fort on Wyoming Avenue. Church building. Erected by Methodists and Presbyterians. Well preserved, containing original pews and pulpit. Church property. Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Nescopeck Near Nescopeck. Indian village site. Shawnee-Delaware Indian village used as base for attacks upon English during French and Indian War. Private property. Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Timothy Pickering Home (1787) Wilkes-Barre. Frame

house. Home built by Colonel Timothy Pickering, later a member of Washington's Cabinet. Second owner (1796-1842) was General William Ross. Private property (Marked by city of Wilkes-Barre, 1925). Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Peter F. Rothermel Birthplace Nescopeck, at junction of Pennsylvania routes 93 and 29. Frame house. Birthplace of painter of "Battle of Gettysburg" which hangs in Hall of Trophies, State Museum, Harrisburg. Private property. Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Shawnee Flats Near Plymouth, south of town. Indian village site. Shawnee Indian village following their removal from the lower Susquehanna and Delaware River valleys. Private property. Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Wapwallopen Near Wapwallopen. Indian village site. Indian village standing at intersection of several important Indian trails. Private property. Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Wyoming Monument (1833-1841) Wyoming Borough, Wyoming Avenue. Stone monument. Burial place of victims of Wyoming Massacre, 1778. Marked by descendants of victims and others. Ref: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

LYCOMING COUNTY

Fort Antes Susquehanna River opposite Jersey Shore. Fort site. Built by Lieutenant Colonel John Henry Antes in 1777; destroyed by Indians and Tories in 1778. Private property (Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1917). Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Fort Muncy Near Hall's Station. Fort site. Erected by Colonel Thomas Hartley in 1778 and destroyed in 1779. Major fort north of Fort Augusta in Sunbury. Private property. Ref: Lycoming Historical Society.

Pennsdale Meeting (1799) Pennsdale, on U. S. route 220. Meeting house. Friends meeting house erected as place of worship for numerous Quakers of area. Church property. Ref: Lycoming Historical Society.

MERCER COUNTY

John A. Bingham Home (c. 1803) Mercer. Brick building. Birthplace, 1815, of presiding judge advocate at trial of conspirators in Lincoln's assassination and counsel in impeachment trial of Pres. Johnson. Marked by Mercer County Historical Society, 1947. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Bigler Graves (1827 and 1854) Near Greenville, on Pennsylvania route 58 south of town. Graves. Burial place of Jacob and Susan Bigler, parents of John Bigler, governor of California, and William Bigler, governor of Pennsylvania in the 1850's. Neglected graveyard of former Salem Presbyterian Church. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Bigler Home Near Greenville, off Pennsylvania route 58, southeast of town. Frame house. Last residence of Mrs. Susan Bigler, mother of John and William Bigler, who became governors of California and Pennsylvania, respectively, January 1852. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Clay Furnace East of Clarksville. Site of furnace with few remains. First successful use of raw bituminous coal in place of charcoal (1846), and first successful use of

unmixed Lake Superior iron ore (1856). Built by Vincent & Himrod, named for Henry Clay. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Johnston Tavern (1831) Near Leesburg, U. S. route 19 just north of town. Stone building. Early tavern kept by Arthur Johnston; first licensed 1827. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Mercer County Historical Society.

Lock No. 10—Erie Extension Canal (c. 1838) Sharpsville, near Bridge St. Lock masonry. Remains of sole surviving lock of this portion of the State's public works program. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Robert Mann House (1854) Greenville. Frame house. Example of Greek Revival architecture with a symmetrical entrance. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Mercer County Historical Society.

Pymatuning East of Clarksville. Indian town site. Definitely known site, superficially investigated, of Delaware Indian town of about 1764-1785. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

James Sharp House (c. 1820) Sharpsville, 426-428 North Mercer Avenue. Frame house now shingled over. Double house built by mill owner who lived here about 1820-1847. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Vance Stewart House Greenville, 115 Columbia Avenue. Frame house. Example of Greek Revival architecture with an asymmetrical entrance. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Shenango Town Near West Middlesex. Indian town site. Approximate site of most important Delaware Indian town between Kuskuskies and Custaloga's Town, about 1750-1785. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

Vincent and Himrod School (1847) Sharpsville, 303 North Mercer Avenue. Frame building, built by furnace owners for employees' children. Later a public school, until 1870. Used later as borough building and jail. Private property. Ref: Mercer County Historical Society.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

Joseph T. Rothrock Birthplace McVeytown, near U. S. route 22. House. Birthplace (1839) of noted pioneer in field of scientific forestry. First State Forester. Private property. Ref: Mifflin County Historical Society, Inc.

Fort Granville Lewistown, near U. S. route 22. Fort site. Provincial fort erected following Braddock's defeat. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission in 1916, marker is now on property of garage of State Highway Dept. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Canal Locks (3) Strodes Mills. Lock masonry and canal bed. Remains of canal locks, Juniata Division, Pennsylvania Canal. Private property. Ref: Mifflin County Historical Society, Inc.

Freedom Iron and Steel Co. (1867) Burnham, on U. S. route 322. Steel plant. Occupying site of Freedom Forge (1795) this was the third Bessemer plant in the U. S. Open hearth steel was first made here in 1895. Private property. Ref: Mifflin County Historical Society, Inc.

Old Arch Bridge (1812-1813) Lewistown, U. S. route 22. Stone bridge. Old bridge which constituted part of turnpike between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Private property. Ref: Mifflin County Historical Society, Inc.

MONROE COUNTY

Wechquetank Gilbert, off U. S. route 209. Indian town site. Site of Moravian Indian mission station, 1760-1763. Private property (marked by Moravian Historical Society, 1907). Ref: Moravian Historical Society; Monroe County Historical Society.

Smithfield Church Near Shawnee, L. R. route 45012, 2.4 miles east of town. Archaeological site. A Dutch Reformed church in use 1741-1751. Private property. Ref: Monroe County Historical Society.

Stroud Mansion (1795) Stroudsburg, Main and 9th Streets. House, stucco finish. Built by Col. Jacob Stroud, founder of Stroudsburg. Now used as community house, Monroe County Historical Society and Museum, Stroudsburg Woman's Club, Jacob Stroud Chap., D. A. R. and Stroudsburg Public Library. Ref: Monroe County Historical Society.

Meniolagomeka South of Kunkeltown on L. R. 45002. Indian town site. Site of Moravian Indian mission station, 1749-1755. Private property (marked by Moravian Historical Society, 1901). Ref: Moravian Historical Society. Monroe County Historical Society.

Fort Hamilton Stroudsburg, 9th Street just north of Main Street. Fort site. Provincial fort erected in 1756 and garrisoned during the French and Indian War. Private property marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1930, marker at Main and 9th Streets. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Monroe County Historical Society.

Fort Hyndshaw on U. S. route 209 south of Bushkill Creek. Fort site. Provincial fort erected in 1756. Northernmost in Pennsylvania of line of defences built during French and Indian War. Private property. Ref: Monroe County Historical Society.

Dansbury Mission Graveyard Stroudsburg, Main St. Cemetery of the Moravian Indian mission of Dansbury, 1743. Colonel Jacob Stroud, founder of Stroudsburg, buried here. Cemetery property. Ref: Monroe County Historical Society.

Fort Norris Near Kresgeville, off U. S. route 209, one mile southeast of marker. Fort site. Provincial fort erected 1756 as a defense in French and Indian War. Private property (marked by Monroe County Historical Society 1945). Ref: Monroe County Historical Society.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Abington Friends Meetinghouse (1786, with additions 1791 and 1929) Jenkintown, Greenwood Ave. Stone meetinghouse. Home of Friends meeting organized 1683. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

*Augustus Lutheran Church (1743) Trappe, U. S. route 422. Church building. Oldest unchanged Lutheran church in America. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Bryn Athyn Cathedral (Begun in 1914) Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, route 232. Church building. Center of Swedenborgian faith. Noted for its Gothic and Romanesque architecture. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Dawesfield (1728) $\frac{3}{4}$ mile off Pennsylvania route 73 on Lewis Lane. Stone house. Built by Abraham Dawes. Used as headquarters by Washington, Oct. 21-Nov., 1777,

and scene of court-martial of Anthony Wayne. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

"Dawesfield" (1736) Near Ambler. Stone house. Built by Abraham Dawes, Jr., on whose property Revolutionary forces camped at time of battle of Whitemarsh. Known as "Camp Witpin" or "Camp Morris." Private property. Ref: Montgomery County Historical Society.

Emlen House Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, route 731 southeast of town. Stone house. Headquarters of Washington, Nov. 2-Dec. 11, 1777, just prior to Valley Forge encampment. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Foulke Home (prior to Revolution) Penllyn. House. Visited by Sally Wister, 1777-78, who recorded incidents of social side of Revolutionary military life. Private property. Ref: Montgomery County Historical Society.

Golden Ball Tavern (1787) Governor and Privet Roads. Tavern. Built by Joseph Ball. Used as a tavern until 1857. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Graeme Park Grist Mill (1734-35) Davis Grove Road. Stone mill. Built by Joseph Kenderdine upon what was part of Graeme Park. Wooden machinery still intact. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

"Old Gulph School House" Matson Ford Road, Upper Merion Township. School house built before the American Revolution; originally a one-room building, later enlarged with a second story. Since 1932, property of Gulph Christian Church, used as a Christian Education building and public library. Church property. Ref: Montgomery County Historical Society.

Gulph Christian Church (1835, enlarged c. 1890) Gulph Mills, Gulph Mills Road and Matson Ford Road. Stone church built by a congregation organized in 1833. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Winfield S. Hancock Birthplace Near Montgomeryville, U. S. route 309 south of town. Stone house. Birthplace of Civil War general and a hero of Battle of Gettysburg. Private property. Now Blue Jay Inn. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

General Winfield S. Hancock House Norristown, opposite Montgomery Cemetery. House. Boyhood home of General Hancock, Civil War general (buried in cemetery opposite home). Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Harriton (1704) Lower Merion Township, off Pennsylvania route 23. Stone house. Built by Rowland Ellis. Later the home of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

John F. Hartranft Birthplace Near Fagleysville, off L. R. route 46007, southwest of town. Stone house. Birthplace of John F. Hartranft; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1873-1879. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Keith House (Graeme Park) (1722) Near Davis Grove, off U. S. route 611. Stone house. Built by Sir William Keith, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1717-1726. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

King of Prussia Inn (1709, later remodeled) King of

Prussia. Stone tavern. Private property. Ref: Historical Society Montgomery County.

Thomas Lowry Home (1803) Gulph Mills, near Gulph Station. Stone house built by Thomas Lowry; considered one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in the county. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Merion Meetinghouse (1695, addition 1712) Ardmore, Montgomery Avenue. Stone Quaker meetinghouse, one of the two existing and still in use in which William Penn preached. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Mill Grove Farm Near Audubon, off Pennsylvania route 363 on L. R. 46064. Stone house. Home of John James Audubon, naturalist, after 1804. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Norriton Presbyterian Church (1698, later restored) North of Norristown. Stone church and graveyard. Early center of Presbyterianism. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Pennypacker's Mansion Schwenksville, on Pennsylvania route 73. House. Home of Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-1907. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Perkiomen Bridge (1799, later rebuilt) Collegeville, on U. S. route 422. Stone bridge. One of the oldest bridges still in use in the State. State property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

*Pottsgrove (1752) Pottstown, on U. S. route 422. Stone house. Home of John Potts, colonial ironmaster and founder of Pottstown. Used as headquarters by Washington, Sept. 1777. State property administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Historical Society of Montgomery County.

David Rittenhouse Homestead North of Norristown. Site of house. Home of noted astronomer who observed the transit of Venus, 1769. Present structure contains only date stone of original building, 1749. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Old Camp Schoolhouse (1705, restored 1907) Valley Forge Park, Intersection of Baptist and Gulph Roads. School building. Erected in 1705 by Letitia, daughter of Wm. Penn. Used as a hospital during the 1777-78 encampment. Park property. Ref: Valley Forge Historical Society. Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Nicholas Scull Grave (1762) Near Fort Washington, on Pennsylvania route 731, one mile southeast of town. Grave. Burial place of colonial cartographer, and first surveyor-general of Province of Pennsylvania, 1748. Publisher of an important (1759) early map of Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Selma Norristown, Airy and Selma Streets. Stone house. Home of Andrew Porter, Revolutionary general, and birthplace of his son, David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1839-1845. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Wall-Shoemaker House (1682, with additions 1725 & 1800) Cheltenham Township, on Old York Road near Tookany Park, and Church Road. Early colonial stone house now used for township purposes. Place of organization of Abington Friends Meeting, 1683. Township

property. Ref: Historical Society of Montgomery County.
 *"Washington's Headquarters" (1758) Valley Forge Park, on Valley Road. Stone structure. Rented by Washington from Isaac Potts, Quaker preacher, for use as headquarters, 1777-78. Adjacent is building used by Washington as stable, later used as a hospital, now a museum. Park property. Ref: Valley Forge Historical Society. Historical Society of Montgomery County.

*Fort Washington State Park Near Fort Washington, on U. S. route 309. Park. Camping place of Continental Army, 1777. Earthen redoubt still visible. State property. Administered by Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. Ref: Department of Forests and Waters. Historical Society of Montgomery County.

General Wayne Inn (1704) Ardmore, Montgomery Avenue. Stone structure, plaster finish. Meeting place frequented by Revolutionary leaders. Private property. Ref: Montgomery Historical Society

*Valley Forge State Park Near Port Kennedy. Historic area. Place where Continental Army camped winter of 1777-78 following defeat at Brandywine and the British occupation of Philadelphia. State Park area. Ref: Valley Forge Historical Society; Historical Society of Montgomery County.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Bell House (1745) Bethlehem, 56 West Church Street. Stone structure. Erected by Moravians; bell used as summons to worship and warning of Indian attacks. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Boehm House (Log portion about 1747; stone about 1797) Hellertown, Main Street facing Detweiler Plaza. Stone and log house, built by the Rev. John Philip Boehm, pioneer Reformed minister who died here April 29, 1749. Property of "Betsy Ross Club." Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Central Moravian Church (1806) Bethlehem, northeast corner Main and Church Streets. Stone church. Modified Georgian Colonial structure. Scene of Moravian Christmas Eve and Easter services. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Old Chapel (1751) Bethlehem, 66 West Church Street, adjoining Gemein Haus, in rear. Stone church. Second place of worship by Moravians in community. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.⁸

Ferry Tavern (1761-1765) Easton, Front and Ferry Streets. Early ferry house and tavern built on a site used for this purpose as early as 1739. Private property. Ref: History of Easton.⁷

Gemein Haus (1741) Bethlehem, northeast corner of West Church Street and Heckewelder Place on west side of court. Log house. First house of worship and second structure erected in Bethlehem. Church property (Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1931; marker bears date, 1930). Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Grey House (1740) Nazareth, North New and East Center Streets, in rear of Whitefield House. Log house. First house erected in Nazareth and first house erected by Moravians in Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Henry's Gun Factory (c. 1800 and later) Belfast, 6/10

of mile west of town. Ruins of factory. Founded by Wm. Henry 2nd, son of Wm. Henry who established gun factory in Lancaster, 1752. Wm. Henry 2nd established his factory in Nazareth in 1780, and later moved to this site where he manufactured firearms for War of 1812. Factory operated until 1904. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Hirst Homestead Bath. Log structure, oldest building in Bath. Ref: Heller: History of Northampton County.⁸

Hokendauqua Northampton, on Lehigh River above the mouth of Hokendauqua Creek. Indian village site. Delaware Indian town, home of chiefs Lappawinzo and Tishcohan, who treated with the Penns relative to the Walking Purchase, 1737. Private property. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1925. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Timothy Horsfield House (1749) Bethlehem, 42 West Market Street. Stone and timber structure. Built for Timothy Horsfield who came to Bethlehem from Long Island; Moravian Colonial design. Bronze tablet on face of building relates its history. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Old Indian Burying Ground Near Nazareth, about 2 miles beyond Old Moravian Cemetery. Cemetery. Burial place, beginning in 1746, of Christianized Indians and of some Moravian immigrants from Saxony. Church property (marked by Moravian Historical Society, 1856). Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Old Log Fort (1739) Northampton, on Hokendauqua Creek, behind Universal Atlas Cement Co. Log structure. Octagonal building, oldest building in the town. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

David Martin House (1739, later addition) Easton, Front and Ferry Streets. Stone building and frame addition. Home of ferry operator at the Forks of the Delaware, 1739. Martin died 1751 and ferry was operated by his heirs. Private property. Chidsey: History of Easton. Heller: History of Northampton County, 1920.

Mixwell House (1833) Easton, southeast corner South 4th and Ferry Streets. Brick house. Property of Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Nain Indian Village Near Bethlehem, on U. S. route 22 along Monacacy Creek. Indian village site. Village (1745-1763) of Christianized Indians. (One surviving hut now stands at 429 Heckewelder Street.) Private property. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Nazareth Hall (1755-56) Nazareth, West Center Street, one block from Center Square. Stone house. Erected as a manor house for Count von Zinzendorf by Moravians, later used as military academy until 1929, and since 1929 as a children's home. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.⁷

William Parsons House (1757) Easton, northeast corner of South 4th and Ferry Streets. Stone house. Built by founder of Easton. Later occupied by George Taylor, signer of Declaration of Independence. Maintained by George Taylor Chapter, D. A. R. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

First Power Water Works in Pennsylvania Bethlehem, Ohio Road. Stone mill and reservoir. Mill (1754) and old reservoir (1762) erected by Moravians. Private prop-

erty. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

*Simon Rau Drug Store (1752, later remodeled) Bethlehem, 420 Main Street. Brick store building. Drug firm established 1743; believed to be the first pharmacy in America. Bronze plaque on building relates its history. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

First Reformed Church (1776, steeple a later addition) Easton, 31 North 3rd Street. Plaster finished building. Oldest public building; erected for a congregation organized about 1745. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Schnitz House (1749) Bethlehem, 38 West Church Street. Log structure, plaster covered. Making of schnitz (apples sliced for drying) was one occupation carried on jointly by Moravian Brethren and Sisters. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

An Old Schoolhouse (1778) Easton, Church and North Sitgreaves Streets, behind First Reformed Church. Stone building. Erected by congregation of church. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

*Sister's House (1742, additions 1752 and 1773) Bethlehem, 50 West Church Street. Stone building. Erected by Moravian Brethren; occupied by Sisters after 1748. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Old Sun Inn (c. 1758, later additions 1816 and 1858) Bethlehem, 564 Main Street. Stone and hewn timber inn. Built by Moravians for convenience of travelers. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Nathaniel Vernon House (c. 1750?) Easton, northwest corner Front and Ferry Streets. Log house with clapboard finish. Home of operator of Delaware Ferry (1752-1758). Private property. Ref: Chidsey: History of Easton. Heller: History of Northampton County.

Von Steuben House (1758) Hecktown. Clapboard house. House occupied by collateral relatives of Baron von Steuben, Revolutionary drillmaster. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Whitefield House (1740-1755; renovated 1871) Nazareth, North New and East Center Streets. Stone house. Begun by George Whitefield; completed by Moravians. Home of Moravian Historical Society. Property of Moravian Historical Society. Ref: Moravian Historical Society.

The Widow's House (1768) Bethlehem, 53 West Church Street. Stone house. Used since 1872 as home for widows of Moravian ministers. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Wolf Academy (1785) Near Bath, off Bethlehem highway, south of Bath. Stone building. Early academy. Governor George Wolfe (1829-1835), who inaugurated the public school system in Pennsylvania was a native of this county. Private property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

Zion's Stone Church (1771, rebuilt 1836) Near Kreidersville. Stone church, plaster finish. Church property. Ref: Northampton County Guide.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Blue Ball Tavern (1798) Near Fishers Ferry, on Pennsylvania route 14, 1 mile north of town. Brick tavern. First stop on Sunbury-Harrisburg stage route. Private

property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

First Reformed Church (1847) Sunbury. Oldest Reformed Church in Sunbury. Walls of earlier structure incorporated into present building. Church property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

*Fort Augusta Sunbury, on Pennsylvania route 14. Fort site and remains. Largest and most important frontier stronghold on the upper Susquehanna River, built 1756-1757. State property administered by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1929. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Northumberland County Historical Society.

Fort Montgomery, or Fort Rice (1779) Near Turbotville, on L. R. 49060, 1 mile south of town. Stone structure. Erected on land of John Montgomery as a shelter for Revolutionary soldiers. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Hall Home (1772, rebuilt c. 1810) Sunbury, Front and Market Streets. Original structure built by James Tilghman; the north portion of the older structure incorporated into later building. Known as Charles Hall home. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Michael Kutzner's Tavern (c. 1779) Sunbury, north side of Square. Brick house. Place where a duel between Gen. Hugh Brady and Daniel Levy took place, 1814. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Jacob Leisenring's Tavern (c. 1813, later remodeled) At Bear Gap, on Pennsylvania route 54. Stone tavern. Old tavern built along Centre Turnpike. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Log Schoolhouse (1774) Near Rebuck, half mile east of town at Himmel Church. Log structure. Early school building, now used as sexton's home. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

William Maclay Home (1773, later remodeled) Sunbury, Front and Arch Streets. Stone house. Home of one of the first U. S. senators from Pennsylvania. (Stockaded 1773; used for supply base of Sullivan Expedition, 1779.) Private property used as residence. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Jacob Meier House, "Bridle Tavern" (c. 1768) Near Freeburg, 1 mile west of town. Stone house. Built by Companion of Rev. Jonathan Rahauer, first Reformed pastor in Sunbury region. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Oak Hall (c. 1785-1790) Northumberland, east end of town. Said to have been built by Reuben Haines. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Pomfret Castle (1756) Richfield, half mile north of town. Site of frontier fort erected at time of French and Indian War. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

*Dr. Joseph Priestly Home (1794) Northumberland, Northway and Hanover Streets. Clapboard structure. Home (1794-1804) of famous chemist, discoverer of oxygen. The home is preserved as a memorial, and the small adjacent brick laboratory is a museum. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Rising Sun Tavern (c. 1820) Shamokin Dam, south end of dam. Brick structure. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Old Shamokin Presbyterian Church (1795) Near Snyder-town, on Pennsylvania route 242, 3 miles east of town.

Shikellamy's Grave Sunbury, on Front Street, north of Adam Street. Marked grave. Burial place of noted Indian chief, delegate of Iroquois League to oversee Indians settled in Iroquois territory. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Daniel Stambach's Tavern (c. 1815) Near Paxinos, on U. S. 122, one mile west of town. Stone tavern. Old tavern on Centre Turnpike. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Sodom Schoolhouse (1814, later restored) Near Montandon, one mile east of town. Octagonal stone structure. Early schoolhouse built in pattern more commonly found in eastern counties of the State. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Warrior Run Presbyterian Church (1835, restored 1947) McEwensville, 2 miles north of town. Church built for a pioneer congregation. Restored by Warrior Run Chapter, D. A. R. Church property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Martin Weaver's Tavern (The Farmers Hotel) (c. 1815) Near Stonington, on U. S. route 122, 1 mile east of town. Stone tavern. Stopping place on Centre Turnpike between Sunbury and Reading. Milepost 67 is just across the highway. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Zion or "The Stone Church" (1814-16, interior remodeled 1861) Augustaville. Stone church. Built by a Reformed congregation organized in 1806. Church property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

PERRY COUNTY

James A. Beaver Birthplace Millerstown. Marked site. Site of birthplace (1837) of James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1887-91. Private property. Ref: Perry County Historical Society.

Birthplace of John Bigler Near Landisburg, south of town. Birthplace of Governor of California, 1852-1856; brother of William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-1855. Ref: Perry County Historical Society.

John Bannister Gibson Birthplace Near Falling Spring, Pennsylvania route 850 west of Dromgold. Site of birthplace (Gibson Mill stands nearby). Birthplace of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1827-1851, and of William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-1855. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1929. Ref: Historical Society of Perry County.

Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnnyder Home Liverpool, U. S. routes 11 and 15. Brick house. Home of noted medical missionary to China (died here, 1922). Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Perry County.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

*American Philosophical Society Building (1789) 5th Street south of Chestnut Street. Brick structure. Meeting place of one of the earliest American scientific societies; founded 1743 by Benjamin Franklin. Private property. Ref: American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

*Arch Street Friends Meetinghouse (1804) Arch Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. Brick building. Oldest Friends meeting house in Philadelphia; built on land given by William Penn and first used as a cemetery. James Logan

and Lydia Darrah are buried in the graveyard. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

John Bartram House (1731, additions 1770) 54th Street and Eartwick Avenue. Stone structure. Georgian Colonial house built by the noted botanist in whose famous gardens the house stands. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Belmont Mansion (Before 1742, enlarged 1745 and 1755-60) Fairmont Park near West Park athletic field. Stone house. Believed to have been built by William Peters and later the home of Richard Peters Secretary of Board of War in the Revolution. Restored in 1926. Fairmont Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

"Betsy Ross House" (c. 1700, restored 1937) 239 Arch Street. Brick building Traditional birthplace of the American flag. Although there is no proof that Betsy Ross lived here, the house is an interesting example of homes of the period. Property of Betsy Ross Association. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Billmeyer House (1727) Germantown Avenue north of Upsal Street. Stone house. Structure scarred during Battle of Germantown. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Germantown. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Blue Bell Tavern (c. 1767, addition 1801) 73rd and Woodland Streets. Stone tavern. Composed of two buildings of different date going back to Revolutionary period. City property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Bonaparte House (1812) 260 South 9th Street. For 2 years this was the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Cannon Ball Farm Philadelphia, near Fort Mifflin. One of few houses surviving from the Swedish settlement. City property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Cartaker's Home. Friends Select School 16th and Race Streets. Cabin of unknown date utilized by present school. Supposed to have survived from the Revolutionary period. School property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Carpenter's Hall (1770-1792) Chestnut Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. Brick structure. Built for the Carpenters' Company, founded 1724. Meeting place of the first Continental Congress, 1774. First Bank of the U. S. began operations here 1791-1795. Owned by the Carpenters' Company. Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Cedar Grove (1721, enlarged 1795) Fairmount Park, between Lansdowne and West River Drives, north of Concourse Drive. Stone building. Georgian Colonial house which originally stood on Kensington Avenue. It was built for Isaac Wistar Morris; presented to the City of Philadelphia by Miss Lydia Thompson Morris in 1927 when it was moved to its present location. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Chew Mansion "Cliveden" (1761) Germantown, between Johnson and Cleveden Streets. Stone house. Georgian Colonial house planned and built by Chief Justice Benjamin Chew. At Battle of Germantown, Oct 3, 1777,

the door was blown in by Americans attempting to dislodge the British. Private property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Christ Church (1727-54) 2nd Street north of Market Street. Brick church. A fine, Georgian Colonial building erected for first Episcopal congregation, organized 1695. John Penn is buried near the pulpit steps; Robert Morris is buried in the Churchyard. Church burial ground at 5th and Arch Streets contains grave of Benjamin Franklin, 1790. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Clinton Street (Opened 1835) From 9th to 11th Streets between Spruce and Pine Streets. Lined with houses most of which were built soon after 1836. Structures are done in Federal style. Retains much of the flavor of that period. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Concord Schoolhouse (1775) Germantown, Germantown Avenue north of Washington Lane.

*Congress Hall (1787-89, restored 1913) Southeast corner of 6th and Chestnut Streets. Brick structure. Erected as Philadelphia County Court Building. Meeting place of U. S. Congress, 1790-1800. National Monument (pending). Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Conyngham House (c. 1772, renovated 1927) Germantown, 5214 Germantown Avenue. Stone house. Successively known as the Conyngham, the Wister and the Hocker House. Home of Germantown Historical Society since 1927. Germantown Historical Society property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Dove House (Washington House) Germantown, Green Street and School Lane, near Germantown Academy. Location of a rival school to Germantown Academy established by David J. Dove, onetime member of the Academy faculty. Washington lived here Nov. 1-10, 1793; cabinet meetings held here. Germantown Academy property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks. Germantown Historical Society.

*Elfreth's Alley Philadelphia, north of Arch between Second and Front Streets. An historic area. A part of early Philadelphia, which having undergone little change retains much of the atmosphere of the colonial town. The Elfreth's Alley Association, Inc. is devoted to its preservation. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks. Elfreth's Alley Association, Inc., 829 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

Engle House (1748) Germantown, 5938 Germantown Avenue, Rear. Built by Benjamin Engle. Later removed from original position on street Retains original pent roof. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Fairfield (1704) Logan, 5301 Old York Road. Home noted for its magnificent rows of boxwood. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*First Bank of the United States (1795-97) 116 South 3rd Street. Stone structure. Erected by the First Bank of U. S. and its home until 1811. Owned and occupied by Stephen Girard. 1812-1831. Now Philadelphia headquarters of the American Legion. Legion property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

First Church of the Brethren (1770, remodeled 1896 and 1915) Germantown, 6613 Germantown Avenue. Stone structure. Mother church of the Dunker sect in America. Bibles printed by Christopher Sauer which were stored in the church were used as gun wadding by British soldiers at Battle of Germantown. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Germantown. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Fort Mifflin (1798, dismantled 1904, restored 1930) Foot of Magazine Lane at Delaware River. Stone fort. Replaced an earlier structure known as Mud Fort, designed by Captain John Montross and completed in 1777. Present structure was designed by L'Enfant; named for Thomas Mifflin, first governor of Pennsylvania. National Monument since 1915. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Founder's Hall (Girard College) Corinthian and Girard Avenues. Stone structure. Excellent reproduction of a Greek temple; designed by Thomas U. Walter, architect of the U. S. Capitol dome. Stephen Girard, originally buried in Holy Trinity R. C. Church cemetery, was later removed and interred in this building. School property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Free Quaker Meetinghouse (1783) Southwest corner of 5th and Arch Streets. Brick building. Erected by Friends who abandoned the pacifist principles of the sect and took up arms in the Revolution. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Germantown Academy (1760) Germantown, southwest corner of Greene Street and School Lane. Stone building. Founded as the Germantown Union School and used as hospital by British after Battle of Germantown; several British soldiers are buried in the Academy grounds. School property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Green Tree Inn (1748) Germantown, 6019 Germantown Avenue. Stone building. Established by Daniel Pastorius, grandson of founder of Germantown. Now the parsonage of the First Methodist Church of Germantown. Church property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Grumblethorpe (1744, altered 1808) Germantown, 5267 Germantown Avenue. Rubble stone structure. Built by John Wister; first summer home in Germantown. Home which figures in Sally Wister's famous diary of the Revolutionary period. Private property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Hatfield House (Restored 1930) Fairmount Park, 33rd Street and Girard Avenue. Originally stood on Nicetown Lane.

Headhouse of Second Street Market (1800) Second Street at Pine Street. In an area used as a marketplace since time of Penn. First structures were stalls built by Edward Shippen and Joseph Wharton. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Independence Hall (1732-39, wings rebuilt 1896) Chestnut Street, between 5th and 6th Streets. Brick structure designed by Andrew Hamilton. Originally the State House of Pennsylvania. Here were adopted the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Federal Constitution of 1787. Shrine of the Liberty Bell. National monument (pending). Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Johnson House (1768) Germantown, 6306 Germantown Avenue. Stone house. Built by John Johnson for his son. Carries scars of Battle of Germantown. Now the home of the Woman's Club of Germantown. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Germantown. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Keyser House (1738) Germantown, Germantown Avenue and Tulpehocken Street. Built by Dirck Keyser, Dutch Mennonite pioneer. Believed to be the first two-story dwelling in community, and one of Germantown's oldest houses. Private property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Krider Gun Shop (1751) Northeast corner of 2nd and Walnut Streets. Brick structure. Built by the Drinker family and supposed to be the site of building where the first white child was born in Philadelphia. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Letitia Street House (1703-1715, restored 1932) Fairmount Park, Lansdowne Drive north of Girard Avenue. Brick house. Georgian Colonial building once believed to have been William Penn's town house. Used for many years as a tavern. Originally on Letitia Street, it was moved to its present location in 1883. Restored and furnished by the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Livezey House (Glen Fern) (1696, enlarged 1747) East bank of Wissahickon Creek opposite Wissahickon Drive. Stone building. Once home of Thomas Livezey III, and owned by his family until it became public property. In 1909 the Livezey family founded the Valley Green Canoe Club which now uses the property. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Louloun (1801) Germantown, Germantown Avenue at Apsley Street. Built by Thomas Arneat for his son; named for Loudoun County, Va., where Thomas had first settled. City property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Mennonite Meetinghouse (1770) Germantown, Germantown Avenue north of Herman Street. Stone church. Oldest Mennonite church in America; retains original pews and furnishings. Church property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Merchants' Exchange (Old Stock Exchange Building) (1834) 3rd and Dock Streets. Stone structure. Greek Revival building designed by William Strickland. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Monastery (1756-1762) West side of Kitchen's Lane just off Wissahickon Drive. Stone building. Erected by Joseph Gorgas, Dunker who established a seventh Day Baptist community as a branch of Ephrata Cloister. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Morris House (1786) 225 South 8th Street. Brick building. A Georgian Colonial house built by John Reynolds, purchased by Luke Wistar Morris in 1817 and still owned by descendants. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Mount Pleasant Mansion (1761, restored 1925) Fair-

mount Park, between East River Drive and Columbia Avenue entrance. Stone house with stucco finish. Georgian Colonial house built by John MacPherson and sold by him to Benedict Arnold in 1779. After conviction of treason, property was confiscated by the State of Pennsylvania. Refurnished by Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Musical Fund Hall (1824) 808 Locust Street. Brick and terra cotta. Oldest musical hall in the U. S. Done in Italian Renaissance style. Scene of first Republican National Convention, June, 1856. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Naval Home (1830-31) Gray's Ferry Avenue and Bainbridge Street. Stone building. Greek Revival building. Built on land purchased by the U. S. Government in 1826. Earlier known as the Naval Asylum. Supervised by Bureau of Navigation. Government property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

"Old Blockley" Philadelphia General Hospital, 34th and Pine Streets. Formerly the combined Almshouse and hospital; moved to its present site in 1928. Hospital property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Old City Hall (1791) Southwest corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets. Brick structure. Constructed as Philadelphia City Hall. U. S. Supreme Court sat here 1791-1800; City Council met here from 1800 to 1854. National Monument (pending). Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Old Pine Street (Third) Presbyterian Church (1837) Pine Street at 4th Street. Greek Revival church building. Present structure incorporates one of the walls of the original building erected 1768. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Old St. Joseph's R. C. Church (1733, rebuilt 1838, later additions) Willing's Alley off Walnut Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. Brick structure. Oldest Roman Catholic parish in Philadelphia. Built on land purchased in 1722. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei) (1698-1700) 929 South Water Street. Brick church. Built by the descendants of the Swedish settlers of Tinicum Island. It is the oldest church in the city. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Old U. S. Custom House (1819) Chestnut Street between 4th and 5th Streets. Stone structure. Greek Revival structure designated by Benjamin H. Latrobe. Built to house the Second Bank of the U. S. (1824-1837); used as Philadelphia Custom House until 1935. National historic site since 1939. Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Ormiston Mansion (1798) Fairmount Park, opposite East Park Reservoir. Stone structure with stucco finish. Built on estate of Joseph Galloway; later became property of Edward Burd who named it for the Scottish estate of his father, Colonel James Burd. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Pennsylvania Hospital (1768-1805, additions 1929) 8th and Spruce Streets. Brick buildings. Oldest hospital in the United States. The east wing was completed 1768, the west wing in 1796, and the central building in 1805. Additions to the wings in 1929 are not in harmony with

the older structures. Hospital property. Ref: Pennsylvania Hospital. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*Perot-Morris House (1772) Germantown, 5442 Germantown Avenue. Stone house, plaster finish. Georgian Colonial house built by David Deschler, West India merchant. Washington rented the house, 1793-1794, and held cabinet meetings here during the yellow fever epidemic. U. S. property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Philadelphia Contributionship Building (1936) 212 South 4th Street. Brick building. Greek Revival building designed by Thomas U. Walter, housing the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insuring of Houses from Loss by Fire; founded by Benjamin Franklin, 1752, it is the oldest fire insurance company in the U. S. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

The Philadelphia Textile School and School of Industrial Arts (c. 1926, addition, 1876) Northwest corner of Broad and Pine Streets. Stucco building. Built for the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf. It is Greek Revival in design. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Plumstead Mansion "Chamounix Mansion" (1802) Fairmount Park, Chamounix Drive. Plaster finish. Late Georgian Colonial design. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Edgar Allen Poe House (c. 1830, restored 1927) 530 North 7th Street. Brick house. Home of the author and poet, 1842-44. Restored by Richard Gimbel; now used as a museum and library. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Powel House (c. 1765) 244 South 3rd Street. Brick house. Built in Georgian Colonial style. Built and occupied by Samuel Powel, Philadelphia mayor of the Revolutionary period. Purchased in 1931 by the Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Randolph Mansion "Laurel Hill" (1748) East Fairmount Park. Brick building. Built by Joseph Shute. Home of Mayor Samuel Shoemaker during British occupation of Philadelphia. Became Randolph Mansion in 1828; and city property in 1868. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Rittenhouse Home (1707) Lincoln Drive near Schurr's Lane Bridge. Stone house. Home of famous astronomer, David Rittenhouse. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Rockland Mansion (1810) Fairmount Park, new East Park Reservoir. Stone structure with stucco finish. Built by George Thompson. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Schuylkill Navigation Canal Lock Fairmount Park.

Schuylkill Arsenal (1799-1806) Gray's Ferry Avenue and Washington Avenue. Group of buildings. Constructed on property purchased by War Department in 1799; a stone-and-brick powder magazine built in same year. Ludington building (enlisted men's barracks) built in 1800. Other buildings of original group completed 1806. Helped to equip Lewis and Clark expedition in 1803.

Presently used as quartermaster school. U. S. property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

St. George's Greek Catholic Church (1822) 8th Street south of Locust Street. Designed by John Haviland on same model used for the First Presbyterian Church two years earlier. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

*St. George's Methodist Church (1763-69) 4th Street north of Race Street. Brick church. Begun by seceding members of the Dutch Reformed Church but purchased and completed by the Methodist Society. Georgian Colonial building in which Bishop Francis Asbury preached his first sermon in America, October 28, 1771. Scene of first Methodist Conference, July 14, 1773. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

St. James Episcopal Church 68th Street and Woodland Avenue. Stone church. Built for a Swedish congregation established 1760 to be known as St. James of Kingsessing. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

St. Mary's R. C. Church (1763, enlarged 1810) 244 South 4th Street. Brick structure. Erected as result of the growth of the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Joseph's. Commodore John Barry, died 1803, is buried in the churchyard. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

St. Michael's Lutheran School (Before 1740) Germantown, 6700 Germantown Avenue. Stone structure. Small building originally used as a schoolhouse; first one in Germantown. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of Germantown. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church (1761, extensively altered, 1832) 217-231 South 3rd Street. Brick church. Early Philadelphia church. Later alterations done by William Strickland. Edwin Forrest, tragedian, is buried in churchyard. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church (1758-61) Southwest corner 3rd and Pine Streets. Brick church. Georgian structure designed by Robert Smith. Church property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Shippen-Wistar House (1752, later enlarged) Southwest corner of 4th and Locust Streets. Brick building. Typical Georgian Colonial town house built for Dr. William Shippen. The home of Dr. Caspar Wistar 1798-1818, during which time the American Philosophical Society met here. Present building incorporates adjacent Cadwallader house. Home of Mutual Assurance Co. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

"Sparrowjack's House" Germantown, Germantown Avenue above Upsal Street, opposite Billmeyer House on west side. Named for John Bardley Who was engaged by city council to procure English sparrows to combat a plague of caterpillars. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Germantown. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Solitude (1784) West Fairmount Park in Zoological Gardens. Stone building, plaster finish. Built by John Penn on last bit of ground owned by Penns in the State. Remained in possession of Penn family until 1850's. Now used as administration building by Philadelphia Zoo-

logical Society. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Stenton (1728) Germantown, 18th and Courtland Streets. Brick structure. Georgian Colonial house built by James Logan as his country seat. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Strawberry Mansion (1798, addition 1835, restored 1930) Fairmount Park, near the 33rd and Dauphin Streets entrance. Georgian Colonial style house built by Judge William Lewis; Greek Revival wings were added by Judge Hemphill. Earlier known as Summerfield Farm or Somerton. Restored by Women's Committee of 1926. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

The Swedish House Near American-Swedish Museum, 19th Street and Pattison Avenue. Early house now located on Queen Christina's Land Grant. Property of Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Sweetbrier Mansion (1797, restored 1927) Fairmount Park, on Lansdowne Drive. Stone house with plaster finish. Georgian Colonial style building. Built by Judge Samuel Breck and remained in his family until 1936. Furnished in colonial style and used as a club house. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Upsala (1798-1801) 6430 Germantown Avenue. Stone house, dressed stone veneer. Fine example of Post-Colonial style of architecture. Henry N. Johnson, an enthusiastic horticulturist, was a later owner. Private property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Valley Green (c. 1840) Wissahickon Drive just south of Springfield Avenue Bridge. Stone structure, plaster finish. Building with colonial-style exterior, now used as a refreshment place. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Wakefield (1797) Logan, 16th Street and Lindley Avenue. Built by Thomas Fisher on a portion of Penn's grant to James Logan, whose granddaughter, Sarah Logan, was Thomas Fisher's wife. City property, maintained by Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Walnut Street Theater (1808, renovated 1920) 9th and Walnut Streets. Brick structure. Designed by John Haviland, it is now the oldest theater building standing in the United States. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Woodward Mansion (1742, additions 1756, restored 1929) Fairmount Park, at 33rd and Dauphin Streets entrance. Brick house. Georgian Colonial house. Acquired by the Fairmount Park Commission in 1868. Restored and furnished from the estate of Miss Naomi Wood, 1928. Fairmount Park Commission. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

"Woodlands" (c. 1770) Woodland's Cemetery, Woodland Avenue and 39th Street. Fine illustration of late Georgian Colonial house built by William Hamilton, grandson of designer of Independence Hall. Cemetery property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Wyck (Oldest portion 1690, later additions) Germantown, southwest corner of Germantown Avenue and Walnut Lane. Stone house, plaster finish. The 1690 portion

was built by Hans Millan and has never been sold, but transferred by marriage or bequest. House has not been modernized; it is furnished with neither gas nor electricity. Private property. Ref: Germantown Historical Society. Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

Wynnestay (1690) Woodbine Avenue and 52nd Street. Stone house. Of Welsh colonial architecture. Constructed for Dr. Thomas Wynne, William Penn's physician. Family immortalized by S. Weir Mitchell's novel *Hugh Wynne*. Private property. Ref: Philadelphia Society for Preservation of Landmarks.

PIKE COUNTY

Crissman House (1820) Milford, Broad and West Harford Streets. Frame structure. An early hotel and center of social activities of Milford. Assembly point for volunteers and draftees during the Civil War. Private property. Ref: Pike County Historical Society.

Fort Matamoras (c. 1740) Matamoras, P. and First Streets. Stone structure. Built by Simon Westfael, early Dutch settler, as a frontier refuge from Indians. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Gray Towers (1886) Milford. Stone house. Residence of Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania (1923-27), (1931-35). Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Guide.

Charles S. Pierce Home (1887-1914) Near Milford. Home of noted philosopher, logician, and founder of pragmatism. Private property.

Gifford Pinchot Grave (1946) Near Milford. Grave. Burial place of Governor of Pennsylvania, 1923-1927, 1931-1935 and noted conservationist. Cemetery property.

Milford Community House (c. 1822) Milford, Broad and East Harford Streets. Frame building. Originally the home of Cyril Pinchot, grandfather of Governor Gifford Pinchot. Presented to the town of Milford as a community center by Gifford and Amos Pinchot in 1923. Colonial style structure. Town property. Ref: Pike County Historical Society.

Milford Jail (1814-1815) Milford, Broad and West High Streets. Stone structure. Erected as a court house by funds raised by the townspeople. Later used as a place of worship by several Protestant denominations and as a meeting hall by the Masons and the Odd Fellows. Considered a good example of building utilizing native stone. Town property. Ref: Pike County Historical Society.

POTTER COUNTY

Coudersport Presbyterian Church (1849-1852) Coudersport. Frame church erected in plain Greek Revival style. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Potter County Historical Society.

Timothy Ives, Jr. House (1843) Coudersport. Frame structure. Built by John Crosier and George Snyder of Cuba, N. Y., in Greek Revival style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Potter County Historical Society.

'Ole Bull's "Castle" Near Oleona, off Pennsylvania route 44, southwest of town. Foundation of residence. Remains of large log structure built for founder or Norwegian colony, 1852. Private property. Ref: Potter County Historical Society.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Fort Franklin Near Snyders, off Pennsylvania route 29,

south of town. Fort site. One of Blue Mountains forts built under supervision of Benjamin Franklin during French and Indian War period. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Schuylkill County.

Fort Lebanon Near Deer Lake, just off Pennsylvania route 895, southwest of town. Fort site. One of Blue Mountains forts built during French and Indian War. Marked. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of Schuylkill County.

SNYDER COUNTY

"General" Jacob S. Coxey Birthplace Selinsgrove, North Market Street House. Birthplace (April 16, 1854) of leader of "Coxey's Army," mass march of the unemployed on Washington, 1894. Private property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Halfway House (1822) Kreamer. Built by Jacob Schoch. Private property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Log Grist Mill (1805) Near Jennertown, U. S. route 219, north of town. Log structure. Early log mill built originally at Roxbury by a miller named Cronin; operated until 1918. Moved to present location and restored; now known as Mountain Playhouse. Private property. Ref: John I. Scull, Somerset.

Jacob Meier House (Bridle Tavern) (c. 1768) Near Freeburg, 1 mile west of town. Stone house. Built by companion of Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, first Reformed pastor in Sunbury region; said to be the earliest house built in Snyder County. Private property. Ref: County Historical Society.

Reformed Church (1834, later remodeled) Middleburg, East Market Street. Brick church. Originally built by union Reformed and Lutheran congregations; currently used by the Reformed congregation. Church property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

School Blockhouse West of Selinsgrove on U. S. route 522. Site of blockhouse. Site of a pioneer refuge built during the Revolutionary War and in use until about 1783. Private property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Selin and Snyder Store (c. 1787) Selinsgrove, Mill Street. Private property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Selinsgrove Hall Selinsgrove. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Simon Snyder Grave (1819) Selinsgrove, First Lutheran Church Cemetery, High and Bough Streets. Grave. Burial place of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1808-1817. Church property. Marked by Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1905. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Simon Snyder Home (1816) Selinsgrove, 121 North Market Street. Stone house. Residence of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1808-1817. Lived at this place, 1816-1819. Private property. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1918. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Snyder County Historical Society.

Frederick Stees' Mill (c. 1792-1800) Mt. Pleasant Mills, on Pennsylvania route 104 just south of Mt. Pleasant Mills P. O. Stone mill. Early mill still in use. Private property. Ref: Northumberland County Historical Society.

Susquehanna Female College Building (1858) Selinsgrove, northwest corner Market and Snyder Streets. Brick

building. Institution of learning founded under auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Later became a private school. Closed as a school in 1873 and used for other purposes. Private property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

Susquehanna University (1858) Selinsgrove. College building. Founded 1858 by Evangelical Lutheran Church as the Missionary Institute. College property. Ref: Snyder County Historical Society.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Jeremiah S. Black Birthplace "Pleasant Glades" Near Brotherton on Pennsylvania route 31 about 6 miles east of Somerset. House. Birthplace of noted jurist and lawyer (1810). Private property. Ref: John I. Scull, Somerset.

Coffee Spring Farm (1780) Somerset. Log structure, boarded over. Believed to have been built by Harmon Husband, first permanent settler in Somerset. Private property. Ref: John I. Scull.

Grover Mill Roxbury. Log mill, originally owned by John Grover.

Fort Hill Southwest of Somerset off Pennsylvania route 53. Archaeological site. Indian village site of the Discovery period. Excavation revealed two palisaded Indian villages with extensive house and burial remains. Private property. Ref: John I. Scull, Somerset.

Toll House (1835) Addison, U. S. route 40. Stone house. One of the six original toll houses on the Cumberland Road. Restored and maintained by the D.A.R. Ref: Stotz: E.A.W.P.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Galusha Grow Grave (1907) Harford. Grave. Burial place of the sponsor of the Homestead Act, and Congressman from Pennsylvania, 1861-1863, 1893-1903. Cemetery property. Ref: Susquehanna County Historical Society.

Galusha Grow Home Site Glenwood. Dwelling place of sponsor of Homestead Act, and Congressman from Pennsylvania, 1861-1863, 1893-1903. Private property. Ref: Susquehanna County Historical Society.

Joseph Smith Homestead Near Oakland, just off Pennsylvania route 692, west of town. Tract of land. A 13-acre tract on which Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, lived. His infant son, Alva, who died June 15, 1828, was buried in McKune Cemetery, a short distance away. Property of Mormon Church. Ref: Susquehanna County Historical Society.

Starrucca Viaduct (1847-48) Near Starrucca, on Pennsylvania route 570 southwest of town. Stone viaduct. Built by the Erie Railroad, it is the oldest stone railroad bridge in use today. Railroad property. Ref: Susquehanna County Historical Society.

TIOGA COUNTY

Mingo Town Near Knoxville. Indian village site. A frontier Seneca Indian town beyond which white men were not permitted to pass just prior to Pontiac's War, 1763. Private property. Ref: Tioga County Historical Society.

Passigachkunk Near Academy Corners. Indian village site. Delaware Indian town under Tedyuskung where white prisoners were kept at time of French and Indian

War. Private property. Ref: Tioga County Historical Society.

William B. Wilson Home Blossburg House. Resident of first U. S. Secretary of Labor (1913-1921). Wilson died in 1934. Private property. Ref: Tioga County Historical Society.

UNION COUNTY

Buffalo Presbyterian Church (1846) Buffalo Crossroads. Brick church built by congregation organized in 1773. Church property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

Abraham Eyer Barn (1805) Winfield. Stone barn. Meeting held here in 1816 by the followers of the Rev. Jacob Albright led to the organization of the Evangelical Church (Now merged into the Evangelical United Brethren Church). Private property. Ref: Evangelical Historical Society and Union County Historical Society.

Frank G. Davis House (1795) Lewisburg, Front and Catherine Streets. Brick house. First brick house built in town. Private property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

William Hayes House (1819) Lewisburg, Front and Market Streets. Early stone structure. Private property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

Samuel Maclay Grave (1811) Near Lewisburg, Dreisbach Church Cemetery. Grave. Burial place of U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania (1802-1809). Marked by State of Pennsylvania, 1908. Church property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

New Berlin Evangelical Church New Berlin. Marked site. Site of first Evangelical Church in the United States, erected in 1816. Church property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

Shikellamy's Old Town North of Lewisburg, Central Oak Heights Camp Meeting Grounds, Evangelical Church. Indian village site. Earlier residence of Shikellamy, noted Onedia Chief. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1921. Private property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

First Union County Courthouse (1814) New Berlin. Used as county courthouse (1814-1845). Now used as a school. School property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

William Williams House (1786) Lewisburg, Water Street, south of Market. Stone house. Believed to be the oldest house in the town. Private property. Ref: Union County Historical Society.

VENANGO COUNTY

Cherry Tree Public School Cherry Tree. Frame structure. Unusually elaborate example of frame building in Greek Revival style. School property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Franklin Historical Society.

Fort Franklin Franklin, on Franklin Street west of 13th Street. Fort site. First American fort, built in 1787, for protection of this area. Private property. Ref: Franklin Historical Society.

Fort Machault Franklin, Elk Street south of 7th Street. Fort site. Fort built and occupied by French (1754-1759). Abandoned following fall of Forts Niagara and Duquesne. Private property. Ref: Franklin Historical Society.

Fort Venango Franklin, Elk Street south of 8th Street. Fort site. British fort, built 1760, destroyed by Seneca Indians, 1768. Private property. Ref: Franklin Historical Society.

Old Garrison Franklin, 10th and Elk Streets. Fort site. Built by U. S. Government to replace Fort Franklin in 1796. Private property. Ref: Franklin Historical Society.

Pleasantville Free Baptist Church Pleasantville. Frame church. New England style. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Franklin Historical Society.

WARREN COUNTY

Buckaloons Near Irvine, at junction of Brokenstraw Creek and Allegheny River. Archaeological site. Site of old, important Indian town destroyed by Brodhead Expedition, 1779. Burial mounds at site have been excavated by archaeologists. Private property. Ref: Warren County Historical Society.

Conewango Warren. Indian village site. Site of Seneca Indian village first mentioned by Bonnecamps in 1749. Private property. Ref: Warren County Historical Society.

*Cornplanter Indian Tract West bank of Allegheny River about 20 miles north of Warren. Indian tract of approximately 650 acres. Set aside for the lineal descendants of Cornplanter, a famous Seneca chief, in recognition of his services to the Commonwealth. Private property. Ref: Warren County Historical Society.

Guy C. Irvin House (1834) Near Warren. Brick house. Modified Georgian style with Greek Revival ornamentation. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Warren County Historical Society.

Irvine Presbyterian Church (1837) Irvine. Stone church. Built by Dr. Wm. A. Irvine, grandson of Wm. Irvine, Revolutionary leader. Distinguished for its simple classic lines, unique in Western Pennsylvania. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Warren County Historical Society.

Sugar Run Mounds Near Cornplanter, Sugar Run Station. Archaeological site. Excavation has revealed burial mounds and village representing Indian Hopewell culture. Private property. Ref: Warren County Historical Society.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Augusta Town Near Washington, 1 mile south of U. S. route 40, 1½ miles southwest of town. Near pump station of Citizens Water Co. Marked site. Location of court of District of West Augusta, administered by Virginia when it laid claim to this part of the State, 1776. Marked by Washington County Historical Society, 1905. Private property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

Thomas Baird House (1814) Washington. House. Curving stairway is noteworthy feature. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Baker Barn (1820) Near West Brownsville. Stone barn. Good example of early farm architecture. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.

James G. Blaine Birthplace West Brownsville. Marked site. Birthplace (1830) of eminent party leader of the 1880's. Senator from Maine. Marked by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Private property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

Chambers House (1823) Washington. Stone house done in Georgian style. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Washington County Historical Society.

Daniel Crumrine Barn (1805) Near Zollarsville. Early log barn. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Joseph Dorsey House (c. 1787) Near Brownsville. Stone house. House in Post-Colonial Georgian style modeled after homes of Dorsey's native town in Maryland. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

John Gantz House (1814) Near Lone Pine. Stone house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Washington County Historical Society.

"General Merchandise Store" (c. 1820) Florence. Frame structure. Type of early store structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Hill Presbyterian Church Near Washington, on U. S. route 19 north of town. Church. Church built for congregation founded in 1776 by the Rev. McMillan. Church property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

Hill Tavern (1794) Scenery Hill, on U. S. route 40. Stone structure. Old inn in continuous use since 1794. Standing on old National Pike, it is one of the oldest on this road west of Baltimore. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Linn House (1848) Near Washington. Brick house. House in Georgian style with Greek Revival ornamentation; elaborate front porch. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Washington County Historical Society.

Alexander McConnell House (1805) Near Bishop. Stone house. Country house in Georgian style derived from city-type structure with almost windowless gable walls. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Dr. John Julius LeMoyné House (1812) Washington. Stone house. House carefully preserved and maintained; Georgian style with Greek Revival ornamentation. Modified to provide a shop entrance. Property of Washington County Historical Society. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Elisha McCurdy Grave Florence. Grave. Burial place of great Presbyterian revivalist who served as pastor here for 46 years. Church property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

William McGuffey Birthplace Near Claysville, 5 miles southwest of town. Marked site. Birthplace (1800) of author of famed "McGuffey Readers." Private property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

John McMillan Grave (1833) Near Canonsburg 2 miles east of town on U. S. route 19 at "Hill" Church Cemetery. Grave. Burial place of the first Presbyterian missionary in this area. Church property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

Dr. John McMillan's School (1780) Canonsburg. Log structure. Log house utilized by Dr. John McMillan as a school on his farm near Hill Church. Recently removed in order to have it preserved. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Malden Taven (1882, enlarged 1830) Near West Brownsville. Stone structure. Early inn still used as a hostelry. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Isaac Manchester House "Plantation Plenty" (1815) Near West Middletown. Brick house. Careful counterpart of grand homes of Newport, R. I., Manchester's native town. Small deck, or "Widow's Walk," has lead flooring. Private

property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

Colonel George Morgan Home ("Morganza") Morganza, about 100 yds. from Pennsylvania route 519 near Murray Hill. Just opposite the Pennsylvania Training School. Marked site. Home (1796-1810) of noted Indian trader and agent. Morgan gave information of Aaron Burr conspiracy to Thomas Jefferson. Marked with stones taken from ruins. Private property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

North Ten Mile Baptist Church Amwell Township. Church built for congregation organized in 1773. Church property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

William Patterson House (1794) Near Avella. Stone house. Small, sturdily built stone structure of simple pioneer design. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

William M. Quail House (1832) Near Canonsburg. Brick house, characterized by unusual two-story porch of Greek Revival pattern added to basically Georgian style structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Washington County Historical Society.

John Roberts House (1804, later additions) Canonsburg. Stone and brick house. Done in modified Post-Colonial Georgian design. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Washington County Historical Society.

"S" Bridge Washington, U. S. route 40 west of town. Stone bridge. Bridge on the National Road, a major highway to the west, completed to Wheeling in 1818. Highway property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

Hiram Smith House (1830) Centerville. Frame house with gallery porches running full length of front. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Washington County Historical Society.

Toll House (1835) Near West Alexander, south of U. S. route 40 east of town. Brick house. One of the six original toll houses on the National Road in Pennsylvania. In use 1820-1905. Private property. Ref: Washington County Historical Society.

Joshua Wright House (c. 1821) Near Finleyville. Brick house showing early example of porch extending across entire front. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Washington County Historical Society.

WAYNE COUNTY

Samuel Meredith Monument (1904) Pleasant Mount, on Pennsylvania route 670. Stone monument. Memorial to honor first Treasurer of the United States, 1789-1801. Meredith died at "Belmont," 1817. Ref: Wayne County Historical Society.

"Stourbridge Lion" and "Eclipse" Near Honesdale, U. S. route 6 west of town. Locomotive replica and original passenger coach. First steam locomotive run on U. S. rails, 1829. Railroad property. Ref: Wayne County Historical Society.

*David Wilmot Birthplace Bethany, on Pennsylvania route 670. Frame house. Birthplace (1814) of author of famous Wilmot Proviso. Private property. Ref: Wayne County Historical Society.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Matthew Beazell Springhouse Near Webster. Stone

structure. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Bell's Mill Bridge (1850) Over Sewickley Creek near Yukon. Single-lane covered bridge with architectural embellishment at entrance portals. Highway property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Brush Creek Church (1816) Near Adamsburg, Pennsylvania route 992 about ½ mile north of town. Brick church. An Evangelical and Reformed Church built for a congregation organized about 1770. Church property. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Compass Inn (1799, stone addition, 1820) Laughlintown, on U. S. route 30 about 3 miles east of Ligonier. Log and stone house (log section later weatherboarded). Built by Charles Armor as a stagecoach stop and used as an inn until 1862. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Concord School (1830) Rostraver. Stone structure. Example of early schoolhouse in plain design. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

John Daily House "Mansion House" (c. 1797) Near Webster. Brick house. Georgian style home with elaborate interior ornamentation. Part of house used by original owner as store. Private property. Ref: E. A. W. P. Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Davis House (1805) Near Ruffsedale. Brick house. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Henry Clay Frick Birthplace Westoverton. House. Birthplace (1849) of steel and coke magnate, associate of Andrew Carnegie. Property of Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

William Guthrie House (1809) Near Slickville. Private Property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

"Half-Way House" Near Blairsville. Log structure, partly weatherboarded. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Hannastown Near Greensburg, between Pennsylvania route 819 about 3 miles north of town, and U. S. route 119. Abandoned site. Site of original county seat of Westmoreland County, 1773 until its destruction by Indians in 1782. Private property. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Kingston House (Johnston House) (1815) Near Youngstown, U. S. route 30 about 1½ miles east of town. Stone house. Built by Alexander Johnston, father of William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1848-1852. Later used as a tavern. Fine Georgian home modeled after Johnston's home in Northern Ireland. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Fort Ligonier Near Ligonier. Archaeological site. Fort built in 1758 as base for Forbes Expedition. Its successful defense in Pontiac's War (1763) made possible Bouquet's relief of Fort Pitt. Private property. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Loyalhanning Near Ligonier. Unidentified site of Indian village. Settled by Delaware Indians about 1727 in their migration from the Susquehanna area. Private

property. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Samuel Ludwick House Near New Kensington. Stone house. Good example of early native architecture showing an early form of the double porch. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Samuel Milligan's Mill (c. 1825) Milligantown near New Kensington on Little Puckety Creek. Wooden mill. Built by Samuel Milligan and in use until 1892. Possibly the only outside wooden wheel surviving in Western Pennsylvania. Private property. Ref: E. A. W. P. Washington-Fayette Historical Society.

Murrysville Gas Well Near Murrysville, 2 miles north of town. Gas well. One of world's most productive gas wells; drilled in 1878, it caught fire in 1881 and burned for many years. Private property. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church (1832) Near Stahls-town. Stone church. Large meetinghouse-type church in appropriate rural setting. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Ross Mountain Furnace Ross Mountain Park. Stone furnace stack. Early charcoal-type furnace. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Sewickley Presbyetrian Church (1852) Near West Newton. Stone church. Church property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

James Stewart House (1837) New Alexandria. Brick house distinguished by arched recess enclosing the pump. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

John Stewart House "King of Scotland's House" (1844) Near Schenley. Stone house. Interesting example of late Georgian house. The sloping parapet walls at gable ends are unusual outside of city houses. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P. Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Stover Barn Near Scottdale. Brick structure. Well preserved brick barn illustrating type of brick ventilation screen. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Abraham Overholt House (1838) Westoverton. Stone house. Home of Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society. Ref: Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society. Stotz: E. A. W. P.

Fort Allen Near Greensburg, off Pennsylvania route 71 about 3 miles southwest of town at Harrold's Church. Fort site. Fort built (1774) by settlers at time of Dunmore's War. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1929. Private property. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Westmoreland-Fayette County Historical Society.

*Bushy Run Battlefield Near Harrison City, on Pennsylvania route 993 about 2 miles east of town. Battlefield site. Place where Col. Henry Bouquet defeated Indians in 1763, thus raising the siege of Fort Pitt. Bushy Run Battlefield State Park. Ref: Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

Valley Furnace (1855) Near Waterford. Stone furnace,

remains of furnace. Private property. Ref: Stotz: E. A. W. P.; Westmoreland-Fayette Historical Society.

WYOMING COUNTY

Tunkhannock Tunkhannock. Indian village site. Delaware Indian village of about 1750 at mouth of Tunkhannock Creek at Susquehanna River. Private property.

YORK COUNTY

Codorus Furnace Codorus Furnace, near mouth of Codorus Creek, southeast of Mount Wolf. Stone furnace stack. Remains of furnace erected 1765 by William Bennett and operated until 1850. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Cookes House (1761) York, 438-440 Codorus Street. Stone House. Built by Hermanus Bott; later operated as a tavern by his son-in-law John Cookes. House in which Tom Paine, Revolutionary pamphleteer, stayed 1777-78. Then secretary of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he kept with him the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence and other state papers. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Philip Livingston Grave Near York, Prospect Hill Cemetery north of town. Grave. Burial place of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. From New York; died while attending Continental Congress. Cemetery property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Mary Ann Furnace Near Hanover, east of Pennsylvania route 94 about 4 miles southeast of town. Furnace site. Site of what is believed to have been first furnace west of Susquehanna River; erected 1762 by George Ross and Co. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Richard McCalister Tavern Hanover, Baltimore and Middle Streets. Built by founder of Hanover and marked by Col. Richard McCalister Chapter D. A. R. in 1930. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Camp Security Near Stonybrook, about 1 mile south of town off L. R. 66146. Archaeological site. Site of stockade built in 1781 for detention of British troops following Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

James Smith Grave York, First Presbyterian Churchyard, Market and Queen Streets. Grave. Burial place of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal

1. Lock masonry at Wrightsville, below Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge.
2. Lock masonry a short distance below Wrightsville.
3. Lock masonry near Long Level.
4. Stone warehouse (Tucquan Club) and masonry at York Furnace.

Private property.

General Wayne's Headquarters (1781) York, northwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets. Brick structure. A Colonial style building used by General Anthony Wayne as headquarters when his command was in York, February-May, 1781. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Warrington Meetinghouse (1769, enlarged 1782) Near Wellsville, on Pennsylvania route 74 just east of town. Stone structure. Center of Friends' activities since 1745.

House preserved in its early state. Church property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

Ye Olde Valley Inn (1738, later additions) Near York, U. S. route 30 east of town. Stone structure. Early inn. Private property. Ref: Historical Society of York County.

FOOTNOTES:

¹ Stotz, Charles M., Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania. Hereafter cited as Stotz: E. A. W. P.

² Blackburn, E. Howard, History of Bedford and Somerset Counties.

³ Pennsylvania Writers' Project, Pennsylvania Guide to the Keystone State.

⁴ Federal Writers' Project, Erie: A Guide to the City and County.

⁵ Ellis, Franklin, History of Fayette County.

⁶ Federal Writers' Project, Northampton County Guide.

⁷ Childsey, Andrew D., Jr., A Frontier Village: Pre-Revolutionary Easton.

⁸ Heller, William J., Editor, History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania and the Grand Valley of the Lehigh.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Harrisburg, Pa.

BUDGET ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JAMES H. DUFF BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1949

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly:

The Budget Message, with the amplifying statements accompanying it, will be in your hands at the end of this Joint Session.

I know you will agree that a visual examination of the Budget, with the accompanying data, is far ahead of any endeavor on my part at this time to take it up with you verbally.

Therefore, since I have the privilege of your attention, I would like to discuss briefly several subjects about which I think a more general understanding is necessary than that indicated either in my January fourth message or in the Budget data.

By dealing only with these specific subjects now, I do not want to be understood to minimize in any particular whatsoever any of the recommendations that I had the honor to present to you in my message of the fourth of January.

HOUSING

It seems clear to me that at the State level we have the inescapable responsibility of doing something about the housing situation, with particular emphasis on rental properties in the low income brackets. This responsibility is so great that we cannot depend entirely upon action by the Federal Government. Every level of government must accept responsibility for some essential contribution to such a program.

It has been demonstrated that private enterprise at rentals presently being received for low income houses has not been able or willing to build sufficient houses to meet the demand. I am a firm believer in the proposition that Government should not do things for people that they can do for themselves. The low rental housing situation is a case where people have not been able to produce houses; they must have a place to live. This clearly seems to be a situation where Government at all levels must be concerned with the problem.

After studying the situation, I feel that it would be unwise for the Commonwealth itself to go into the business of building houses. I am convinced that such a program can best be advanced by the Commonwealth subsidizing private enterprise builders up to the point where it will be possible for them to erect houses in the low income group.

I, therefore, propose that the Commonwealth appropriate the sum of fifteen million dollars for subsidies, in the coming biennium, for public housing, especially in the low income brackets. From data presently available, it is fair assumption that a subsidy of between 25% and 35% of cost will make feasible a substantial public program in the Commonwealth in this type of rental houses.

On the basis of these figures, a subsidy of fifteen million dollars would provide for the erection of fifty million dollars in middle and low income bracket houses under this program.

If the Federal Government matches or doubles the State's subsidy in addition to its own separate program, as has been suggested, it would make possible a program of one hundred or one hundred fifty million dollars of low income bracket houses in the Commonwealth during the coming biennium at the State level.

Legislation will be presented for competitive bidding by those desirous of building these houses under State subsidy; the fixing of the rentals to be paid; the places and types of houses to be built; and the selection of the localities in which the need is most urgent; as well as other provisions to make this program workable on a competitive basis so as to best serve the needs of the people of the Commonwealth.

I feel that in this program there should be a preference for veterans, if such preference can legally be established.

This program is an entirely new department in Pennsylvania. No such activity at the State level has ever been attempted before. It is a necessary beginning—and only a beginning, because the problem is great.

However, this program, plus the Federal program which is definitely assured, will start a real onslaught against the housing shortage in Pennsylvania. It will probably afford as many houses during the coming two years as is practical with the materials and labor available, when taking into account the vast other building construction operations in the Commonwealth.

The low income housing shortage is a very important social problem. Therefore, our approach to it should be with a broad perspective and freed from any narrow or partisan bias. It is certainly something we have to do something about.

HIGHWAYS

As I related to you in January, the Highway Department has informed me that they cannot longer continue to carry forward the highway program that they deem vitally necessary on the basis of the present gas tax. This situation confronts us by reason of our great highway mileage and the vast increase in cost both of building and of upkeep. This difficulty is further expanded as the result of the vast amount of deferred maintenance and construction that accumulated in the Commonwealth during the war period—which backlog has not been caught up with.

The magnitude of the demand for this work is clearly indicated; and it still remains, despite the fact that in 1948 the Highway Department carried on the greatest construction program in its history.

Every user of our highways realizes that in every part of the Commonwealth, in built up areas, in the rush hours, both morning and evening, there is a tremendous waste of time and great inconvenience to everyone caught in these daily traffic slow downs.

If these delays were expressed in terms of the earning power of the people who waste their time daily in these jams, it would amount to such a vast sum that no one considering them would hesitate for a moment to attempt their elimination.

In this connection it is most important for all of us to remember that, in considering the problems of the highway, our funds go only half as far as they did before World War II. In other words, when we look at the sums that we now appropriate for this work, we must realize when we do look at them that they only buy one-half as much highway as they did before the war. Therefore, when you compare the Budget submitted today with the pre-war Budget, cut it in half to determine how it compares with those years.

And so that there may be no misapprehension also as to the situation on the farm-to-market roads, I would like to make clear that there has been no disparity in the way of a balanced program during the current Administration. In the last two years more money was spent from the Motor License Fund on improving farm-to-market roads than in any two-year period in the history of the Highway Department. It is our plan to continue this policy.

In order to clearly illustrate the completeness of the program in the Commonwealth for the past two years, the Highway Department has prepared two maps: one for the year 1947 and the other for the year 1948. These maps will visually express at a glance the completeness and balance of the highway program during the past two years. They will illustrate visually also, better than any words could tell, how balanced the program has been in carrying out the policies of the current Administration. The engineers of the Highway Department have asked me to advise you that they will be glad to appear in all caucuses, Republican or Democratic, to which they may be invited, to produce the detailed maps and all other supporting data to completely explain and define the needs and plans of the highway system.

Now, let us take a look at the funds estimated to be necessary by the Department; also their method of determining how they will become available; and why the Department insists that an increase of the tax on gasoline is necessary. The Highway Department estimates they will need a minimum of one hundred million dollars a year for each of the next two years for construction. Parenthetically, this is less per year than the Highway Department is spending in the last year of the current biennium.

A certain group in the Commonwealth have insisted that the amount of federal aid that will be received by the Department will augment the funds to a degree that will render unnecessary a further increase on the tax of gasoline. Those advancing this argument content that the Highway Department will receive in the coming

biennium by way of federal aid approximately eighty-two million dollars. If this contention were correct it would be an easy solution to some of our problems. However, the Highway Department informs me that such an estimate of funds for the Department from the Federal Government in the way of highway aid positively will not be received in the coming biennium, and that the contention that it will be received is based on an unfamiliarity with the operations of the highway system and the federal law governing such aid.

Instead of eighty-two million dollars, the Highway Department states unqualified that they will not receive substantially in excess of forty million dollars in cash during the coming biennium in the federal aid program.

It is necessary that it be clearly understood that the Highway Department cannot concentrate the use of these federal funds in any type of highway construction that they may desire. They are governed definitely by the laws regulating the federal aid program. The federal aid law definitely specifies that 37% of these funds must be used on primary roads, 42% on urban roads, and 21% must be used on farm-to-market roads. Consequently, to secure federal funds, the Highway Department must match out of our funds, dollar for dollar, on each of the above specified classifications; because unless we do match it in amounts and in classifications we cannot qualify for and receive such federal aid.

Let us take a look also as to how these funds come into Pennsylvania. Thereby we can prove conclusively that the Highway Department will not receive approximately in excess of \$40,000,000 in the coming biennium.

In 1948-49 the Highway Department will spend more for construction than it will spend in either of the two years of the coming biennium. The Department will spend \$103,313,000 in 1948-49. On that \$103,313,000, actual federal aid payments to the Commonwealth were only \$20,017,000, or nineteen and four-tenths percent of the total.

Since we do not expect to spend more than \$100,000,000 a year in each of the two years of the coming biennium for construction, it is clear that we will not receive more than \$20,000,000 in federal aid in each of those two years, and that the final \$42,000,000 of the Pennsylvania allotment will not be received, on the basis of experience in the Department to date, until the 1951-53 biennium.

The above being so, it is evident that of the \$82,000,000 federal aid that eventually will come to Pennsylvania more than one-half will not be received until after the end of the next biennium. On the basis of estimated funds for the next biennium, there will be only \$120,000,000 available for construction. That means that the Department will be shy approximately \$40,000,000 each year in order to carry forward a construction program of \$100,000,000 a year for the next two years of the coming biennium.

Both the Secretary of Highways and the engineers in that Department have unqualifiedly recommended to me—which I pass along to you with my recommendation—that the gas tax be increased one cent per gallon for the next two years over existing taxes, and that any funds found necessary in this construction program in excess of one cent, but not to exceed \$40,000,000 more, be raised by the Highway Department for bridges, express

highways, or controlled access highways in the Commonwealth, by an Authority.

In this connection I think it is informative to point out that this tax on gasoline will not be in excess of the existing tax on gasoline in our sister States of Maryland and West Virginia, and that the Governor of New York this last week, proposed an increase in the tax of that State equivalent to the tax proposed herein. And further, as a matter of comparison, I think it ought to be stated that the present tax on gasoline in Pennsylvania is less, by one-fourth of a cent per gallon, than the existing National average. And whereac twenty-two of the States do not spend the money from the highways exclusively for highway purposes, Pennsylvania spends all of its motor funds for highway purposes.

For the reasons stated, I urge the enactment of the legislation necessary to make effective the recommendations of the Highway Department.

MENTAL HEALTH

I feel obliged to call to your attention to the urgent necessity for the large amount of funds requested for the mental health program as specified in the Budget.

I realize, as you do, that the funds asked for are great. But I also realize that the urgency of the demand is equally great. The chief reason that so great an expenditure of funds has been necessary for mental health in the current biennium, and will be necessary in the next biennium, is that in the past we refused to meet adequately and promptly the challenges of the problems of mental health as they were presented.

Everyone reading the daily papers is obliged to be aware of the variety of problems presented by various phases of the problems of mental illness. The time has come when society must attempt to protect itself against the dangers that we have heretofore refused to provide against. We should no longer continue the practice of awaiting for catastrophes to happen before we are sufficiently stirred up to take measures to prevent them.

There is a tremendous need in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, for increased research into the causes of mental illness, and training in the care of those who are mentally ill, as well as provisions for the restraint of persons afflicted with certain mental quirks and sexual abnormalities that make them menaces to society. We have arrived at the place where there is need for institutions of the type where we are concerned more with the methods of cure and prevention than merely with the custodial care of the chronically mentally ill.

We need to understand not only the effect of mental pressures that produce bodily ailments, but also bodily ailments that tend to cause mental illnesses. Research has proven beyond doubt that emotional instability is caused in many people by certain types of illness.

Research has also made clear that many mentally ill patients may be prevented from falling into the classification of chronically mentally ill patients if they are received in time and receive the proper treatment and care necessary to restore them to full health again.

The great problem of today, when such a high percentage of our population is suffering from mental illnesses, is to treat those illnesses of the mind in the early stages the same as medicine would treat physical illnesses in the early stages before they become chronic.

Because once mental illness becomes chronic the patient becomes, in all probability, a permanent charge upon society; while if they are treated early before they do become chronic they can be restored to useful lives in society.

For the above, and the other reasons that I stated in my former message to you, I earnestly hope that the requested funds will be made available for use in the coming biennium.

AUTHORITY

An examination of the Budget discloses that a large sum of money is needed for permanent improvements. These improvements are imperatively needed now. To pay for them out of the current General Fund would necessitate large increases in taxes for the General Fund. It is not fair to ask the people of Pennsylvania to pay for permanent improvements wholly out of current funds, because many of them are of a character that will last for generations.

Granted the necessity for the improvement and the unfairness of asking current taxes to pay the entire cost of permanent improvements, it becomes clear that the only alternative is to pay for them over a period of years.

As we are all aware, the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not permit the borrowing of more than one million dollars as a direct obligation of the Commonwealth without a vote of the people, except in the case of insurrection. This direct obligation method of borrowing money is so cumbersome and time-consuming that it prevents the raising of substantial funds to meet an emergency.

The situation confronting Pennsylvania today illustrates the absolute necessity for borrowing funds to meet a critical emergency for improvements that happen to be permanent in character. The only method devised to free the Commonwealth from the shackles of an outmoded method of financing is by the Authority method, whereby an indirect obligation is created by the payment of rentals for the use of permanent improvements over a period of years until the cost is liquidated. The Authority has been approved by the highest judicial authority of the

State as a method whereby the critical obligations of Government may be met.

I feel there is no alternative at this time in Pennsylvania to an Authority as a method for meeting the critical emergency of the Commonwealth for permanent improvements.

It is clear that the Constitution should have been amended long ago in order to enable the Government of this day and generation to function in a way that the vast demands on Government of today require. Such a situation was not envisaged in the day in which the Constitution was written. Since these needed changes have not been effected in the Constitution, it becomes necessary to use the device that has been found practical to meet the emergency. Because after all the purpose of government is not to defeat the proper and necessary demands of the people, but to make it possible for them to be carried out. They can be carried out in a legitimate way in Pennsylvania as approved by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. I, therefore, feel that this Authority should be erected at this time for the purpose of accomplishing the necessary demands for permanent improvements outlined in the Budget.

In order to lower the rate of interest and to bring the funds necessary for these permanent improvements within the classification as a direct obligation of the Commonwealth, I suggest that legislation be enacted to submit for approval by the people as an indebtedness of the Commonwealth the total of such funds as this session of the General Assembly may approve under an Authority.

Members of the General Assembly:

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate today what I said to you on January 4th, that this is a program to the advantage and for the benefit of all the people of Pennsylvania. It is an endeavor to do what seems to me to be sensible, to be right, and to be necessary. And, after all, that is what government is for—to do the best for the most people.

JAMES H. DUFF.

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL
BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1949, TO MAY 31, 1951

Submitted to the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
By JAMES H. DUFF, Governor
February, 1949

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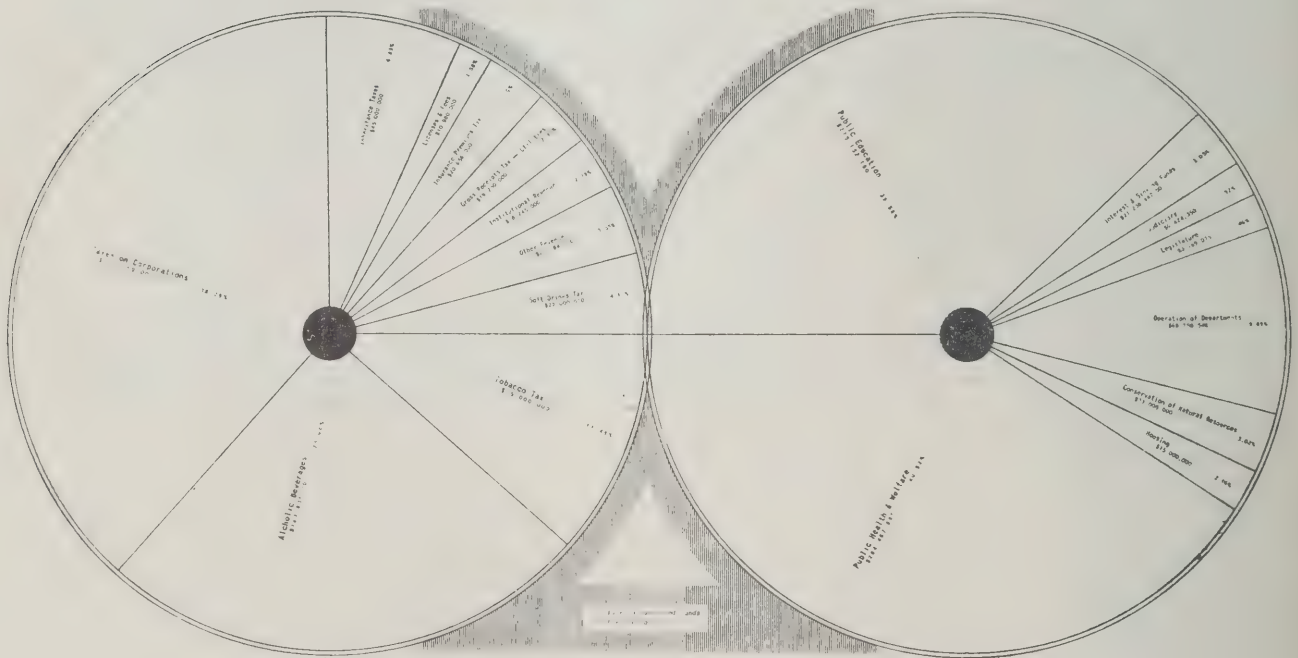
NOTE

Statements of the Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1948 are presented in a Supplement to the Budget under Separate Cover.

See also Supplement to the Budget for the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

1949-1951 Biennium - June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1951

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNOR
FOR THE BIENNium *



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Harrisburg, February 1, 1949.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Article VI of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177, I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly a State Budget for the fiscal biennium from June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1951.

On January 4th I had the honor to address you on the important problems confronting us at the current Session. Therein was stated generally the approach to the solution of these problems as I appraised them. I herewith submit for your consideration a detail of the funds necessary to make that program effective.

Since this report is almost completely a great array of figures and the explanations accompanying them, I feel it would serve no useful purpose to read aloud to you in detail the various voluminous and detailed items which, from their nature, can only be adequately approached by a visual examination and close detailed study. The accompanying chart shows a breakdown of the budget in its general distribution of income and outgo.

Two years ago I presented to the Legislature a budget for the 1947-1949 biennial period based necessarily upon certain assumptions; that there would be a level of national income somewhere in the neighborhood of the high level which existed at the time the budget was prepared; that salary levels would not decrease during the two-year period but rather that there was the probability some further increases might be necessary where salary levels lagged behind the price level; there was the assumption that the price level after the beginning of the period would not be higher but rather show some downward trend as production increased; and the further forecast that the consumption of commodities would increase.

We find that there has been a considerably greater degree of inflation than was assumed in making the 1947-1949 budget. National income is some 28% above two years ago; the price level has gone up 25% in that period of time. The State Government had to be operated on a budget which was not constructed to meet the amount of inflation which occurred.

This circumstance has had a number of outstanding manifestations bearing on the State finances. In order to help State employes meet increased prices it was considered necessary to make a substantial increase in salaries and wages during the two-year period. This increase, along with the increased costs of everything else the State buys, has caused deficiencies in some budgets, particularly at the institutions and in public assistance, where it was found necessary to increase grants to meet living costs. The great increase in building costs which has taken place has had the effect of materially limiting the construction program which was set up two years ago.

Fortunately, on the other side, inflation has bolstered some of the sources of revenue to the point that after deficiencies of the present biennium have been provided, a sizeable General Fund surplus can be expected at the end of the current biennium.

Since the budget I am now presenting is to operate the State government for two years beginning June 1, 1949, the difficult problem of foreseeing the future again recurs.

This budget anticipates that the level of national income will remain at somewhat the present level. It assumes that the price level will not be far different from where it now stands. It assumes that business activity and employment will continue at somewhat the present high rate.

In studying this budget we will not have a proper comparison with expenditures for former years unless we constantly keep in mind the effects of inflation on State costs. For expenditures as a whole we can conservatively say that State costs now are at least 50% above prewar costs—that is, the same amount of State Government costs 50% more now than at the time the war commenced. Some costs have increased much more than 50%. Building construction has increased 200%. Public School subsidies which comprise a large share of the budget have increased 174% since 1941 with a 14% decline in the number of teachers. The cost of operating the Welfare Institutions has increased more than 100% since 1942. And, too, it is important to keep in mind that during the present biennium and continuing into the next biennium we are making expenditures for many necessary projects deferred from the war years.

Before discussing the budget for the 1949-1951 biennium, the execution of the budget for the current biennium ending May 31, 1949 needs to be set forth.

Total appropriations for the 1947-1949 biennium were \$595,252,831. To meet these appropriations there were estimated revenues of \$570,350,285, a surplus of \$14,780,184 from the 1945-1947 biennium, and cancellation of 1945-1947 appropriations in the amount of \$10,380,000, making a total of \$595,510,460. As shown in the budget which I am presenting some of the appropriations proved to be insufficient and I am recommending deficiency appropriations amounting to \$21,078,846. It is expected that revenues for the 1947-1949 biennium will surpass the estimate of \$570,000,000 by \$58,500,000. Thus, after providing for the deficiencies, and considering lapses, we anticipate a surplus for this biennium in the amount of \$42,879,694. This is available for appropriation for the 1949-1951 biennium.

Now, turning to the 1949-1951 budget, let me say that at a time when Federal taxes and high prices constitute a tremendous burden, the principal attempt was to prepare a budget which would provide adequately for all essential State needs and to do so if at all possible without any taxation beyond that which has existed during the current biennium.

The General Fund budget which I present to you has been constructed on the basis of no additional taxes beyond those now in effect.

It was not possible to do so for the Motor License Fund, as is explained later in this Message.

In order to provide necessary funds under greatly increased costs for urgent highway work I find it necessary to recommend either an increase of two cents in the Liquid Fues Tax for a two-year period or a one cent increase in the tax and the balance of the funds necessary to be provided by a State Authority.

The budget I am presenting to you recommends General Fund appropriations amounting to \$695,218,980. These appropriations would be met by \$653,300,000 in estimated revenues, and \$42,879,694 of surplus funds from the 1947-1949 biennium.

The appropriations of \$695,218,980 recommended are for current operations with the exception of the appropriation of \$17,000,000 recommended for Schuylkill River desilting and \$15,000,000 for low-rent housing subsidies. With these amounts deducted, the remaining total, \$663,218,980, is \$82,887,303 above the corresponding total of appropriations including deficiencies for current operations for the 1947-1949 biennium. The chief increases making up this amount are as follows:

\$34,620,034 additional for the schools, School Employees Retirement Fund, and other Public Instruction appropriations

\$16,314,400 additional for Welfare and Health Institutions

\$ 4,610,000 additional for Public Assistance

\$ 7,500,000 for interest on veterans bonus bonds

\$13,649,496 for operation of the departments

\$ 3,750,000 for General State Authority rentals

These items explain \$80,000,000 of the increase.

In this program \$275,152,180 of the total \$695,218,980 appropriations recommended, or 39.5%, is for Education; \$284,467,885 of the total, or 40.9%, would be appropriated for Public Welfare and Health, with the remaining 19.6% for conservation of natural resources, interest and sinking funds, and operation of the departments, legislative, and judiciary.

The appropriations recommended are to meet current operations and do not provide for major public works. As I stated previously, the appropriations made for public works two years ago have been reduced by inflated building prices so that there will remain much to be done beyond those appropriations. As shown later in this Message, requests for construction and other public works submitted by the departments amount to \$147,000,000.

While it may be possible to make some reductions in this program, it is apparent that there are larger public works needs which cannot be met from estimated revenues for the next two years. In considering funds for construction we should keep in mind that building costs are now three times what they were before the beginning of the war. In other words, a \$147,000,000 program now is about the equivalent of a \$50,000,000 program at that time.

At the last Session we provided a huge public works program supported partly with borrowed funds and partly from the revenues of the present biennium. I do not consider it advisable to recommend new taxes to carry this additional construction program from current revenues. In my opinion this would be a proper case for borrowing because we are undertaking in a short period of time projects the need for which has accumulated over many years and which will serve future generations, but due to constitutional restriction funds cannot be obtained soon enough by that method. I recommend that a Senate Authority be established to finance and undertake necessary public works. It appears that from the standpoint of saving interest costs it might be desirable to start a constitutional amendment for a bond issue in this Session to take up the Authority bonds as soon as the required legislative action and constitutional amendment can be had. The necessary legislation has been prepared to establish a State Authority.

The additional amount of \$34,620,034 recommended to

be appropriated for Public Instruction is the amount which is required under existing legislation. \$22,000,000 of the amount must be provided as payments to the school districts under the legislation adopted at the last two Sessions providing for reimbursement units and raising teachers salaries. \$7,708,600 of the amount is required to meet increased State payments to the School Employees Retirement Fund caused by the high salary schedule and inability of the Fund to earn the required 4% on its investments. \$3,000,000 of the amount is for transportation due to higher costs and a larger number of districts applying for transportation.

The \$16,314,400 increase for Welfare and Health Institutions is required for increased salaries of employees, increased food, clothing, and other costs, and to raise the standard of service and care in those institutions.

The increase of \$4,610,000 for Public Assistance is due to increase in the grants made during this biennium to meet increased living costs.

I am recommending that you again approve the constitutional amendment providing for a soldiers bonus and that you enact the necessary legislation so that the bonus can be paid as soon as possible upon the approval of the constitutional amendment by the voters. We estimate that \$7,500,000 would be sufficient for interest charges in the 1949-1951 biennium. This assumes that the first payments on retirement of the bonds will not occur before the 1951-1953 biennial period.

The estimate of General Fund receipts, \$653,300,000, for the 1949-1951 biennium assumes that all tax sources in effect during the 1947-1949 biennium will be in effect during the 1949-1951 biennium. I recommend that all necessary legislation be adopted to carry out that revenue program including the extension of all emergency taxes and other taxes established at the last Session for a two-year period, and postponement of the exemption of manufacturing corporations from the capital stock and franchise tax for that period of time. The necessary legislation to carry out this recommended revenue program has been prepared for your consideration.

In the budget you will find the estimated receipts for the different sources of revenue compared with the present biennium and the two preceding bienniums.

At this point I should like to point out the great problem this State and all states have from the enormous burden of overlapping Federal taxes. The states in raising necessary revenue are struggling with a situation which was never contemplated when our Federal system of government was established. On practically every important source of State revenue there is a heavy burden of Federal taxation. For instance, one of our major sources is alcoholic beverages. The State Store profits and State tax represents a tax of about \$5.00 per gallon on whiskey. There is a Federal tax of \$9.00 per gallon. Our State tax on cigarettes is four cents per package. The Federal tax is seven cents. Our corporate net income tax is at a rate of 4%. The Federal corporate income tax rate goes as high as 38%. The Federal government collects several times as much with its estate tax from this State as does the State from inheritance and estate taxation, the Federal government collects one and one-half cents per gallon in gasoline taxes, and so it goes. As long as these extremely high Federal rates exist on the chief sources

of revenue used by the State, we are going to have great difficulty in having a satisfactory State revenue system. It was hoped that there would be a large reduction in Federal taxes but we find higher taxes are recommended. There is no greater problem that the states have than this to finance their essential functions with the overwhelming burden of Federal taxation on their chief sources of revenue.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

The deficiency appropriations I am recommending are set forth in the budget. The deficiency of \$10,600,000 in the Public Assistance appropriation is due to the fact that grants to persons receiving public assistance and salaries of employes were increased during the biennium. The deficiency appropriations for the Welfare Institutions, the Teachers Colleges, and for the other departments, are due primarily to the increased salaries of employes and increases in food, materials and supplies. Applications for relief from school districts exceeded the number expected causing a deficiency of \$500,000 in the appropriation for Handicapped School Districts.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUBSIDIES

Of the \$34,620,034 additional recommended for the Department of Public Instruction, \$3,000,000 is for transportation and \$22,000,000 for Support of Public Schools. The increase for transportation is due partly to increased costs of transportation and to an increase in the number of districts which will require transportation. The increase of \$22,000,000 for Support of the Public Schools is the amount estimated to be needed upon the basis of applications from the districts which the Department of Public Instruction has received to date.

The amounts appropriated for the last few bienniums for this purpose are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1939-1941 | \$ 64,000,000 |
| 1941-1943 | 71,000,000 |
| 1943-1945 | 104,000,000 |
| 1945-1947 | 125,000,000 |
| 1947-1949 | 173,000,000 |
| (Required) 1949-1951 | 195,000,000 |

Under the legislation of 1945 and 1947, salaries of teachers mandated by the State have been as follows:

MANDATED MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEACHER SALARIES IN EFFECT DURING 1943-1944 COMPARED WITH THOSE PROVIDED BY ACT 515, 1947 SESSION INCLUDING PER CENT OF INCREASE

| Class of School District and Approximate Number of Teachers | Division of School System | Certification or Educational Level | Mandated Salaries | | Per Cent Increase | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | | | In Effect During | | In Effect Under | | Act No. 515 | |
| | | | 1943-1944 | | Act No. 515 1947 Session | | Act No. 515 Over 1943-1944 | |
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum |
| First 8,468 teachers | Elementary | Standard | \$1450 | \$2250 | \$2175 | \$3175 | 50.0 | 24.5 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1450 | 2550 | 2200 | 3800 | 51.7 | 49.0 |
| | | Master's | 1450 | 2250 | 2400 | 4000 | 65.5 | 56.9 |
| | Junior High School | Standard | 2000 | 3000 | 2175 | 3175 | 8.8 | 5.8 |
| | | Bachelor's | 2000 | 3000 | 2200 | 3800 | 10.0 | 26.7 |
| | | Master's | 2000 | 3000 | 2400 | 4000 | 20.0 | 33.3 |
| | Senior High School | Standard | 2000 | 3300 | 2175 | 3175 | 8.8 | 0 |
| | | Bachelor's | 2000 | 3300 | 2200 | 3800 | 10.0 | 15.2 |
| | | Master's | 2000 | 3300 | 2400 | 4000 | 20.0 | 21.2 |
| Second 7,181 Teachers | Elementary | Standard | 1300 | 2000 | 1950 | 2700 | 50.0 | 35.0 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1300 | 2000 | 2000 | 3200 | 53.8 | 60.0 |
| | | Master's | 1300 | 2000 | 2200 | 3400 | 69.2 | 70.0 |
| | Secondary | Standard | 1650 | 2350 | 1950 | 2700 | 18.2 | 14.9 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1650 | 2350 | 2000 | 3200 | 21.2 | 36.2 |
| | | Master's | 1650 | 2350 | 2200 | 3400 | 33.3 | 44.7 |
| Third 17,765 teachers | Elementary | Standard | 1300 | 1650 | 1950 | 2700 | 50.0 | 63.6 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1300 | 1650 | 2000 | 3200 | 53.8 | 93.9 |
| | | Master's | 1300 | 1650 | 2200 | 3400 | 69.2 | 106.1 |
| | Secondary | Standard | 1450 | 1800 | 1950 | 2700 | 34.5 | 50.0 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1450 | 1800 | 2000 | 3200 | 37.9 | 77.8 |
| | | Master's | 1450 | 1800 | 2200 | 3400 | 51.7 | 88.9 |
| Fourth 20,385 teachers | Elementary | Standard | 1300 | 1350 | 1950 | 2700 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1300 | 1350 | 2000 | 3200 | 53.8 | 137.0 |
| | | Master's | 1300 | 1350 | 2200 | 3400 | 69.2 | 151.9 |
| | Secondary | Standard | 1450 | 1550 | 1950 | 2700 | 34.5 | 74.2 |
| | | Bachelor's | 1450 | 1550 | 2000 | 3200 | 37.9 | 106.5 |
| | | Master's | 1450 | 1550 | 2200 | 3400 | 51.7 | 119.4 |

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND

The recommended appropriation of \$21,180,000 for this Fund compares with \$13,486,400 in the current biennium. This increase is due in part to increased salaries of teachers, in part to the inability of the Fund to earn the 4% interest rate guaranteed by law, and in part to the decision of the Attorney General that rates of contribution may not be increased for employees who were in public school service prior to September 1, 1946. This amount will just meet the interest deficiency for the 1947-1949 biennium. An additional interest deficiency of \$7,000,000 is estimated for the 1949-1951 biennium but is not included because I feel it is more workable for the Legislature to meet whatever deficiency occurs during the next biennium at the 1951 Session when an accurate estimate of the deficiency can be made.

FORESTS AND WATERS

I am recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of Forests and Waters. Furthermore, in the amount which I recommend later in this Message for a State Authority program for that Department, the intent is that the State Authority take over dam building projects originally intended to be financed from the appropriation of \$10,000,000 (23-A) made to that Department in 1947. This will make funds in Appropriation Act 23-A available to this Department for forest and park work which has not previously received the proper development. The balance of the State Authority program would be for the construction of additional dams serving the purposes of flood control, water supply and recreation and for structures required in the State parks.

During the 1945 Session an appropriation of \$16,500,000 was made to the Department of Forests and Waters (83-A) and an appropriation of \$10,000,000 at the 1947 Session (23-A) for major public works of that Department. Of the \$16,500,000 appropriation, \$16,353,000 had been allocated for projects as of December 31, 1948.

Of the \$10,000,000 appropriation, \$9,907,131 had been allocated on that date.

At each of the last two Sessions a \$5,000,000 appropriation has been made for removing silt from the Schuylkill River. \$25,000,000 more will be needed in the 1949-1951 biennium. I am recommending that you appropriate \$17,000,000 of that amount from the General Fund and that \$8,000,000 of the construction work be undertaken by the State Authority. Due to the character of the work projects it appears that \$8,000,000 is the most that can be undertaken by a State Authority. In order that additional contracts can be awarded it is important that \$5,000,000 be appropriated as soon as you can conveniently do so. An appropriation bill has been prepared for that purpose.

SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS

The appropriation for this important function began with an appropriation of \$4,000,000 in 1945-1947 and increased to \$7,000,000 in 1947. I am recommending another appropriation of \$6,400,000 for the next biennium, which, it appears, will be sufficient in view of the difficulty experienced in securing the necessary number of nurses for this work. Should the experience be otherwise it may

be necessary to supplement this appropriation in the 1951 Session.

CANCER RESEARCH

The Cancer Research appropriation of \$250,000 which was made to the Department of Health for the present biennium should be again appropriated for the next two-year period. Also, I am recommending an appropriation of \$150,000 in State aid to the Cancer Research Laboratory at Fox Chase. This Laboratory which was established two years ago and opened for active research work this year promises to be one of the outstanding cancer research laboratories in the country. I feel that the State should have a share in this important work.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

The appropriation recommended for salaries and expenses of the Department of Military Affairs shows a large increase over the present biennium, \$5,188,556 as compared with \$3,250,000. The major part of this increase is due to the fact that the Department plans to bring the strength of the National Guard up to 25,000 prior to June 1, 1949, whereas it averaged about 10,000 men during the first year of the present biennium and about 15,000 the second year.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Due to increased grants the present rate of expenditure of Public Assistance funds will require \$151,100,000 for the next biennium. This compares with \$146,490,000 for the present biennium including the deficiency of \$10,600,000. This amount is recommended upon the assumption that employment conditions will remain about as favorable as at present. Should conditions be less favorable, a deficiency in this appropriation would result unless costs declined correspondingly.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION

The appropriation recommended for Occupational Disease Compensation is \$1,150,000 compared with \$750,000 for the present biennium. This increase is the estimated amount necessary to carry the large number of new cases which have been assigned to referees on which awards are expected along with cases now being compensated and to increased grants which I am recommending.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

The State Police with its present force will require a considerable increase in appropriation due to the general salary increase during this Administration and increase in other costs. \$17,440,000, compared with \$15,000,000 in the present biennium, will be required. I recommend that the General Fund and the Motor License Fund carry the same proportions as at present which would result in appropriations of \$5,800,000 from the General Fund and \$11,640,000 from the Motor License Fund. This appropriation provides for a full complement of 1600 men.

In order to bring about greater safety on the highways the present force of State Policemen is inadequate. Therefore, I recommend that the present upper limit of State Police be increased from 1600 to 2000 with the additional 400 to be assigned entirely to highway patrol work. This will involve an increase in appropriation of \$4,000,000 which amount should be carried entirely by the Motor License Fund.

This increased force of 2000 men will require \$15,640,000 from the Motor License Fund and \$5,800,000 from the General Fund.

WELFARE AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The appropriations I am recommending for Welfare and Health Institutions, a total of \$103,470,000, represents an increase of \$16,314,400. This increase is due to greatly increased prices, increased salaries of employes, to an estimated increase in patient population, and to improvement of the service in those institutions.

The appropriation I am recommending for the Mental Hospitals, including those for the Mental Defectives, is \$68,917,000, which compares with \$58,248,800 in the present biennium. Unless inflation should become greater this appropriation will permit much improvement in the care and treatment of mental patients.

Of the total of \$103,470,000, \$11,000,000 is recommended for the Tuberculosis Sanatoria and the Crippled Childrens Hospital in the Department of Health. This appropriation will allow these institutions to be built up to capacity during the biennium. It will allow the Crippled Childrens Hospital to take in many children beyond the present population of that institution.

An appropriation of \$240,000 is recommended to continue the important work of treatment of rheumatic fever patients.

STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS AND HOMES

An appropriation of \$13,262,000 is recommended for the State-aided hospitals which compares with an appropriation of \$12,262,000 in the present biennium. A review of past appropriations shows that in 1946 the State provided 51% of the cost of free days service in the State-aided Hospitals, in 1947 the State carried 42%, in 1948, 51%. The appropriation I recommend would provide 52% of the estimated cost of free days service for each year of the coming biennium.

An appropriation of \$571,275 is recommended for State-aided Homes as compared with \$519,275 in the present biennium. This represents a 10% increase to help meet increased costs.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

At the last Session of the Legislature, \$70,290,000 was appropriated for construction at the Welfare Institutions. \$25,290,000 of this amount was appropriated from the General Fund and \$45,000,000 from the \$50,000,000 bond issue. Of this total amount, \$55,347,670 has been allotted for construction at Mental Institutions, \$587,700 at Penal Institutions, and \$403,210 at the State Medical Hospitals.

As I explained previously, the increase in building costs has greatly reduced the amount of construction which could be obtained under these appropriations as well as the construction appropriations made at the 1945 Session and, accordingly, these appropriations are not sufficient for the construction which needs to be done. The following amounts are requested for construction at the Welfare Institutions:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Mental Hospitals | \$80,000,000 |
| Feeble-minded and Epileptic | 3,800,000 |
| Medical and Surgical | 2,200,000 |
| Penal and Correctional | 3,500,000 |
| Equipment | 2,000,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$91,500,000 |

In addition to construction at the Welfare Institutions \$26,325,000 is requested for construction at Educational Institutions as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| State Teachers Colleges | \$13,000,000 |
| Soldiers Orphan School | 5,000,000 |
| Thaddeus Stevens Trade School | 325,000 |
| Pennsylvania State College | 8,000,000 |

At the Health Sanatoria \$2,000,000 is requested.

The State Police requests construction of \$2,626,000 which was not obtainable as originally planned under the appropriation made in 1945.

With the \$24,600,000 State Authority program requested by the Department of Forests and Waters the total requests are \$147,051,000.

In recommending the establishment of a State Authority to undertake public works the intent is that projects pass a rigid test of necessity and urgency before being undertaken. The departments concerned will be glad to furnish you full information about the construction programs for which they are making requests.

SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYES

During the 1947-1949 biennium it was found necessary to increase salaries and wages of State employes in view of increasing prices. Two increases have been granted—one in August, 1947 for most employes averaging from 5 to 7%, and a 10% increase, with a limit of \$600 for any increase, was granted effective in August, 1948. Since 1942 the salaries of State employes who at that time were receiving \$3,000 or less have been increased from 50% to 60%. Above that amount, the increase has been from 20 to 25%. During that period of time the cost of living has increased some 58%. While it may not be desirable to keep State salaries entirely abreast of the cost of living, the lag cannot be too great or the State will lose its best employes and will not be able to attract the type of employe it should have. Moreover, State employes will experience real difficulty in maintaining a satisfactory standard of living unless their compensation advances with the cost of living.

Salaries which are fixed by law did not share in adjustments. I believe this is a matter which you should consider because inflation has left those salaries at only a share of their value when established.

CHILDREN'S CAMP—INDIANTOWN GAP

Provisions is made in the budget for a camp for underprivileged children as I recommended in my Message at the opening of the Session. This is in the form of an appropriation of \$600,000 recommended to be appropriated to the Department of Military Affairs. While I recommend that the appropriation be made to the Department of Military Affairs the expenditure of the funds and the management of the camp should be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs, Department of Health, and Department of Public Instruction.

The recommended appropriation of \$600,000 is based upon a fifteen-day camp of 2500 children the first year and 5000 the second year. The appropriation would be expended for subsistence, councilors, doctors, nurses, and other necessary help, transportation, medical supplies, and miscellaneous items. All housekeeping facilities and equipment such as dishes, cooking equipment, beds, mat-

tresses and the like, will be provided by the 2nd Army without cost.

HOUSING

In my Message in the beginning of the Session I stressed the importance of low-rent housing. I am convinced that in order to have low-rent housing it is necessary for the State government to subsidize local housing authorities or insurance companies if such low-rent housing is going to come about. Accordingly, I recommend an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for this purpose. Since the State Planning Board and the State Board of Housing, which I hope will be consolidated with the Planning Board, has given lengthy study to this problem, I recommend that the appropriation be made to the State Planning Board.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

The estimated total of funds available in the Motor License Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$321,147,702 assuming the reenactment of the one cent emergency Liquid Fuel Tax which has been in effect for the last thirteen years which I recommended. This total consists of an estimated cash balance of \$43,527,802 June 1, 1949 and \$277,619,900 of estimated receipts including Federal Aid. This total of \$321,147,702 compares with \$360,581,802 estimated for the 1947-1949 biennium, a decrease of \$39,434,100. This decrease is the result of a reduction in the cash balance and in the estimated Federal Aid. For the present biennium \$75,000,000 of Federal Aid was estimated, of which amount approximately \$38,053,428 will be received due to the fact that projects must be completed before the Federal Aid payments are made. For the 1949-1951 biennium the estimate of receipts from Federal Aid is \$40,000,000. Receipts from sources other than Federal Aid are estimated at \$237,619,900 for 1949-1951 compared with \$227,735,374 for the present biennium.

The estimate of funds available for 1949-1951, \$321,147,702, will permit the Department of Highways to have a budget of \$225,000,000 for the 1949-1951 biennium. This will permit the following expenditures during the two-year period compared with those estimated for the present biennium:

| | Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Construction | \$171,179,000 | \$120,440,000 |
| Resurfacing | 9,956,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Overhead Engineering, Equipment, etc. | 29,440,000 | 32,560,000 |
| Maintenance | 55,113,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Totals | \$265,688,000 | \$225,000,000 |

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS FOR MOTOR LICENSE FUND

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is recommended for cities, boroughs, and first class townships and \$10,000,000 for townships of the second class. These are the same as the appropriations for the present biennium.

The allocation recommended for the Pennsylvania State Police upon an increase of the force by 400 is \$15,640,000 which is \$5,640,000 more than in the present biennium.

An allocation of \$10,000,000 is recommended for the Department of Revenue, an increase of \$1,735,000 over the allocation for the present biennium. This increase is due to increased salaries and increased cost of materials and supplies.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND BALANCE, MAY 31, 1951

If expenditures are made according to the allocations and appropriations recommended it is estimated there will be a cash balance of \$38,857,750 May 31, 1951.

The Department of Highways expects to spend \$171,179,000 for construction in the present biennium and \$9,956,000 for resurfacing. It will have \$120,440,000 to spend for construction in the 1949-1951 biennial period and \$12,000,000 for resurfacing. Due to increased costs and wa deferred road construction projects the amount which will be available will not be sufficient to meet the urgent highway construction needs. During the fiscal year 1948-1949 an estimated \$107,600,000 will be spent for construction and resurfacing. The Department of Highways feels that the minimum amount it should have for construction in the next two years is \$200,000,000. This will require an increase of \$80,000,000 in the Motor License Fund revenues for the two-year period and, as I stated in my Message to you at the opening of the Session, this amount can be derived by an increase of two cents per gallon in the Liquid Fuels Tax or by a one cent increase and providing the balance, which would be \$40,000,000 in amount, by a State Authority. Whatever increase in tax is made it should be effective June 1, 1949 for a two-year period. The Department of Highways can give you full information on its commitments and future needs.

This budget has been construed to promote the best interests of all the people of the Commonwealth. I pledge you my cooperation and the cooperation of my whole Administration in working out these problems in that direction.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1947-1949 AND 1949-1951

| | 1947-1949 | 1949-1951 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| FUNDS AVAILABLE: | | |
| General Fund (Federal Funds and Special Receipts Deducted) | \$ 734,394,852.53 | \$ 696,179,694.52 |
| Motor License Fund | 360,581,802.00 | 321,147,702.00 |
| Fish Fund | 3,158,199.56 | 3,458,599.56 |
| Game Fund | 7,107,343.33 | 5,809,969.33 |
| Banking Department Fund | 2,226,751.00 | 2,561,238.00 |
| Milk Control Fund | 859,199.24 | 822,051.24 |
| State Farm Products Show Fund | 512,298.54 | 425,396.54 |
| TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM | \$ 1,108,840,446.20 | \$ 1,030,404,651.19 |

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR:

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| General Fund (Federal Funds and Special Receipts Deducted) | \$# 691,515,158.01 | \$ 695,218,980.50 |
| Motor License Fund | 317,054,000.00 | 282,289,951.79 |
| Fish Fund | 2,270,150.00 | 2,984,107.00 |
| Game Fund | 6,318,874.00 | 5,034,804.00 |
| Banking Department Fund | 1,374,531.00 | 1,575,057.00 |
| Milk Control Fund (Act 37, 1933 Special Session) | 739,698.00 | 773,700.00 |
| State Farm Products Show Fund (1929 P. L. 823) | 405,970.00 | 319,750.00 |
| TOTAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH | \$ 1,019,678,381.01 | \$ 988,196,350.29 |

ESTIMATED UNOBLIGATED CASH END OF BIENNIUM:

(See Message for Recommendations)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| General Fund | \$ 42,879,694.52 | \$ 960,714.02 |
| Motor License Fund | 43,527,802.00 | 38,857,750.21 |
| Fish Fund | 888,049.56 | 474,492.56 |
| Game Fund | 788,469.33 | 775,165.33 |
| Banking Department Fund | 852,220.00 | 986,181.00 |
| Milk Control Fund | 119,501.24 | 48,351.24 |
| State Farm Products Show Fund | 106,328.54 | 105,646.54 |
| TOTAL | \$ 89,162,065.19 | \$ 42,208,300.90 |

#Includes liabilities of \$96,197,480.69 for prior Bienniums and \$21,078,846.00 Deficiencies for 1947-1949 Biennium

APPENDIX TO THE

SECTION ONE

GENERAL FUND

Showing Summary of the General Fund Budget; Deficiency Appropriations for 1947-1949 Recommended by the Governor; Appropriations for 1949-1951 Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the General Fund.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH AND LIABILITIES

GENERAL FUND

1947-1949 BIENNIUM

CASH:

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash Balance, June 1, 1947 | | \$ 105,894,852.53 |
| Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Biennium: | | |
| Normal Taxes | \$ 219,391,540.00 | |
| Special Emergency Taxes | 300,700,000.00 | |
| Liquor Store Profits | 77,000,000.00 | |
| Licenses, Fees, Institutional, and Other | 31,408,460.00 | 628,500,000.00 |
| Actual and Estimated Receipts Available for Special Purposes | | 110,849,946.00 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND FOR 1947-1949 | | \$ 845,244,798.53 |

APPROPRIATIONS:

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1947 Regular Session | \$ 595,252,831.32 | |
| Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes | 110,849,946.00 | |
| Unexpended Balances (liabilities) June 1, 1947 on account of appropriations made for prior bienniums | 96,197,480.69 | |
| | \$ 802,800,258.01 | |
| Appropriations Lapses (Actual and Estimated) for Appropriations up to May 31, 1949, deducted | 21,014,000.00 | |
| Net Liabilities applying against the Estimated Available General Fund for 1947-1949 | | 781,286,258.01 |
| BALANCE | | \$ 63,958,540.52 |
| Deficiency Appropriations for 1947-1949 Recommended | | 21,078,846.00 |
| ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND SURPLUS, MAY 31, 1949, AFTER RECOMMENDED 1947-1949 DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS ARE MADE | | \$ 42,879,694.52 |

1949-1951 BIENNIUM

CASH:

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Estimated Unappropriated Surplus, June 1, 1949 | \$ 42,879,694.52 | |
| Estimated General Fund Revenues | 653,300,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND | \$ 696,179,694.52 | |
| RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1949-1951 | 695,218,980.50 | |
| BALANCE AVAILABLE | \$ 960,714.02 | |

**GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED
FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1949**

| Department and Appropriation | Detail | Departmental Total |
|--|------------------|------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL | | |
| Salaries of Retired Judges | \$ 4,000.00 | |
| Payment of Fees to the Prothonotaries of the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts | 2,000.00 | \$ 6,000.00 |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | |
| Board of Finance and Revenue | \$ 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 85,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 65,000.00 | |
| Bureau of Rehabilitation | 300,000.00 | 365,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS | | |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie | \$ 69,000.00 | 69,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE | | |
| Assistance | \$ 10,600,000.00 | 10,600,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 68,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Manual | 30,000.00 | |
| Printing and Distributing Convention Reports | 14,000.00 | |
| Legislative Printing | 250,000.00 | 362,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION | | |
| Salaries and General Expenses | \$ 47,000.00 | |
| Examining Boards | 20,940.00 | |
| Reimbursement for Transportation | 359,000.00 | |
| Miscellaneous Subsidies | 26,000.00 | |
| Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts | 500,000.00 | |
| State Oral School for the Deaf | 20,933.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School | 17,092.00 | |
| State Teachers' Colleges | 517,281.00 | 1,508,246.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE | | |
| Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Owned | \$ 928,300.00 | |
| Penal and Correctional Institutions—State Owned | 1,178,500.00 | |
| Mental Hospitals—State Owned | 4,983,000.00 | |
| Feeble-Minded and Epileptics—State Owned | 965,800.00 | 8,055,600.00 |
| TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED | | \$21,078,846.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS
(Recommended Deficiencies for 1947-1949 are included in that column)

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Func- tions uner Governor's Su- pervision | | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | | |
| Governor's Office | \$ 361,500.00 | \$ 416,750.00 | \$ 396,000.00 | \$ 491,500.00 | \$ 550,000.00 |
| Department of Agriculture | 1,788,000.00 | 2,060,000.00 | 2,641,000.00 | 3,300,000.00 | 3,850,000.00 |
| Department of Banking . | 115,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 118,000.00 | 135,000.00 |
| Department of Commerce | 412,000.00 | 392,000.00 | 486,500.00 | 1,175,000.00 | 1,450,000.00 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | 1,853,779.00 | 2,511,800.00 | 2,939,763.00 | 3,460,000.00 | 3,754,000.00 |
| Department of Health ... | 3,217,400.00 | 3,491,600.00 | 4,489,000.00 | 4,948,500.00 | 6,090,000.00 |
| Insurance Department . | 580,000.00 | 615,000.00 | 720,000.00 | 930,000.00 | 1,200,000.00 |
| Department of Justice . | 913,500.00 | 730,500.00 | 752,500.00 | 875,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | 3,613,850.00 | 3,125,200.00 | 4,312,951.00 | 4,879,000.00 | 6,226,600.00 |
| Department of Military Affairs | 1,908,000.00 | 2,346,000.00 | 1,973,000.00 | 3,250,000.00 | 5,188,556.00 |
| Department of Mines ... | 739,835.00 | 793,500.00 | 919,700.00 | 2,090,000.00 | 3,268,000.00 |
| Department of Property and Supplies | 2,993,500.00 | 3,056,200.00 | 4,391,627.00 | 5,411,500.00 | 7,810,000.00 |
| Department of Public In- struction | 1,825,000.00 | 1,896,500.00 | 1,797,513.00 | 2,854,440.00 | 3,271,000.00 |
| Public Utility Commission | 1,951,000.00 | 2,071,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,580,000.00 | 3,266,000.00 |
| Department of Revenue . | 3,310,330.13 | 3,318,230.00 | 3,570,600.00 | 4,517,000.00 | 5,040,000.00 |
| Department of State ... | 610,000.00 | 1,190,000.00 | 1,278,996.00 | 653,000.00 | 692,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 3,000,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,800,000.00 |
| Department of Welfare . | 563,000.00 | 839,700.00 | 1,029,990.00 | 1,380,000.00 | 1,616,610.00 |
| Administrative Miscellan- eous and Commissions | 700,000.00 | 441,900.00 | 1,448,500.00 | 880,200.00 | 2,135,870.00 |
| Pennsylvania Board of Parole | 400,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,069,000.00 | 1,260,000.00 | 1,472,000.00 |
| Milk Control Commission | 240,000.00 | 340,000.00 | 320,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commis- sion ..... | ..... | ..... | 472,263.00 | 713,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| Total Departmental .. | \$ 29,095,694.13 | \$ 31,745,880.00 | \$ 40,118,903.00 | \$ 51,166,140.00 | \$ 64,815,636.00 |
| Institutional | | | | | |
| Department of Health .. | \$ 4,750,000.00 | \$ 4,645,000.00 | \$ 5,300,000.00 | \$ 8,300,000.00 | \$ 11,000,000.00 |
| Department of Military Affairs | 241,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 264,440.00 | 344,000.00 | 379,000.00 |
| Department of Public In- struction | 4,847,624.00 | 4,787,000.00 | 6,877,246.00 | 10,005,306.00 | 9,110,000.00 |
| Department of Welfare . | 40,105,000.00 | 45,925,000.00 | 55,673,200.00 | 78,855,600.00 | 92,470,000.00 |
| Total Institutional ... | \$ 49,943,624.00 | \$ 55,607,000.00 | \$ 68,114,886.00 | \$ 97,504,906.00 | \$ 112,959,000.00 |
| Total Functions under Governor's Supervision —Executive | \$ 79,039,318.13 | \$ 87,352,880.00 | \$ 108,233,789.00 | \$ 148,671,046.00 | \$ 177,774,636.00 |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Func- tions Independent of the Governor | | | | | |
| Lieutenant Governor's Office | \$ 26,000.00 | \$ 26,750.00 | \$ 28,360.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 33,500.00 |
| Department of the Auditor General | 1,664,750.00 | 1,615,000.00 | 1,760,500.00 | 2,020,000.00 | 2,140,750.00 |
| Treasury Department | 970,250.00 | 982,290.00 | 1,048,531.00 | 1,220,540.00 | 1,417,064.00 |
| Department of Internal Affairs | 662,500.00 | 790,750.00 | 1,050,000.00 | 1,225,000.00 | 1,332,000.00 |
| Total Functions Inde- pendent of the Gov- ernor | \$ 3,323,500.00 | \$ 3,414,790.00 | \$ 3,887,391.00 | \$ 4,495,540.00 | \$ 4,923,314.00 |

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1947-1949 are included in that column)

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| TOTAL—Executive De- partment | \$ 82,362,818.13 | \$ 90,767,670.00 | \$ 112,121,180.00 | \$ 153,166,586.00 | \$ 182,697,950.00 |
| LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Senate | \$ 546,620.00 | \$ 529,370.00 | \$ 529,250.00 | \$ 644,775.00 | \$ 644,775.00 |
| House of Representatives | 1,331,421.00 | 1,224,275.00 | 1,157,805.00 | 1,666,500.00 | 1,633,500.00 |
| Legislative Journal | 11,050.00 | 9,000.00 | 6,500.00 | 6,500.00 | 6,500.00 |
| Legislative Reference Bureau | 94,000.00 | 98,000.00 | 151,500.00 | 132,000.00 | 140,000.00 |
| Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions | 110,900.00 | 115,800.00 | 179,253.29 | 324,300.00 | 224,300.00 |
| Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropria- tions | 475,000.00 | 225,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 650,000.00 | 520,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Legislative Department | \$ 2,568,991.00 | \$ 2,201,445.00 | \$ 2,524,308.29 | \$ 3,424,075.00 | \$ 3,169,075.00 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | \$ 548,746.00 | \$ 610,495.00 | \$ 610,495.00 | \$ 689,896.00 | \$ 709,325.00 |
| Superior Court | 374,000.00 | 377,000.00 | 377,000.00 | 436,136.00 | 444,385.00 |
| Court of Common Pleas | 3,168,381.00 | 3,224,400.00 | 3,224,400.00 | 3,783,000.00 | 3,783,000.00 |
| Orphan's Court | 618,000.00 | 618,000.00 | 618,000.00 | 725,000.00 | 725,000.00 |
| Municipal Court of Phila- delphia | 221,000.00 | 221,000.00 | 221,000.00 | 265,000.00 | 265,000.00 |
| County Court of Alle- gheny County | 121,000.00 | 121,000.00 | 121,000.00 | 145,000.00 | 145,000.00 |
| Juvenile Court of Alle- gheny County | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 157,000.00 | 157,000.00 | 157,000.00 | 121,000.00 | 148,000.00 |
| State Reporter | 30,000.00 | 32,600.00 | 34,160.00 | 36,500.00 | 50,640.00 |
| Allocations from Proper- ty and Supplies | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 130,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Judicial De- partment | \$ 5,283,127.00 | \$ 5,406,495.00 | \$ 5,483,055.00 | \$ 6,325,532.00 | \$ 6,424,350.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL—Gov- ernmental Opera- tions other than Sub- sidies | \$ 90,214,936.13 | \$ 98,375,610.00 | \$ 120,128,543.29 | \$ 162,916,193.00 | \$ 192,291,375.00 |
| REFUNDS | | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT— Functions Independent of the Governor | | | | | |
| Treasury Department | \$ 466,725.00 | \$ 776,500.00 | \$ 607,500.00 | \$ 822,000.00 | \$ 2,343,000.00 |
| INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS | | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT— Functions Independent of the Governor | | | | | |
| Treasury Department .. | \$ 15,834,567.50 | \$ 9,855,817.50 | \$ 6,743,942.50 | \$ 11,991,442.50 | \$ 17,488,942.50 |
| Property and Supplies— State Authority Rentals —Bond Redemption ... | 8,540,361.00 | 8,550,000.00 | 48,870,240.00 | ..... | 3,750,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 24,374,928.50 | \$ 18,405,817.50 | \$ 55,614,182.50 | \$ 11,991,442.50 | \$ 21,238,942.50 |

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1947-1949 are included in that column)

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Department of Commerce | | | \$ 2,725,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 16,000,000.00 |
| Department of Agriculture | \$ 1,525,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 | 1,825,000.00 | 1,825,000.00 | 1,825,000.00 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | 232,500.00 | 232,500.00 | 232,500.00 | 238,500.00 | 254,000.00 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | 1,000,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 750,000.00 | 1,150,000.00 |
| Department of Military Affairs | 930,000.00 | 910,000.00 | 910,000.00 | 1,540,000.00 | 2,140,000.00 |
| Department of Property and Supplies | 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Public Instruction | 102,305,930.00 | 138,178,700.00 | 163,097,405.00 | 227,672,400.00 | 262,771,180.00 |
| Public Utility Commission | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Department of State ... | 1,607,286.00 | 2,845,560.00 | 3,091,420.00 | 3,911,239.00 | 4,642,608.00 |
| Department of Welfare . | 10,550,725.00 | 10,658,219.99 | 11,218,619.00 | 14,348,602.82 | 15,641,275.00 |
| Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions | 206,600.00 | 206,600.00 | 206,600.00 | 246,600.00 | 246,600.00 |
| Department of Health ... | ..... | ..... | 4,000,000.00 | 7,000,000.00 | 6,550,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL—Subsidies | \$ 118,408,041.00 | \$ 156,121,579.99 | \$ 188,571,544.00 | \$ 258,557,341.82 | \$ 311,245,663.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE | | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Department of Forests and Waters | \$ 235,000.00 | \$ 322,300.00 | \$ 24,572,500.00 | \$ 10,200,000.00 | \$ 17,000,000.00 |
| Department of Health .. | ..... | ..... | 9,235,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Highways .. | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Military Affairs | 184,000.00 | 27,593.78 | 575,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Property and Supplies | 159,956.77 | 12,610,100.00 | 26,037,475.00 | 25,354,700.00 | ..... |
| Department of Public Instruction | 30,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| GRAND TOTAL—Construction and Land Purchase | \$ 615,956.77 | \$ 12,964,993.78 | \$ 60,419,975.00 | \$ 35,554,700.00 | \$ 17,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Except Public Assistance | \$ 234,080,587.40 | \$ 286,644,501.27 | \$ 425,341,744.79 | \$ 469,841,677.32 | \$ 544,118,980.50 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE | \$ 121,023,600.00 | \$ 89,232,000.00 | \$ 111,620,000.00 | \$ 146,490,000.00 | \$ 151,100,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$ 355,104,187.40 | \$ 375,876,501.27 | \$ 536,961,744.79 | \$ 616,331,677.32 | \$ 695,218,980.50 |

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Governor . | \$ 36,000.00 | \$ 36,000.00 | \$ 386,000.00 | \$ 490,000.00 | \$ 550,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 325,500.00 | 350,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— | | | | | |
| Deficiency | | | 10,000.00 | | |
| Portrait of the Governor | | 750.00 | | #1,500.00 | |
| Expenses of Governor's | | | | | |
| Conference—1944 Spe- | | | | | |
| cial Session | | 30,000.00 | | | |
| TOTAL — Governor's | | | | | |
| Office | \$ 361,500.00 | \$ 416,750.00 | \$ 396,000.00 | \$ 491,500.00 | \$ 550,000.00 |
| #Governors Martin and Bell. | | | | | |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Lieutenant- Governor | \$ 16,000.00 | \$ 16,000.00 | \$ 28,360.00 | \$ 29,250.00 | \$ 33,500.00 |
| Contingent Expenses | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | | |
| Lieutenant - Governor's Portrait ..... | ..... | 750.00 | ..... | 750.00 | |
| TOTAL — Lieutenant- Governor's Office | \$ 26,000.00 | \$ 26,750.00 | \$ 28,360.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 33,500.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Auditor General | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 1,674,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 | \$ 2,120,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 1,450,000.00 | 1,450,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses — Deficiency | 175,000.00 | 126,000.00 | 65,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Compensation of Fiscal Agents | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Portrait of the Auditor General | 750.00 | ..... | 1,500.00 | ..... | 750.00 |
| Fees of County Officers . | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Board of Arbitration of Claims | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| TOTAL — Department of the Auditor Gen- eral | \$ 1,664,750.00 | \$ 1,615,000.00 | \$ 1,760,500.00 | \$ 2,020,000.00 | \$ 2,140,750.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Administration | | | | | |
| Salary of the State Treasurer | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 800,000.00 | \$ 1,025,000.00 | \$ 1,190,400.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 725,000.00 | 735,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency | | | 58,600.00 | | |
| Portrait of the State Treasurer | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | | 750.00 |
| Board of Finance and Revenue | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 80,000.00 | 88,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 95,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses Deficiency | | | | 3,000.00 | |
| Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and Experi- mental Farm Funds ... | 53,000.00 | 52,040.00 | 52,040.00 | 52,040.00 | 52,040.00 |
| Publishing Monthly State- ments | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Expenses Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes ... | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | | |
| Loan and Transfer Agent Expense—Printing Vet- erans Compensation Bonds | 22,500.00 | 22,500.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 23,374.00 |
| Bookkeeping Adjustment Account | | | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| | | | 1,641.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Replacement Checks | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 970,250.00 | \$ 982,290.00 | \$ 1,048,531.00 | \$ 1,220,540.00 | \$ 1,417,064.00 |
| REFUNDS | | | | | |
| Overpayments by Retired County Officers | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 |
| Stock Transfer Stamps .. | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Inheritance Taxes—Resi- dent | 300,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 350,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Fees of Examining Boards | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Notary Public Fees | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Moneys Subject to Escheat | 100,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 225,000.00 |
| Overpayment into State Treasury | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Institutional Payments .. | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Securities Fees | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Taxes | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | |
| Cigarette Tax and Per- mits | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Documentary Tax Stamps | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | |
| Liquid Fuels Tax | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Motor Law Fines | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Public Assistance Moneys | 2,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Liquor Floor Tax | | 100,000.00 | | | |
| Oleomargarine License Fees | | | | 300,000.00 | 1,750,000.00 |
| Refunding Workmen's Compensation Pay- ments | 2,725.00 | | | | |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| REFUNDS (Continued) | | | | | |
| Personal Property Tax .. | ..... | 200,000.00 | ..... | 25,000.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Personal Property Tax— Special ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Refunding Rents for Real Estate Erroneously Col- lected ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Refunding Vital Statistic Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Total Refunds | \$ 466,725.00 | \$ 776,500.00 | \$ 607,500.00 | \$ 822,000.00 | \$ 2,343,000.00 |
| INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS | | | | | |
| Board of Finance and Reve- nue | | | | | |
| General Expense Bonds —Interest | \$ 5,375,000.00 | \$ 2,546,875.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| General Expense Bonds —Sinking Fund | | | | | |
| Veterans Compensation Bonds—Interest | 7,450,192.50 | 7,308,942.50 | \$ 6,743,942.50 | \$ 6,178,942.50 | \$ 5,613,942.50 |
| Veterans Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund | | | | | |
| Tax Anticipation Notes— Interest | 3,009,375.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Stream Clearance and In- stitutional Construction Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,812,500.00 | 4,375,000.00 |
| Interest—Veterans Com- pensation Bonds World War II ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 15,834,567.50 | \$ 9,855,817.50 | \$ 6,743,942.50 | \$ 11,991,442.50 | \$ 17,488,942.50 |
| TOTAL—Treasury De- partment | \$ 17,271,542.50 | \$ 11,614,607.50 | \$ 8,399,973.50 | \$ 14,033,982.50 | \$ 21,249,006.50 |

APPENDIX TO THE

 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary . | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 2,641,000.00 | \$ 3,300,000.00 | \$ 3,650,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 1,660,000.00 | 2,005,000.00 | | | |
| Egg Laying Contest | 23,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | | |
| State Farm Show Com- mission | 75,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Soil Conservation Com- mission | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 200,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 1,788,000.00 | \$ 2,060,000.00 | \$ 2,641,000.00 | \$ 3,300,000.00 | \$ 3,850,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Animal Indemnities | 1,400,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 |
| Research in Diseases of Cattle | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 1,525,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of Agriculture | \$ 3,313,000.00 | \$ 3,885,000.00 | \$ 4,466,000.00 | \$ 5,125,000.00 | \$ 5,675,000.00 |

 DEPARTMENT OF BANKING
 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Securities Commission | \$ 115,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 118,000.00 | \$ 135,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of Banking | \$ 115,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 118,000.00 | \$ 135,000.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 280,000.00 | \$ 950,000.00 | \$ 1,200,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 280,000.00 | 260,000.00 | | | |
| State Planning Board .. | 112,000.00 | 112,000.00 | 131,500.00 | 200,000.00 | 225,000.00 |
| State Board of Housing . | ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 412,000.00 | \$ 392,000.00 | \$ 486,500.00 | \$ 1,175,000.00 | \$ 1,450,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Aeronau- tics Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,725,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| State Planning Board— Housing ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of Commerce | \$ 412,000.00 | \$ 392,000.00 | \$ 3,211,500.00 | \$ 2,175,000.00 | \$ 17,450,000.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 1,978,000.00 | \$ 2,600,000.00 | \$ 3,000,000.00 |
| Departmental salaries and Expenses | 1,050,000.00 | 1,624,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,000.00 | 85,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Control of Forest Fires .. | 150,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 | |
| Control of Forest Fires— Deficiency | 212,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160,000.00 |
| Washington Crossing Park Commission | 34,840.00 | 37,200.00 | 100,000.00 | 140,000.00 | |
| Washington Crossing Park Commission—De- ficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | 170,000.00 |
| Valley Forge Park Com- mission | 83,085.00 | 94,000.00 | 107,000.00 | 150,000.00 | |
| Valley Forge Park Com- mission—Deficiency .. | ..... | ..... | 12,000.00 | ..... | 130,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commis- sion | 71,554.00 | 71,600.00 | 78,000.00 | 110,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commis- sion—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,763.00 | ..... | . |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commis- sion — Beach Erosion Control ..... | ..... | 25,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commis- sion—Repairs ..... | ..... | 180,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Washington Park— Maintenance | 1,800.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Maintenance and Im- provement—State Parks | 80,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Navigation Commission for Delaware River ... | 60,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 94,000.00 |
| Navigation Commission—Delaware River Deficiency | | | 6,000.00 | | |
| Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks .. | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Pennsylvania Nautical School | 90,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 205,000.00 | 65,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Nautical School—Deficiency | | | 70,000.00 | | |
| Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance | | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs | | 75,000.00 | | | |
| Total | \$ 1,853,779.00 | \$ 2,511,800.00 | \$ 2,939,763.00 | \$ 3,460,000.00 | \$ 3,754,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands | \$ 218,500.00 | \$ 218,500.00 | \$ 218,500.00 | \$ 224,500.00 | \$ 238,000.00 |
| Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 16,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 232,500.00 | \$ 232,500.00 | \$ 232,500.00 | \$ 238,500.00 | \$ 254,000.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE | | | | | |
| Purchase of State Forests and Park Lands | | | | | |
| Dykes along Darby Creek—Reconstruction | | \$ 14,000.00 | | | |
| Buchanan Birthplace—Land Purchase | | 9,500.00 | | | |
| Dam near Seelyville Reconstruction | | 15,000.00 | | | |
| Valley Forge Park Commission—Land Purchase | \$ 85,000.00 | 243,800.00 | \$ 72,500.00 | | |
| Easton Dam—Reconstruction | | 40,000.00 | | | |
| Acquisition of Rickett's Glen State Park | 150,000.00 | | | | |
| Nautical School—Improvements | | | 2,000,000.00 | | |
| Ports—Improvements | | | 1,000,000.00 | | |
| Construction and Land—Post War | | | 16,500,000.00 | | |
| Desilting the Schuylkill River | | | 5,000,000.00 | | \$ 17,000,000.00 |
| Stream Clearance and Conservation and Flood Control | | | | \$ 10,000,000.00 | |
| Delaware Division—Pennsylvania Canal | | | | 200,000.00 | |
| Total | \$ 235,000.00 | \$ 322,300.00 | \$ 24,572,500.00 | \$ 10,200,000.00 | \$ 17,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of Forests and Waters ... | \$ 2,321,279.00 | \$ 3,066,600.00 | \$ 27,744,763.00 | \$ 13,898,500.00 | \$ 21,008,000.00 |

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary .. | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 3,406,000.00 | \$ 4,350,000.00 | \$ 5,600,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 3,087,000.00 | 3,368,000.00 | | | |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 75,000.00 | ..... | 234,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| State Board of Housing Research into Children's Nutrition | 15,400.00 | 3,600.00 | * | ..... | ..... |
| Health Programs | 20,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | ..... |
| Cancer Research ..... | ..... | ..... | 529,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Rheumatic Fever Treat- ment ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Rabies Vaccine ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,000.00 | 240,000.00 | 240,000.00 |
|  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,500.00 | ..... |
| Total | \$ 3,217,400.00 | \$ 3,491,600.00 | \$ 4,489,000.00 | \$ 4,948,500.00 | \$ 6,090,000.00 |
| Institutional | | | | | |
| Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital ... | \$ 4,750,000.00 | \$ 4,645,000.00 | \$ 5,000,000.00 | \$ 8,300,000.00 | \$ 11,000,000.00 |
| Institutional Maintenance —Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 300,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| School Health Examina- tions ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 7,000,000.00 | \$ 6,400,000.00 |
| Cancer Research Labora- tory, Fox Chase, Mont- gomery County ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 150,000.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE | | | | | |
| Institutional Construction —Post War ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 9,235,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 9,235,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL — Department of Health | \$ 7,967,400.00 | \$ 8,136,600.00 | \$ 23,024,000.00 | \$ 20,248,500.00 | \$ 23,640,000.00 |

* Department of Commerce this period.

#Original appropriation \$10,325,000.00. Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE | | | | | |
| Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Home- stead | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| TOTAL—Department of Highways | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |

APPENDIX TO THE

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of Commissioner . | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 670,000.00 | \$ 930,000.00 | \$ 1,200,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 545,000.00 | 570,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | | |
| Revolving Fund—Insur- ance Company Liqui- dation | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Moral Claims ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| TOTAL—Insurance De- partment | \$ 580,000.00 | \$ 615,000.00 | \$ 720,000.00 | \$ 930,000.00 | \$ 1,200,000.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary . | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | | | |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | | | | | |
| Topographic and Geologic Survey—Salaries and Expenses | 600,000.00 | 750,000.00 | \$ 1,050,000.00 | \$ 1,200,000.00 | \$ 1,332,000.00 |
| Publishing Work on Geologic Survey | | 750.00 | | | |
| Portrait of Secretary | | | | | |
| Preservation of Old Rec- ords | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | | |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses — Defic- iency | 22,500.00 | | | 25,000.00 | |
| TOTAL—Department of Internal Affairs | \$ 662,500.00 | \$ 790,750.00 | \$ 1,050,000.00 | \$ 1,225,000.00 | \$ 1,332,000.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|-----------------|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | | |
| Salary of Attorney General | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | } | \$ 752,500.00 | \$ 875,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 302,500.00 | 360,000.00 | | | | |
| Special Deputies and Local Counsel — Salaries and Expenses | 275,000.00 | 315,000.00 | | | | |
| Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses | 29,500.00 | 29,000.00 | | | | |
| Board of Pardons—Parole Supervision — Salaries and Expenses | 180,000.00 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses—Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | } | \$ 752,500.00 | \$ 875,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| Special Investigation of Subversive Activities .. | 100,000.00 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL—Department of Justice | \$ 913,500.00 | \$ 730,500.00 | \$ 752,500.00 | \$ 875,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary . | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 2,820,000.00 | \$ 3,400,000.00 | \$ 3,660,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses ... | 2,600,000.00 | 2,700,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | 65,000.00 | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Employment Service.. | 466,600.00 | ..... | 466,600.00 | 214,000.00 | |
| Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Em- ployes | 500.00 | 200.00 | ..... | ..... | 466,600.00 |
| Second Injury Account . | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses— Rehabilitation | 496,750.00 | 375,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| Rehabilitation ..... | ..... | ..... | 825,000.00 | 800,000.00 | |
| Rehabilitation—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300,000.00 | |
| Rehabilitation of Deaf .. | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Payment of Claims ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,351.00 | ..... |  |
| Total Governmental Operations Other than Subsidies | \$ 3,613,850.00 | \$ 3,125,200.00 | \$ 4,312,951.00 | \$ 4,879,000.00 | \$ 6,226,600.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Occupational Disease Compensation Act— State Workmen's Insur- ance Fund | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,250,000.00 | \$ 1,250,000.00 | \$ 750,000.00 | \$ 1,150,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of Labor and Industry.. | \$ 4,613,850.00 | \$ 4,375,200.00 | \$ 5,562,951.00 | \$ 5,629,000.00 | \$ 7,376,600.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary . | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | } \$ 794,700.00 | \$ 875,000.00 | \$ 1,194,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 90,000.00 | 110,000.00 | | | |
| Mine Inspectors Salaries and Expenses | 557,000.00 | 591,000.00 | | | |
| Expenses of Examining Boards | 12,835.00 | 12,500.00 | | | |
| Developing Uses for Coal at State College | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 80,000.00 |
| Care of Injured Mine Workers ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 87,000.00 |
| Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,090,000.00 | 1,907,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of Mines | \$ 739,835.00 | \$ 793,500.00 | \$ 919,700.00 | \$ 2,090,000.00 | \$ 3,268,000.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | | | |
| Salary of the Adjutant General | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | } | \$ 1,948,000.00 | \$ 3,250,000.00 | \$ 5,188,556.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | | | | | | |
| Support of National Guard | | | | | | |
| Support of National Guard—Deficiency | †1,888,000.00 | †2,326,000.00 | | | | |
| Support of National Guard — 1936 Special Session | | | | | | |
| Salary of Division Com- mander | | | | | | |
| Moral Claims ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000.00 | ..... |  |  |
| Total | \$ 1,908,000.00 | \$ 2,346,000.00 | \$ 1,973,000.00 | \$ 3,250,000.00 | \$ 5,188,556.00 | |
| Institutional | | | | | | |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie | \$ 202,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 275,000.00 | \$ 379,000.00 | |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie—Defic- iency | 39,000.00 | ..... | 14,440.00 | 69,000.00 | | |
| Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies | \$ 2,149,000.00 | \$ 2,596,000.00 | \$ 2,237,440.00 | \$ 3,594,000.00 | \$ 5,567,556.00 | |

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Education of Veterans' Orphans | \$ 40,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 40,000.00 | \$ 40,000.00 |
| State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance and Administration | 890,000.00 | 890,000.00 | 890,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 |
| Indiantown Camp for Children | | | | | 600,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 930,000.00 | \$ 910,000.00 | \$ 910,000.00 | \$ 1,540,000.00 | \$ 2,140,000.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE | | | | | |
| Land—Military Reservation | \$ 57,000.00 | | | | |
| Memorial to Theodore Rosen | 2,000.00 | | | | |
| Construction of Auditorium—Military Reservation | 125,000.00 | | \$ 125,000.00 | | |
| Dauphin County Memorial | | \$ 27,593.78 | | | |
| Construction—Post War | | | #450,000.00 | | |
| Total | \$ 184,000.00 | \$ 27,593.78 | \$ 575,000.00 | | |
| TOTAL—Department of Military Affairs | \$ 3,263,000.00 | \$ 3,533,593.78 | \$ 3,722,440.00 | \$ 5,134,000.00 | \$ 7,707,556.00 |

† From this appropriation allocations were made from time to time by the Adjutant General to the State Council of Defenses

See also Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

#Original appropriation \$2,450,000.00. Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

Also appropriation of \$150,000.00—Preserving War Records—Post War—Cancelled by 1947 General Assembly.

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary ... | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 2,520,000.00 | \$ 3,175,000.00 | \$ 3,702,086.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses | 1,880,000.00 | 2,200,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency | 70,000.00 | ..... | 143,887.00 | 68,000.00 | |
| Allocated Appropriations Remaining under Prop- erty and Supplies | | | | | |
| Capital Building Service and Repairs | 580,000.00 | 600,000.00 | 850,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 2,517,124.00 |
| Motor Supplies and Equipment | 400,000.00 | 175,000.00 | 736,400.00 | 960,000.00 | 1,154,790.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Purchasing Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000.00 | ..... | 310,000.00 |
| Printing and Distribu- ting Convention Re- ports | 7,600.00 | 11,200.00 | 11,200.00 | 14,500.00 | 31,000.00 |
| Printing and Distribu- ting Convention Re- ports—Deficiency ... | 900.00 | ..... | 3,640.00 | 14,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania State Manual and Capital News Clip Sheet | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 36,500.00 | 50,000.00 | 95,000.00 |
| Pennsylvanian Manual —Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000.00 | |
| State Restaurant Fund .. | ..... | 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Roll Call System—H. of R. .... | ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Microfilming State Record | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | |
| Total under Governor . | \$ 2,993,500.00 | \$ 3,056,200.00 | \$ 4,391,627.00 | \$ 5,411,500.00 | \$ 7,810,000.00 |
| Departmental — Independent of Governor | | | | | |
| Allocated Appropriations Remaining Under Prop- erty and Supplies .. | | | | | |
| Supplies, Equipment and Printing | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 350,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 650,000.00 |
| Supplies, Equipment and Printing — Defic- iency | 250,000.00 | ..... | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 | |
| Total—Independent of Governor | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 600,000.00 | \$ 750,000.00 | \$ 650,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Governmental operations other than subsidies | \$ 3,493,500.00 | \$ 3,306,200.00 | \$ 4,991,627.00 | \$ 6,161,500.00 | \$ 8,460,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Cresson Sanatorium— Coal Rights | \$ 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total | \$ 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| INTEREST AND SINKING FUND | | | | | |
| State Authority Rentals | | | | | |
| —General | \$ 7,781,240.00 | \$ 7,819,000.00 | ..... | ..... | \$ 3,750,000.00 |
| State Authority Rentals | | | | | |
| —State College | 759,121.00 | 731,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| State Authority — Re- demption of Bonds .. | ..... | ..... | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... |  |
| Total | \$ 8,540,361.00 | \$ 8,550,000.00 | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... | \$ 3,750,000.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE | | | | | |
| Harrisburg State Hospital | | | | | |
| —Land | \$ 2,400.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Harrisburg State Hospital | | | | | |
| Construction Claims .. | 725.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Eastern Penitentiary — | | | | | |
| Construction Claims .. | 73,831.77 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Penna. Industrial School, | | | | | |
| Camp Hill—Land | 4,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Farview State Hospital— | | | | | |
| Land | 10,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Warren State Hospital— | | | | | |
| Land | 3,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Scranton State Hospital— | | | | | |
| Land | 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Soldiers' Orphans School | | | | | |
| —Land | 3,500.00 | 4,500.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Acquisition of Site—Rob- ert Fulton's Birthplace | 25,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Brandywine Battlefield | | | | | |
| Park ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 50,000.00 | |
| Acquisition of Daniel | | | | | |
| Boone Homestead | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Millersville State Teach- ers' College — Land | | | | | |
| Purchase ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... |  |
| California State Teachers' | | | | | |
| College — Land Pur- chase ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,500.00 | ..... |  |
| Woodville State Hospital | | | | | |
| —Land ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,700.00 | |
| Western Penitentiary — | | | | | |
| Land ..... | ..... | 6,800.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Pennhurst State School | | | | | |
| —Land ..... | ..... | 13,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Acquisition of Fort Le | | | | | |
| Beouf Memorial ..... | ..... | 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Construction at Welfare | | | | | |
| Institutions ..... | ..... | 9,357,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Nautical School — Land | | | | | |
| Base ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Ephrata Cloisters—Plans | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 7,500.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Soldiers and Sailors | | | | | |
| Bridge—Land ..... | ..... | 10,300.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Capitol Park Extension . | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 3,000,000.00 | #360,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Property Damage—Som- erset County ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,975.00 | ..... |  |
| Allentown State Hospital | | | | | |
| —Land ..... | ..... | 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Nautical School — Con- struction ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Governor's Mansion ..... | ..... | ..... | 250,000.00 | ..... |  |
| State Police Barracks and Training School ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,850,000.00 | ..... |  |

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE (Continued) | | | | | |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home — Improvements ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Construction—Public In-struction ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,000,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Construction—Welfare .. | ..... | ..... | 16,485,000.00 | @25,290,000.00 | |
| Total | \$ 159,956.77 | \$ 12,610,100.00 | \$ 26,037,475.00 | \$ 25,354,700.00 | |
| TOTAL — Department of Property and Sup-plies | \$ 12,228,817.77 | \$ 24,466,300.00 | \$ 79,899,342.00 | \$ 31,516,200.00 | \$ 12,210,000.00 |

Appropriation of \$1,500,000.00—Construction of Office Buildings—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—cancelled by 1947 Assembly.

#Original appropriation \$6,000,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

@Acts 55A and 56A—1947.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary .. | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 720,000.00 | \$ 875,000.00 | \$ 1,100,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 900,000.00 | 712,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Employment Board ... | 100,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Salaries and Expenses— County Boards | T12,278,000.00 | T11,294,800.00 | } | } | |
| Administration—Depart- ment of the Auditor General | T 347,000.00 | T 300,000.00 | | | |
| Administration—Treasury Department | T 1,164,000.00 | T 900,000.00 | | | |
| Payment of Claims ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000.00 | |
| Total Governmental Op- erations other than Subsidies | \$ 14,809,000.00 | \$ 13,226,800.00 | \$ 720,000.00 | \$ 890,000.00 | \$ 1,100,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Department of Public As- sistance | | | | | |
| Assistance | \$T106,214,600.00 | \$T76,005,200.00 | \$ 87,500,000.00 | \$ 135,000,000.00 | \$ 150,000,000.00 |
| Assistance—Deficiency .. | ..... | ..... | 23,400,000.00 | 10,600,000.00 | |
| Total Subsidies | \$ 106,214,600.00 | \$ 76,005,200.00 | \$ 110,900,000.00 | \$ 145,600,000.00 | \$ 150,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL — Department of Public Assistance | \$ 121,023,600.00 | \$ 89,232,000.00 | \$ 111,620,000.00 | \$ 146,490,000.00 | \$ 151,100,000.00 |

Note: It had been the practice, in making appropriations for Aid to Dependent Children, Mothers Assistance, Pensions for the Blind, and General Assistance, to make lump sums covering both administrative costs and grants (subsidies). In this Statement, portions of appropriations which were spent for administration are shown under Administration and the remainder of the appropriation is shown under Subsidies. In each column the amounts prefixed by the same letter must be added together to show the total amount of appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | | |
| Salary of the Superintendent | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 674,000.00 | \$ 805,000.00 | \$ 975,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 600,000.00 | 600,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 14,019.00 | 47,000.00 | |
| Library and Museum Salaries and Expenses ... | 223,000.00 | 240,000.00 | †196,000.00 | 269,500.00 | 300,000.00 |
| Junior Historians | | | | | 16,000.00 |
| Examining Boards—Salaries and Expenses .. | 600,000.00 | 565,000.00 | 600,000.00 | 700,000.00 | 800,000.00 |
| Examining Boards—Deficiency | | | 30,096.00 | 20,940.00 | |
| Board of Censors—Salaries and Expenses ... | 118,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 140,000.00 | 161,000.00 | 175,000.00 |
| Board of Censors—Deficiency | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | |
| Pennsylvania Historical Commission — Salaries and Expenses | 200,000.00 | 250,000.00 | * | | |
| Maintenance of Historical Sites | 38,000.00 | 25,000.00 | * | | |
| Improvements—Historical Sites | | 37,500.00 | * | | |
| Eye and Ear Test of Pupils | 20,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Restoring "Old Economy" | | 10,000.00 | * | | |
| Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools .. | | | | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Licensing Private Trade Schools | | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 94,000.00 |
| Licensing Business Schools | | | | 15,000.00 | |
| Licensing Correspondence Schools | | | | 15,000.00 | |
| Licensing Private Schools | | | | 25,000.00 | |
| Farm and Home Safety Education | | | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Revising the School Curriculum | | | | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Examinations for High School Diplomas | | | 30,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 66,000.00 |
| Books for Partially Sighted | | | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Accrediment of Veterans Training Facilities ... | | | | 70,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| School Employes Retirement Board | | | 33,398.00 | 300,000.00 | 360,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 1,825,000.00 | \$ 1,896,500.00 | \$ 1,797,513.00 | \$ 2,854,440.00 | \$ 3,271,000.00 |
| Institutional | | | | | |
| State Teachers' Colleges | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 4,800,000.00 | \$ 6,500,000.00 | \$ 7,600,000.00 |
| State Teachers' Colleges—Deficiency | 176,546.00 | | 248,246.00 | 517,281.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Area College Centers | | | 200,000.00 | 1,800,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Deficiency | | | 750,000.00 | | |
| State Oral School | 180,000.00 | 207,000.00 | 227,000.00 | 240,000.00 | 280,000.00 |

* See Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

† Original appropriation was \$255,000.00 of which \$59,000.00 was transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Institutional (Continued) | | | | | |
| State Oral School--Deficiency | 3,991.00 | ..... | ..... | 20,933.00 | |
| Soldiers' Orphans School | 380,000.00 | 450,000.00 | 480,000.00 | 610,000.00 | 730,000.00 |
| Soldiers' Orphans School —Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,092.00 | |
| Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School | 95,000.00 | 130,000.00 | 172,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School—Deficiency | 12,087.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total | \$ 4,847,624.00 | \$ 4,787,000.00 | \$ 6,877,246.00 | \$ 10,005,306.00 | \$ 9,110,000.00 |
| Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies | \$ 6,672,624.00 | \$ 6,683,500.00 | \$ 8,674,759.00 | \$ 12,859,746.00 | \$ 12,381,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Public Schools | | | | | |
| Salaries of County Superintendents | \$ 511,155.00 | \$ 521,000.00 | \$ 588,000.00 | \$ 653,000.00 | \$ 1,769,000.00 |
| Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents | 710,410.00 | 708,000.00 | 826,000.00 | 976,000.00 | |
| Salaries of County Superintendents—Deficiency | 3,612.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Expenses of County Superintendents | 50,000.00 | 56,100.00 | 56,100.00 | 92,000.00 | 265,000.00 |
| Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents | 94,406.00 | 100,300.00 | 100,300.00 | 171,000.00 | |
| Salaries of County Boards | 52,800.00 | 52,800.00 | 52,800.00 | 52,800.00 | |
| Transportation | 6,229,500.00 | 9,000,000.00 | 9,900,000.00 | 13,000,000.00 | 52,800.00 |
| Transportation — Deficiency | 683,000.00 | ..... | 120,000.00 | 359,000.00 | 16,000,000.00 |
| Vocational Education ... | 1,500,000.00 | 1,650,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,300,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| School Lunch Program ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Vocational Education— Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 225,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Reimbursement for Part Time Home Instruction | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Special Vocational Classes | 75,000.00 | 40,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Miscellaneous Subsidies | 326,000.00 | 438,500.00 | 405,800.00 | 360,200.00 | 428,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Subsidies— Deficiency | \$ 44,000.00 | ..... | ..... | \$ 26,000.00 | |
| Support of Public Schools | 65,388,280.00 | \$ 78,000,000.00 | \$ 125,000,000.00 | 173,000,000.00 | \$ 195,000,000.00 |
| Support of Public Schools —Deficiency | 3,146,337.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Increasing minimum salaries of Teachers | 2,698,930.00 | 24,300,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Increasing minimum salaries of Teachers—Supplemental ..... | ..... | 2,442,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Aid to Financial Handicapped School Districts | 3,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 750,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 |
| Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts —Deficiency | 950,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 175,000.00 | 500,000.00 | |
| Total Public School Subsidies | \$ 85,468,430.00 | \$ 119,608,700.00 | \$ 140,449,000.00 | \$ 192,330,000.00 | \$ 217,364,800.00 |
| Education of Deaf and Blind | | | | | |
| Per Capita Payments to Schools for Blind and Deaf | \$ 1,150,000.00 | \$ 1,330,000.00 | \$ 1,450,000.00 | \$ 2,500,000.00 | \$ 2,600,000.00 |
| Schools for Deaf and Blind—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | ..... |  |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Mt Airy—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,305.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Retirement of School Em- ployes | | | | | |
| Contingent Reserve Ac- count | \$ 2,450,000.00 | \$ 2,600,000.00 | \$ 3,168,000.00 | \$ 4,480,000.00 | \$ 7,638,884.00 |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | 3,500,000.00 | 3,850,000.00 | 5,024,000.00 | 8,811,400.00 | 13,361,116.00 |
| Former Teachers Account | 250,000.00 | 220,000.00 | 220,000.00 | 195,000.00 | 180,000.00 |
| Total Retirement of School Employes | \$ 6,200,000.00 | \$ 6,670,000.00 | \$ 8,412,000.00 | \$ 13,486,400.00 | \$ 21,180,000.00 |
| Universities and Colleges | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania State Col- lege | | | | | |
| Maintenance (Land Grant Act) | \$ 4,985,000.00 | | | | |
| School of Mineral Indus- tries | 60,000.00 | \$ 5,160,000.00 | \$ 5,864,000.00 | \$ 8,550,000.00 | \$ 9,826,000.00 |
| Engineering Research Tobacco Leaf Study .. | 5,000.00 | | | | |
| School of Agriculture— Crop Study | | 130,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 168,000.00 |
| Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Re- search | | | | 300,000.00 | 336,000.00 |
| Petroleum Industries .. | | | | 50,000.00 | 56,000.00 |
| Buildings | | | | 750,000.00 | |
| Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes | | | | 95,000.00 | |
| University of Pennsyl- vania | 1,485,000.00 | | 1,980,000.00 | 2,675,000.00 | 3,025,960.00 |
| School of Veterinary Medicine | | 1,650,000.00 | 350,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 448,000.00 |
| University of Pittsburgh | 1,238,000.00 | 1,376,000.00 | 1,651,200.00 | 2,225,000.00 | 2,516,920.00 |
| Lincoln University | 75,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 154,000.00 | 225,000.00 |
| Women's Medical College | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 132,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 240,000.00 |
| Jefferson Medical College | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 181,500.00 | 588,000.00 | 876,000.00 |
| Hahnemann Medical Col- lege | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 181,500.00 | 415,500.00 | 678,000.00 |
| Temple University | 900,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 2,075,000.00 | 2,325,000.00 |
| Total Universities and Colleges | \$ 9,168,000.00 | \$ 10,116,000.00 | \$ 12,100,200.00 | \$ 18,592,500.00 | \$ 20,720,880.00 |
| Other Educational Institu- tions | | | | | |
| Philadelphia Museums .. | \$ 27,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 33,000.00 | \$ 41,000.00 | \$ 46,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts | 90,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 206,000.00 | 230,000.00 |
| Philadelphia School of Design (Moore Insti- tute) | 30,000.00 | 33,000.00 | 36,300.00 | 45,500.00 | 45,500.00 |
| Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School | 60,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 72,600.00 | 91,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School —Buildings | | | | | 150,000.00 |
| National Farm School ... | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 38,500.00 | 48,000.00 | 54,000.00 |
| Johnson Industrial School | 22,500.00 | 35,000.00 | 38,500.00 | 48,000.00 | 54,000.00 |
| Franklin Institute | | 50,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 69,000.00 | 77,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Berean Training School | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,000.00 | 39,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Museum— Textile ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80,000.00 | |
| Total Other Educational Institutions | \$ 264,500.00 | \$ 399,000.00 | \$ 438,900.00 | \$ 663,500.00 | \$ 795,500.00 |
| Other Subsidies | | | | | |
| Aid to Free Public Li- braries | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 79,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 |
| Total Other Subsidies . | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 79,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 |
| Total Subsidies | \$ 102,305,930.00 | \$ 138,178,700.00 | \$ 163,097,405.00 | \$ 227,672,400.00 | \$ 262,771,180.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASES | | | | | |
| Indiana—Sewage Plant . | \$ 21,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Millersville — Sewage Plant | 9,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total Construction and Land Purchases | \$ 30,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| TOTAL—Department of Public Instruction .. | \$ 109,008,554.00 | \$ 144,862,200.00 | \$ 171,772,164.00 | \$ 240,532,146.00 | \$ 275,152,180.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Chairman . } | \$ 101,000.00 | \$ 101,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 | \$ 2,580,000.00 | \$ 3,266,000.00 |
| Salaries of Commissioners. } | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | 1,850,000.00 | 1,970,000.00 | | | |
| Total | \$ 1,951,000.00 | \$ 2,071,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 | \$ 2,580,000.00 | \$ 3,266,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Grade Crossing Protection | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| TOTAL — Pennsylvania Public Utility Com- mission | \$ 1,966,000.00 | \$ 2,086,000.00 | \$ 2,015,000.00 | \$ 2,605,000.00 | \$ 3,291,000.00 |

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary . \$ | 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 3,081,000.00 | \$ 4,360,000.00 | \$ 4,870,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses . | 3,045,000.00 | 3,137,000.00 | | | |
| Compensation of Informants in Escheats | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | | |
| Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers | 30,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | | |
| Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 50,000.00 | ..... | 350,000.00 | ..... |  |
| State Athletic Commission | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 122,000.00 | 130,000.00 |
| State Athletic Commission—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,600.00 | ..... |  |
| Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate | 50,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Settlement of Claims .. | 8,830.13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Fire Damages | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Claims for Legal Services ..... | ..... | 2,230.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| TOTAL — Department of Revenue | \$ 3,310,330.13 | \$ 3,318,230.00 | \$ 3,570,600.00 | \$ 4,517,000.00 | \$ 5,040,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 285,000.00 | \$ 410,000.00 | \$ 435,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 180,000.00 | 220,000.00 | | | |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 28,996.00 | | |
| Publishing Constitutional Amendments | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| State Employees Retirement Board—Salaries and Expenses | 80,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 160,000.00 | 183,000.00 | 207,000.00 |
| Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service | 300,000.00 | †800,000.00 | 750,000.00 | | |
| Expenses—Creating Municipal Employees' Retirement System | | 20,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 610,000.00 | \$ 1,190,000.00 | \$ 1,278,996.00 | \$ 653,000.00 | \$ 692,000.00 |
| SUBSIDIES (Retirement of State Employees) | | | | | |
| Pensions of Retired State Employees | \$ 20,836.00 | \$ 16,400.00 | \$ 9,670.00 | \$ 9,670.00 | \$ 6,430.00 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 1,850.00 | 1,850.00 | | | |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | 853,700.00 | 1,711,400.00 | 1,185,000.00 | 1,381,678.00 | 1,380,946.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 680,900.00 | 814,200.00 | 1,309,000.00 | 1,698,891.00 | 2,276,203.00 |
| State Police Retirement System | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies | | 251,710.00 | 537,750.00 | 696,000.00 | 929,029.00 |
| Employees of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid from State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account | | | | 75,000.00 | |
| Total | \$ 1,607,286.00 | \$ 2,845,560.00 | \$ 3,091,420.00 | \$ 3,911,239.00 | \$ 4,642,608.00 |
| TOTAL—Department of State | \$ 2,217,286.00 | \$ 4,035,560.00 | \$ 4,370,416.00 | \$ 4,564,239.00 | \$ 5,334,608.00 |
| † \$750,000 of this amount appropriated by the 1944 Special Session. | | | | | |

† \$750,000 of this amount appropriated by the 1944 Special Session.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salary of the Superinten- dent | \$ *1,000,000.00 | \$ *1,000,000.00 | \$ *3,000,000.00 | \$ *5,000,000.00 | \$ *5,800,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | | | | | |
| TOTAL — Pennsylvania State Police | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 3,000,000.00 | \$ 5,000,000.00 | \$ 5,800,000.00 |

* See Motor License Fund for additional appropriation.

**DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Departmental | | | | | |
| Salary of the Secretary . | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 620,000.00 | \$ 900,000.00 | \$ 933,000.00 |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses | 392,000.00 | 536,000.00 | | | |
| Departmental Salaries and Expenses— Defici- ency | 40,000.00 | ..... | 21,290.00 | ..... | 425,000.00 |
| Council for the Blind .. | 51,000.00 | 104,000.00 | 288,700.00 | 310,000.00 | |
| Treatment of Blind | 60,000.00 | 90,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 150,000.00 |
| Home Instruction for Blind ..... | ..... | 69,700.00 | 100,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Rehabilitation of the Blind ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Employment Fund for Blind ..... | ..... | 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construc- tion Act ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 | 78,610.00 |
| Total—Departmental .. | \$ 563,000.00 | \$ 839,700.00 | \$ 1,029,990.00 | \$ 1,380,000.00 | \$ 1,616,610.00 |
| Institutional Maintenance | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon Pennsylvania Training School | \$ 7,600,000.00 | \$ 9,375,000.00 | \$ 10,100,000.00 | \$ 12,000,000.00 | \$ 14,773,000.00 |
| State Industrial Home for Women | | | | | |
| Eastern State Peniten- tiary | 830,000.00 | ..... | 688,000.00 | 1,178,500.00 | |
| Western State Peniten- tiary | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Industrial School at White Hill .. | 830,000.00 | ..... | 688,000.00 | 1,178,500.00 | |
| Penal and Correctional Institutions—Deficiency | | | | | |
| Total—Penal and Cor- rectional | \$ 8,430,000.00 | \$ 9,375,000.00 | \$ 10,788,000.00 | \$ 13,178,500.00 | \$ 14,773,000.00 |
| Allentown State Hospital | \$ 22,850,000.00 | \$ 28,000,000.00 | \$ 29,870,000.00 | \$ 44,000,000.00 | \$ 57,677,000.00 |
| Danville State Hospital . | | | | | |
| Farview State Hospital . | | | | | |
| Harrisburg State Hospital | | | | | |
| Norristown State Hospital | | | | | |
| Philadelphia State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Torrance State Hospital . | | | | | |
| Warren State Hospital .. | | | | | |
| Wernersville State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Western State Psychiatric Hospital | | | | | |
| Embreeville State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Hollidaysburg State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Mayview State Hospital | | | | | |
| Somerset State Hospital | | | | | |
| Woodville State Hospital | | | | | |
| Clarks Summit State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Retreat State Hospital .. | | | | | |
| Blakely State Hospital .. | | | | | |
| Ransom State Hospital .. | | | | | |
| Dixmont Hospital | | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Institutional Maintenance (Continued) | | | | | |
| State Mental Hospitals— Deficiency | 1,455,000.00 | ..... | 3,495,300.00 | 4,983,000.00 | |
| Total—Mental Hos- pitals | \$ 24,305,000.00 | \$ 28,000,000.00 | \$ 33,365,300.00 | \$ 48,983,000.00 | \$ 57,677,000.00 |
| Laurelton State Village . | \$ 3,950,000.00 | \$ 4,800,000.00 | \$ 5,350,000.00 | \$ 8,300,000.00 | \$ 11,240,000.00 |
| Pennhurst State School . | | | | | |
| Polk State School | | | | | |
| Selinsgrove State Colony | | | | | |
| Institutions for Defectives Deficiency | 150,000.00 | ..... | 1,053,000.00 | 965,800.00 | |
| Total—Institutions for Defectives | \$ 4,100,000.00 | \$ 4,800,000.00 | \$ 6,403,000.00 | \$ 9,265,800.00 | \$ 11,240,000.00 |
| Ashland State Hospital . | \$ 3,100,000.00 | \$ 3,750,000.00 | \$ 4,250,000.00 | \$ 6,500,000.00 | \$ 8,780,000.00 |
| Blossburg State Hospital | | | | | |
| Coaldale State Hospital . | | | | | |
| Connellsville State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Hazleton State Hospital . | | | | | |
| Locust Mountain State Hospital | | | | | |
| Nanticoke State Hospital | 170,000.00 | ..... | 866,900.00 | 928,300.00 | |
| Philipsburg State Hos- pital | | | | | |
| Scranton State Hospital | | | | | |
| Shamokin State Hospital | | | | | |
| Medical and Surgical Hospitals — Deficiency | | | | | |
| Total Medical and Surgical Hospitals— | \$ 3,270,000.00 | \$ 3,750,000.00 | \$ 5,116,900.00 | \$ 7,428,300.00 | \$ 8,780,000.00 |
| Total — Institutional Maintenance | \$ 40,105,000.00 | \$ 45,925,000.00 | \$ 55,673,200.00 | \$ 78,855,600.00 | \$ 92,470,000.00 |
| Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies | \$ 40,668,000.00 | \$ 46,764,700.00 | \$ 56,703,190.00 | \$ 80,235,600.00 | \$ 94,086,610.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Glen Mills School | \$ 285,000.00 | \$ 309,726.00 | \$ 310,000.00 | \$ 435,000.00 | \$ 480,000.00 |
| Sleighton Farms School . | 270,000.00 | 275,000.00 | 275,000.00 | 380,327.82 | 420,000.00 |
| Glen Mills School—Defi- ciency | | | 4,600.00 | ..... |  |
| Sleighton Farms School —Deficiency | | | 18,644.00 | ..... |  |
| C. Dudley Saul Clinic— Philadelphia | | | | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Dixmont Hospital | 375,000.00 | B | 880,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Elwyn Training School . | 420,000.00 | 498,000.00 | 516,000.00 | 702,000.00 | 858,000.00 |
| Elwyn Training School— Deficiency | | | 60,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Medical and Surgical Hospitals — State Aided** | 8,740,400.00 | 8,730,500.00 | 8,735,550.00 | 12,262,000.00 | 13,262,000.00 |
| Homes—State Aided** . | 460,325.00 | 452,425.00 | 418,825.00 | 519,275.00 | 571,275.00 |
| Dixmont Hospital — In- debtedness | | 30,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |

** See Detail on pages following.

B Included in appropriation for State-Owned Hospitals this period.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Dixmont Hospital—De- ficit | | 112,568.99 | | | |
| Dixmont Hospital— Steam Boiler | | 50,000.00 | | | |
| Dixmont Hospital—Fire Alarm System | | 50,000.00 | | | |
| Dixmont Hospital—Laun- dry Equipment | | 25,000.00 | | | |
| Food Program—State In- stitutions | | 125,000.00 | | | |
| Total Subsidies | \$ 10,550,725.00 | \$ 10,658,219.99 | \$ 11,218,619.00 | \$ 14,348,602.82 | \$ 15,641,275.00 |
| TOTAL — Department of Welfare | \$ 51,218,725.00 | \$ 57,422,919.99 | \$ 67,921,809.00 | \$ 94,584,202.82 | \$ 109,727,885.00 |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED | | | | | |
| Abington Memorial Hos- pital | \$ 70,200.00 | \$ 70,200.00 | \$ 70,200.00 | \$ 108,000.00 | |
| Adrian Hospital Associa- tion, Punxsutawney .. | 40,100.00 | 40,100.00 | 40,100.00 | 50,000.00 | |
| Allegheny General Hos- pital, Pittsburgh | 181,200.00 | 181,200.00 | 181,200.00 | 254,000.00 | |
| Allegheny Valley Hos- pital, Tarentum | 30,200.00 | 30,200.00 | 30,200.00 | 46,000.00 | |
| Allentown Hospital As- sociation, Allentown .. | 145,000.00 | 145,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 200,000.00 | |
| Altoona Hospital, Altoona | 59,000.00 | 59,000.00 | 62,000.00 | 86,000.00 | |
| American Hospital For Diseases of the Stom- ach, Philadelphia | 8,000.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 10,000.00 | |
| American Oncologic Hos- pital, Philadelphia | 22,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 24,000.00 | |
| Armstrong General Hos- pital | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 16,500.00 | 18,000.00 | |
| Barnes, Simon H. Memor- ial Hospital | 5,500.00 | 5,500.00 | 6,500.00 | 9,000.00 | |
| Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Belvedere General Hos- pital, Pittsburgh | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 6,000.00 | |
| Berwick Hospital | 19,400.00 | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 25,000.00 | |
| Black, F. W. Community Hospital, Lewistown .. | 5,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 12,000.00 | |
| Blair, J. C. Memorial, Huntingdon | 36,000.00 | 36,000.00 | 36,000.00 | 40,000.00 | |
| Bloomsburg Hospital ... | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 34,000.00 | 46,000.00 | |
| Braddock General Hos- pital | 48,600.00 | 47,600.00 | 47,600.00 | 56,000.00 | |
| Bradford Hospital | 31,600.00 | 31,600.00 | 31,600.00 | 42,000.00 | |
| Barton Memorial Division of the Jefferson Medi- cal College Hospital .. | 26,700.00 | 24,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Brookville Hospital | 16,000.00 | 15,500.00 | 15,500.00 | 22,000.00 | |
| Brownsville General Hos- pital | 31,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 38,000.00 | |
| Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr | 33,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 90,000.00 | |
| Butler County Memorial Hospital | 28,100.00 | 28,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 44,000.00 | |
| Canonsburg General Hos- pital | 20,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 22,500.00 | |
| Carbondale General Hos- pital Association | 26,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 35,000.00 | |
| Carlisle Hospital | 27,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 38,000.00 | |

**The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State-Aided
Medical and
Surgical
Hospitals
Are Given
In Total**

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte | 27,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 35,000.00 | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total |
| Chambersburg Hospital | 20,100.00 | 20,100.00 | 19,000.00 | 28,000.00 | |
| Charleori-Monessen Hos- pital | 28,000.00 | 26,500.00 | 26,500.00 | 35,000.00 | |
| Chester County Hospital, West Chester | 58,000.00 | 58,000.00 | 58,000.00 | 80,000.00 | |
| Chester Hospital, City of Chester | 92,000.00 | 92,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 120,000.00 | |
| Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia | 29,000.00 | 29,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 36,500.00 | |
| Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia | 20,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 36,000.00 | |
| Children's Hospital of Philadelphia | 92,000.00 | 92,000.00 | 92,000.00 | 130,000.00 | |
| Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh | 100,200.00 | 96,000.00 | 96,000.00 | 137,000.00 | |
| Christian H. Buhl Hos- pital, Sharon | 38,000.00 | 36,000.00 | 36,000.00 | 54,000.00 | |
| Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington | 39,500.00 | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 50,600.00 | |
| Clearfield Hospital | 44,000.00 | 44,000.00 | 44,000.00 | 60,000.00 | |
| Coatesville Hospital ... | 43,200.00 | 42,000.00 | 42,000.00 | 58,000.00 | |
| Columbia Hospital, Col- umbia | 11,800.00 | 11,800.00 | 11,800.00 | 16,000.00 | |
| Columbia Hospital, Wil- kinsburg | 5,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 22,000.00 | |
| Community Hospital, Kane | 7,500.00 | 6,500.00 | 6,000.00 | 11,000.00 | |
| Community Hospital of Jersey Shore | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 8,000.00 | |
| Community Hospital of Reading | 65,000.00 | 64,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 90,000.00 | |
| Conemaugh Valley Me- morial Hospital | 112,000.00 | 112,000.00 | 112,000.00 | 154,000.00 | |
| Convalescent Hospital for Colored Women, Phila- delphia | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Corry Hospital Associa- tion | 12,000.00 | 10,500.00 | 10,000.00 | 12,600.00 | |
| Crozier, J. Lewis Home- opathic Hospital, Ches- ter | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 7,500.00 | |
| Delaware County Hos- pital | 22,300.00 | 21,500.00 | 20,500.00 | 26,000.00 | |
| Eagleville Sanatorium . | 121,000.00 | 121,000.00 | 126,000.00 | 174,000.00 | |
| Easton Hospital | 68,000.00 | 68,000.00 | 68,000.00 | 94,000.00 | |
| Elizabeth Steel Magee, Pittsburgh | 106,000.00 | 106,000.00 | 106,000.00 | 152,000.00 | |
| Elk County General Hos- pital, Ridgway | 19,100.00 | 19,100.00 | 18,000.00 | 19,100.00 | |
| Ellwood City Hospital, Elwood City | 10,400.00 | 8,500.00 | 8,500.00 | 13,600.00 | |
| Elm Terrace Hospital, Lansdale | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,800.00 | 6,400.00 | |
| Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh | 24,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 32,000.00 | |
| Frankford Hospital, Phil- adelphia | 70,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 62,000.00 | 87,000.00 | |
| Franklin Hospital | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 25,000.00 | |
| Frederick Douglass Me- morial Hospital and Training School, Phila- delphia | 23,000.00 | 23,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 38,000.00 | |

**The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State Aided
Medical and
Surgical
Hospitals
Are Given
In Total**

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Frick, Henry Clay, Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total |
| Geisinger, Geo. F., Memorial Hospital, Danville | 58,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 82,000.00 | |
| General Hospital, East Stroudsburg | 20,100.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 30,000.00 | |
| Germantown Dispensary and Hospital | 175,600.00 | 180,000.00 | 180,000.00 | 250,000.00 | |
| Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon | 53,800.00 | 53,000.00 | 53,000.00 | 76,000.00 | |
| Graduate Hospital of the University of Penna. .. | 166,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 232,000.00 | |
| Grandview Hospital, Sellersville | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Grandview Hospital for Consumptives, Oil City .. | \$ 17,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Greene County Memorial Hospital, Waynesburg | 16,500.00 | 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 | |
| Greenville Hospital, Greenville | 9,200.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | |
| Grove City Hospital | 3,600.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | |
| Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia | 190,200.00 | 206,000.00 | 206,000.00 | 284,000.00 | |
| Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton | 59,850.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 68,000.00 | |
| Hamot Hospital Association, Erie | 107,000.00 | 107,000.00 | 107,000.00 | 152,000.00 | |
| Hanover General Hospital, Hanover | 15,400.00 | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 22,400.00 | |
| Harrisburg, Hospital, Harrisburg | 105,000.00 | 106,000.00 | 108,000.00 | 154,000.00 | |
| Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital | 61,000.00 | 62,000.00 | 62,000.00 | 87,000.00 | |
| Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County, West Chester | 31,400.00 | 30,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 39,000.00 | |
| Homestead Hospital ... | 43,600.00 | 42,000.00 | 42,000.00 | 58,000.00 | |
| Hospital of the University of Penna. | 258,000.00 | 258,000.00 | 260,000.00 | 376,000.00 | |
| Hospital of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia | 77,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 73,000.00 | 100,000.00 | |
| Indiana Hospital | 48,250.00 | 47,000.00 | 47,000.00 | 66,000.00 | |
| Jamison Memorial Hospital Association, New Castle | 26,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 26,000.00 | |
| Jeanes Hospital, Fox Chase, Philadelphia | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Jefferson Medical College | 245,000.00 | 265,000.00 | 290,000.00 | 416,000.00 | |
| Kane Summit Hospital . | 7,500.00 | 7,000.00 | 6,500.00 | 7,500.00 | |
| Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia . | 42,050.00 | 40,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Lancaster General Hospital | 71,000.00 | 74,000.00 | 76,000.00 | 108,000.00 | |
| Lancaster - Osteopathic Hospital Inc. .... | ..... | ..... | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | |
| Latrobe Hospital Association | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 36,000.00 | |

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia | 35,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 60,000.00 | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total |
| Lee Homeopathic Hospital, Johnstown | 23,000.00 | 23,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 32,000.00 | |
| Lewistown Hospital | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 86,000.00 | |
| Lock Haven Hospital | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 39,000.00 | 54,000.00 | |
| Maple Avenue Hospital, DuBois | 17,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 23,000.00 | |
| Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia | 33,750.00 | 33,750.00 | 33,000.00 | 45,000.00 | |
| McKeesport Hospital | 84,000.00 | 82,000.00 | 82,000.00 | 120,000.00 | |
| Meadville City Hospital | 24,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 26,000.00 | 38,000.00 | |
| Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 10,800.00 | 15,000.00 | |
| Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Philadelphia | 42,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 48,000.00 | |
| Memorial Hospital of Pottstown | 12,050.00 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Mercy Hospital, Altoona | 45,000.00 | 46,000.00 | 46,000.00 | 46,000.00 | |
| Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia | 77,000.00 | 77,000.00 | 77,000.00 | 108,000.00 | |
| Mercy-Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia | | | | | |
| Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre | 87,500.00 | 87,500.00 | 90,000.00 | 124,000.00 | |
| Mid-Valley Hospital Association, Peckville | 34,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 40,000.00 | |
| Milliken, A. C. Hospital, Pottsville | 21,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 40,000.00 | |
| Miner's Hospital of Northern Cambria | 44,000.00 | 42,000.00 | 45,000.00 | 68,000.00 | |
| Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh | 76,000.00 | 74,000.00 | 76,000.00 | 114,000.00 | |
| Montgomery Hospital, Norristown | 43,150.00 | 43,150.00 | 43,150.00 | 58,000.00 | |
| Mount Siani Hospital, Philadelphia | 130,000.00 | 126,000.00 | 126,000.00 | 164,000.00 | |
| Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Spring | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 39,600.00 | |
| National Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia | 3,500.00 | 3,100.00 | | | |
| Northern Liberties Hospital | 21,000.00 | 21,000.00 | 19,500.00 | 28,000.00 | |
| Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia | 33,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 42,000.00 | |
| Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia | 16,600.00 | 16,600.00 | 18,000.00 | 26,400.00 | |
| Ohio Valley General Hospital McKees Rocks | 24,000.00 | 23,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 28,600.00 | |
| Oil City Hospital | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 32,000.00 | |
| Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia | 6,900.00 | 6,900.00 | 6,900.00 | 10,000.00 | |
| Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre | 135,000.00 | 135,000.00 | 135,000.00 | 190,000.00 | |
| Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh | 48,200.00 | 48,000.00 | 48,000.00 | 64,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburne | 42,300.00 | 42,300.00 | 44,000.00 | 64,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia | 170,000.00 | 175,000.00 | 175,000.00 | 256,000.00 | |

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOS- PITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital | 65,000.00 | 64,000.00 | 64,000.00 | 88,000.00 | |
| Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary | | | | | |
| Phoenixville Hospital .. | 19,800.00 | 16,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 24,000.00 | |
| Physician's and Surgeon's Hospital—Philadelphia | | | 4,800.00 | | |
| Pittsburgh Hospital As- sociation | 65,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 68,000.00 | 98,000.00 | |
| Pittston Hospital Associ- ation | 56,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 75,000.00 | |
| Port Allegany Commu- nity Hospital | | | | 3,000.00 | |
| Potter County Memorial Hospital—Coudersport | 3,900.00 | 3,900.00 | 3,900.00 | 6,000.00 | |
| Pottstown Hospital | \$ 23,000.00 | \$ 22,000.00 | \$ 22,000.00 | \$ 34,000.00 | |
| Pottsville Hospital | 84,000.00 | 84,000.00 | 84,000.00 | 120,000.00 | |
| Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh | 53,000.00 | 53,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 82,000.00 | |
| Providence Hospital | 11,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 18,800.00 | |
| Quakertown Hospital As- sociation | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 14,600.00 | |
| Reading Hospital | 110,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 160,000.00 | |
| Renovo Hospital | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 12,800.00 | |
| Rochester General Hos- pital | 27,200.00 | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 42,000.00 | |
| Rossmere Sanatorium, Lancaster | 57,400.00 | 58,400.00 | 62,000.00 | 71,500.00 | |
| Rush Hospital for Con- sumptives, Philadelphia | 79,800.00 | 79,800.00 | 79,800.00 | 114,000.00 | |
| Saint Christopher's Hos- pital, Pittsburgh | 63,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 92,000.00 | |
| Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh | 158,000.00 | 158,000.00 | 158,000.00 | 224,000.00 | |
| Saint John's General Hos- pital, Pittsburgh | 48,200.00 | 48,000.00 | 48,000.00 | 69,000.00 | |
| Saint Joseph's Hospital, Carbondale | 21,200.00 | 22,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 35,000.00 | |
| Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 144,000.00 | |
| Saint Luke's and Chil- dren's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia | 90,400.00 | 85,000.00 | 85,000.00 | 126,000.00 | |
| Saint Vincent's Hospital Association Erie | 92,000.00 | 92,000.00 | 92,000.00 | 134,000.00 | |
| Sewickley Valley Hos- pital | 34,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 27,000.00 | 30,000.00 | |
| Shady Side Hospital ... | 84,600.00 | 84,000.00 | 84,000.00 | 117,000.00 | |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Me- morial Hospital, Wells- boro | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | |
| Somerset Community Hospital | 18,300.00 | 18,300.00 | 18,300.00 | 28,400.00 | |
| South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh | 67,900.00 | 67,000.00 | 67,000.00 | 96,000.00 | |
| Spencer Hospital, Mead- ville | 35,100.00 | 35,100.00 | 35,100.00 | 48,000.00 | |
| Stetson Hospital, Phila- delphia | 11,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 18,600.00 | |
| Suburban General Hos- pital, Bellevue | 15,600.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 24,000.00 | |
| Sunbury Community Hospital | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 49,000.00 | |
| Taylor Hospital Associa- tion, Taylor | 33,000.00 | 34,000.00 | 34,000.00 | 47,600.00 | |
| | | | | | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total |

**The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State Aided
Medical and
Surgical
Hospitals
Are Given
In Total**

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | | |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | | |
| Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park | 22,000.00 | 21,000.00 | 21,000.00 | 29,000.00 | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total | |
| Temple University Hos- pital, Philadelphia | 143,000.00 | 145,000.00 | 155,000.00 | 230,000.00 | | |
| Titusville Hospital | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 11,600.00 | | |
| Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh | 95,000.00 | 95,000.00 | 96,000.00 | 120,000.00 | | |
| Uniontown Hospital As- sociation | 72,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 100,000.00 | | |
| Warne, Lemos R., Hos- pital, Pottsville ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,000.00 | | |
| Warner, Annie M., Hos- pital, Gettysburg | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | 14,000.00 | | |
| Warren General Hospital | 29,000.00 | 29,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 42,000.00 | | |
| Washington Hospital ... | 50,000.00 | 48,000.00 | 48,000.00 | 66,000.00 | | |
| Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale .. | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Waynesboro Hospital ... | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 22,000.00 | | |
| Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh .. | 150,000.00 | 145,000.00 | 145,000.00 | 206,000.00 | | |
| Westmoreland Hospital Association Greensburg | 58,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 57,000.00 | 79,000.00 | | |
| West Side Hospital Asso- ciation, Scranton | 62,200.00 | 61,000.00 | 61,000.00 | 84,000.00 | | |
| Wilkes-Barre General Hospital | 162,000.00 | 162,000.00 | 162,000.00 | 230,000.00 | | |
| Williamsport Hospital .. | 91,000.00 | 94,000.00 | 98,000.00 | 142,000.00 | | |
| Wills Eye Hospital, Phil- adelphia | 93,000.00 | 93,000.00 | 93,000.00 | 134,000.00 | | |
| Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia | 65,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 95,000.00 | | |
| Women's Hospital of Philadelphia | 73,000.00 | 71,000.00 | 71,000.00 | 92,000.00 | | |
| Women's Hospital, Pitts- burgh | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 12,800.00 | | |
| Wyoming Valley Home- opathic Hospital, — Wilkes-Barre | 46,000.00 | 47,000.00 | 47,000.00 | 68,000.00 | | |
| York Hospital | 99,000.00 | 99,000.00 | 99,000.00 | 142,000.00 | | |
| Zem Zem Hospital for Crippled Children ... | 14,500.00 | 14,500.00 | 18,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | |
| TOTAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOS- PITALS — STATE AIDED | \$ 8,740,400.00 | \$ 8,730,500.00 | \$ 8,735,550.00 | \$ 12,262,000.00 | | \$ 13,262,000.00 |
| HOMES—STATE AIDED | | | | | | |
| Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport .. | \$ 825.00 | \$ 825.00 | \$ 825.00 | \$ 825.00 | | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total |
| Allegheny Temporary Home for Children .. | 3,400.00 | 3,400.00 | 3,400.00 | 4,000.00 | | |
| Almira Home Associa- tion, New Castle | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | |
| Beacon Light Mission, Bradford ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton .. | 5,400.00 | 5,400.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,600.00 | | |
| Benevolent Home Asso- ciation for Children, Pottsville | 900.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 | | |
| Brean Manual Training School | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 24,000.00 | ..... |  |  |

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Boys' Haven, Allentown | 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale | 9,300.00 | 9,300.00 | 9,300.00 | 13,800.00 | |
| Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| Children's Aid Society of Franklin County — Chambersburg | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,800.00 | |
| Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Phila. .. | 58,000.00 | 58,000.00 | 58,000.00 | 58,000.00 | |
| Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | |
| Children's Home of Brad- ford | 1,800.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,800.00 | |
| Children's Home of Easton | 5,900.00 | 5,900.00 | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | |
| Children's Home of the City of York | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 5,000.00 | |
| Children's Home of the South Bethlehem | 3,200.00 | 3,200.00 | 4,000.00 | 6,500.00 | |
| Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg | 9,800.00 | 10,800.00 | 12,800.00 | 16,000.00 | |
| Christian Home of Johns- town | 2,800.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 5,000.00 | |
| Colored Children's Bur- eau | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,500.00 | 10,500.00 | The |
| Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, Pitts- burgh | 1,700.00 | 1,700.00 | 1,700.00 | 2,400.00 | Recommended |
| Curtis Home for Girls .. | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,600.00 | Appropriations |
| Erie Infants' Home and Hospital | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 3,000.00 | To The |
| Florence Crittenton Home, Erie | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,400.00 | State Aided |
| Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia .. | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,800.00 | Homes |
| Florence Crittenton Home, Williamsport .. | 700.00 | 700.00 | 700.00 | 1,000.00 | Are Given |
| Friend's Home for Chil- dren | 2,100.00 | 2,100.00 | 2,100.00 | 2,800.00 | In Total |
| George Junior Republic Association, Grove City | 4,600.00 | 8,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 18,000.00 | |
| Home for Aged, Phila. .. | 3,200.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 5,600.00 | |
| Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia | 1,400.00 | 1,400.00 | 1,400.00 | 2,000.00 | |
| Home for Aged and In- firm Women, Easton .. | 3,900.00 | 3,900.00 | 4,500.00 | 6,500.00 | |
| Home for Aged and In- firm Colored Women, Pittsburgh | 3,200.00 | 3,200.00 | 3,200.00 | 3,200.00 | |
| Home for Colored Chil- dren, Pittsburgh | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 | |
| Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster .. | 4,400.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Home for Friendless Children, Reading | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,400.00 | |
| Home for Friendless, Williamsport | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 10,500.00 | |
| Home for Friendless Women, Scranton | 6,100.00 | 6,100.00 | 6,100.00 | 9,500.00 | |

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,500.00 | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total |
| Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives, Philadelphia' | 14,500.00 | 14,500.00 | 14,500.00 | 16,000.00 | |
| Home for Widows and Single Women, Leb- anon | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 3,000.00 | |
| Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | |
| Ladies G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 21,000.00 | |
| Margaret Henry Chil- dren's Home of New Castle | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 23,000.00 | |
| Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 1,200.00 | |
| Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia | 3,200.00 | 3,200.00 | 4,500.00 | 6,500.00 | |
| Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 4,000.00 | |
| Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Penna. Memorial Home at Brookville | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,400.00 | |
| Penna. Association for Blind, Pittsburgh | 9,400.00 | 9,400.00 | 9,400.00 | 12,000.00 | |
| Penna. Home Teaching Society, and Free Cir- culating Library for Blind, Philadelphia .. | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 40,000.00 | |
| Penna. Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Penna. Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia .. | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,500.00 | |
| Philadelphia Home for Infants | 44,000.00 | 44,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 30,000.00 | |
| Pittsburgh Home for Babies | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friend- less | 9,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 14,000.00 | |
| Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | |
| Seaman's Church Insti- tute of Philadelphia .. | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 10,500.00 | |
| Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown | 7,500.00 | 8,500.00 | 12,000.00 | 16,800.00 | |
| United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 7,500.00 | |
| Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia .. | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 3,000.00 | |
| Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, Greensburg | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,500.00 | |
| | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 9,400.00 | |

**The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State Aided
Homes
Are Given
In Total**

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued) | | | | | |
| Workingmen's Home for the Aged located at Warrington, Bucks County | 1,200.00 | | | | The Recommended Appropriations To The State Aided Homes Are Given In Total |
| York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons | 7,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Zoar Home for Mothers, Babies and Conva- lents of Allison Park, Allegheny County | 1,700.00 | 1,700.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,400.00 | |
| York Blind Center | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,250.00 | |
| TOTAL HOMES— AIDED | \$ 460,325.00 | \$ 452,425.00 | \$ 418,825.00 | \$ 519,275.00 | |
| | | | | | \$ 571,275.00 |

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| State Council of Defense | \$ * 25,000.00 | * | * | ..... |  |
| State Civil Service Com- Mission | 250,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Post-War Planning Com- Mission ..... | ..... | 200,000.00 | 250,000.00 | ..... |  |
| General State Authority —Administration | 385,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| Inter-state Oil Compact Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 | |
| Post-War Planning Com- mission — Agreements with Political Subdivis- ions ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Commission to Prepare 80th Division History .. | ..... | ..... | 7,500.00 | ..... |  |
| Ohio River Valley Com- mission ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 34,870.00 |
| Potomac River Valley Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 | 4,200.00 | 4,800.00 |
| Commission in Interstate Cooperation | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Commission on Delaware Basin (Incode) | 25,000.00 | 16,700.00 | 30,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Council of State Govern- ments | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Atlantic States Fisheries Commission ..... | ..... | 200.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Special Transfer to Motor License Fund ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Public School Building Authority ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Delaware River Joint Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,000.00 | |
| State Tax Equalization Board ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500,000.00 | 550,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 700,000.00 | \$ 441,900.00 | \$ 1,448,500.00 | \$ 880,200.00 | \$ 2,135,870.00 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Port of Philadelphia | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| Cornplanter Indian Reser- tion Roads | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| Harrisburg Fire Compan- ies | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Cresson Volunteer Fire Company | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| George Jr. Republic As- sociation-Buildings ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 206,600.00 | \$ 206,600.00 | \$ 206,600.00 | \$ 246,600.00 | \$ 246,600.00 |
| TOTAL — Administra- tive Miscellaneous and Commissions ... | \$ 906,600.00 | \$ 648,500.00 | \$ 1,655,100.00 | \$ 1,126,800.00 | \$ 2,382,470.00 |

* See Note † under Department of Military Affairs.

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION*
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses . | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ 340,000.00 | \$ 320,000.00 | \$ 400,000.00 | \$ 400,000.00 |

* Supported also by Milk Control Fund. See that fund.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses . | \$ 400,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,069,000.00 | \$ 1,260,000.00 | \$ 1,472,000.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | | \$ #319,000.00 | \$ 390,500.00 | \$ 600,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses— | | | | | |
| Deficiency | | | 10,163.00 | | |
| Maintenance and Im- | | | | | |
| provements at Historial | | | | | |
| Sites | | | 143,100.00 | 167,500.00 | |
| Marker Maintenance and | | | | | |
| Historical Research | | | | 155,000.00 | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| TOTAL — Pennsylvania | | | | | |
| Historial and Museum | | | | | |
| Commission | | | \$ 472,263.00 | \$ 713,000.00 | \$ 600,000.00 |

Original Appropriation \$260,000.00. \$59,000.00 transferred from Public Instruction.

SENATE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salaries | | | | | |
| Fifty Senators and Extra Compensation to President Pro Tempore | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 |
| Session Employes | 96,000.00 | 102,000.00 | 102,000.00 | 132,000.00 | 132,000.00 |
| Session Employes—Additional | | | 18,000.00 | | |
| Session Employes—Deficiency | | | 31,000.00 | | |
| Vote Returning Officers | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Secretary of the Senate | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Senate Librarian | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Clerk to President | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 |
| Stenographer to President | 3,240.00 | 3,240.00 | 3,240.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Secretary to President Pro Tempore | | | | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Two Watchmen | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,920.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Chief Custodian | | 4,800.00 | 5,400.00 | 5,400.00 | 5,400.00 |
| Custodian | 9,255.00 | 10,155.00 | 10,965.00 | 11,200.00 | 11,200.00 |
| Assistant Custodians | | | | | |
| Janitor | | | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Custodian of Basement | 7,200.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 8,600.00 |
| Superintendent of Store-room | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Assistant Librarian | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Library Clerk | | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Secretary to Librarian | | | | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Messenger in Library | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Secretary to Majority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Secretary to Minority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

SENATE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Clerk to President Pro Tempore | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | ..... |  |
| Assistant Secretary—Recess | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Assistant Clerk—Session | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Assistant Clerk—Recess | 3,800.00 | 3,800.00 | 3,800.00 | ..... |  |
| Stenographer to Librarian—Recess | 6,300.00 | 6,300.00 | 6,300.00 | ..... |  |
| Total Salaries | \$ 359,395.00 | \$ 374,695.00 | \$ 425,825.00 | \$ 409,600.00 | \$ 409,600.00 |
| Mileage | | | | | |
| Fifty Senators | \$ 18,000.00 | \$ 18,000.00 | \$ 18,000.00 | \$ 18,000.00 | \$ 18,000.00 |
| Fifty Senators—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Officers and Employees .. | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 |
| Vote Returning Offices .. | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Total Mileage | \$ 22,700.00 | \$ 22,700.00 | \$ 24,700.00 | \$ 22,700.00 | \$ 22,700.00 |
| Postage | | | | | |
| Fifty Senators | \$ 7,500.00 | \$ 7,500.00 | \$ 7,500.00 | \$ 7,500.00 | \$ 7,500.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Lieutenant-Governor ... | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Legislative Journal | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| Total Postage | \$ 12,300.00 | \$ 12,300.00 | \$ 12,300.00 | \$ 12,300.00 | \$ 12,300.00 |
| Contingent Expenses | | | | | |
| Office of Secretary—Recess | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Office of Secretary—Session | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Office of Librarian—Recess | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Office of Librarian—Session | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 |
| President—Pro Tempore—Recess | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| President—Pro Tempore—Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950 | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months Ending Nov. 30, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950 | 2,500.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Recess ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Session ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Recess ..... | ..... | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Session ..... | ..... | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Total Contingent Expenses | \$ 25,100.00 | \$ 35,600.00 | \$ 38,600.00 | \$ 41,600.00 | \$ 41,600.00 |

SENATE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | | | | | |
| Incidental Expenses | \$ 8,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 |
| Incidental Expenses—De- ficiency | | | 1,000.00 | | |
| History of Legislation— Extra Services | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Appropriation Committee Expenses—Senators | 10,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Issuing Certificates of Election | | | | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| Expense Attending Fun- erals | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| Committee Inspecting State Institutions—Ad- ditional | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| | | | 1,250.00 | | |
| Total Miscellaneous Ex- penses | \$ 21,575.00 | \$ 25,575.00 | \$ 27,825.00 | \$ 158,575.00 | \$ 158,575.00 |
| Total Regular Sessions | \$ 441,070.00 | \$ 470,870.00 | \$ 529,250.00 | \$ 644,775.00 | \$ 644,775.00 |
| Special Session 1942 ... | \$ 97,550.00 | | | | |
| Deficiency Appropriations Special Session 1944 | | \$ 3,500.00 | | | |
| Appropriations Available Prior to June 1, 1943 . | 8,000.00 | | | | |
| TOTAL—Senate | \$ 546,620.00 | \$ 529,370.00 | \$ 529,250.00 | \$ 644,775.00 | \$ 644,775.00 |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salaries | | | | | |
| Members and Speaker's Extra Compensation .. | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 |
| Session Employes | 120,000.00 | 128,500.00 | 132,000.00 | 158,000.00 | 158,000.00 |
| Session Employes—Additional | | | 18,000.00 | | |
| Session Employes—Deficiency | | | 41,000.00 | | |
| Vote Returning Officers .. | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Secretary of House | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Parliamentarian | 7,200.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Administrative Assistant | | | | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 |
| Secretary to Speaker ... | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Clerk to Speaker | | | | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Assistant to Chief Clerk .. | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Secretary to Chief Clerk .. | | | | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Stenographer to Chief Clerk | 3,075.00 | 3,075.00 | 3,075.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Messenger to Chief Clerk .. | | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Amendment Clerk | | | | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Superintendent of Store- room | 6,000.00 | 3,600.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Supply Clerk | | | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Compiling Clerk | | | | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Finance Clerk | | | | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Day Watchman | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,960.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Night Watchman | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,960.00 | | |
| Chief Custodian | | | | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Custodians—Four | | | | 14,400.00 | 14,400.00 |
| Secretary to the Secretary | | | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Messenger to Secretary | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Secretary to Majority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Secretary to Minority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Assistant Clerk—Session | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | |
| Assistant Clerk—Recess | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | | |
| Stenographer to Speaker | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | | |
| Custodian of Basement | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | | |
| Custodian of Hall of House | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,960.00 | | |
| Custodian of Hall—Defic- iency | 900.00 | | | | |
| Assistant Custodians | 7,908.00 | 8,800.00 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Total Salaries | \$ 843,083.00 | \$ 859,575.00 | \$ 930,355.00 | \$ 929,000.00 | \$ 929,000.00 |
| Mileage | | | | | |
| Members | \$ 85,000.00 | \$ 85,000.00 | \$ 85,000.00 | \$ 85,000.00 | \$ 85,000.00 |
| Members—Deficiency | | | 7,000.00 | | |
| Officers and Employees— Session | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Vote Returning Officers —Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Total Mileage | \$ 92,000.00 | \$ 92,000.00 | \$ 99,000.00 | \$ 92,000.00 | \$ 92,000.00 |
| Postage | | | | | |
| Members | \$ 31,200.00 | \$ 31,200.00 | \$ 31,200.00 | \$ 31,200.00 | |
| Chief Clerk—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | \$ 150.00 |
| Legislative Journal | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Total Postage | \$ 41,350.00 | \$ 41,350.00 | \$ 41,350.00 | \$ 41,350.00 | \$ 10,150.00 |
| Contingent Expenses | | | | | |
| Speaker—Recess | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 4,000.00 | \$ 4,000.00 |
| Speaker—Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Office of Chief Clerk— Years ending 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months ending Nov. 30, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 |
| Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1948, 1950 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1949, 1951 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader— Recess | | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader— Session | | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Minority Floor Leader— Recess | | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader— Session | | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Total Contingent Ex- penses | \$ 41,100.00 | \$ 44,100.00 | \$ 47,100.00 | \$ 51,100.00 | \$ 51,100.00 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | | | | | |
| Appropriation Committee Issuing Certificates of Election | \$ 12,000.00 | \$ 12,000.00 | \$ 12,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| Incidental Expenses | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| History of Legislation— Extra Services | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Expenses Attending Fun- erals | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 |
| Committee Inspecting State Institutions—Ad- ditional | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Expenses—Members of House | | | 1,750.00 | | |
| Salaries—Deceased Mem- bers | | | | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 |
| | | | | 1,800.00 | |
| Total Miscellaneous Ex- penses | \$ 38,250.00 | \$ 38,250.00 | \$ 40,000.00 | \$ 553,050.00 | \$ 551,250.00 |
| Total Regular Sessions | \$ 1,055,783.00 | \$ 1,075,275.00 | \$ 1,157,805.00 | \$ 1,666,500.00 | \$ 1,633,500.00 |
| Special Session 1942 ... | \$ 265,638.00 | | | | |
| Special Session 1944 ... | | \$ 144,000.00 | | | |
| Deficiency Appropriations | | 5,000.00 | | | |
| Appropriations Available Prior to June 1, 1943 .. | 10,000.00 | | | | |
| TOTAL—House of Rep- resentatives | \$ 1,331,421.00 | \$ 1,224,275.00 | \$ 1,157,805.00 | \$ 1,666,500.00 | \$ 1,633,500.00 |

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERA- TIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Indices for Legislative Journal | \$ 1,500.00 | \$ 1,500.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Proof Reading | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | \$ 4,500.00 | \$ 4,500.00 | \$ 4,500.00 |
| Proof Reading—Deficiency | | | 500.00 | ..... |  |
| Indexing the Legislative Journal | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Special Session 1942 | 3,550.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Special Session 1944 .... | ..... | 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Indexing Legislative— Journal—Deficiency .. | ..... | 500.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| TOTAL — Legislative Journal | \$ 11,050.00 | \$ 9,000.00 | \$ 6,500.00 | \$ 6,500.00 | \$ 6,500.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

**LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses .. | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 96,000.00 | \$ 130,000.00 | \$ 140,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses— Additional | | | 3,000.00 | | |
| Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency | | | 2,500.00 | | |
| Printing Laws Relating to Veterans | | | | 2,000.00 | |
| Special Printing and Binding | | 4,000.00 | | | |
| Pennsylvania Register .. | | | 50,000.00 | | |
| TOTAL — Legislative Reference Bureau .. | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 98,000.00 | \$ 151,500.00 | \$ 132,000.00 | \$ 140,000.00 |

**LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Anthracite Subsidence Commission | \$ 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Committee to Investigate Gas Main Explosions in Philadelphia | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Committee to Investigate W.P.A Sewing Projects | 3,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Committee on Congressional Reapportionment —1942 Special Session | 4,300.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Thomas Jefferson Bi-Centennial Commission .. | 4,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Committee to Study Housing in Philadelphia | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Senate and House of Representatives | 600.00 | \$ 800.00 | \$ 800.00 | \$ 800.00 | \$ 800.00 |
| Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Expenses of Electoral College ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Joint State Government Committee | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Local Government Commission | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Inaugural Committee .. | 5,000.00 | ..... | 5,953.29 | ..... |  |
| Interstate Commission on Crime | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Commission for Port of Chester | | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Committee to Investigate Donaldson Riots | | 1,500.00 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Commission to Study School Subsidies | | 25,000.00 | 50,000.00 | ..... |  |
| Studying Higher Educa- tion—Joint State Gov- ernment Commission . | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | |
| Tax Study Commission— Joint State Govern- ment Commission .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | |
| TOTAL — Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions | \$ 110,900.00 | \$ 115,800.00 | \$ 179,253.29 | \$ 324,300.00 | \$ 224,300.00 |

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 323,000.00 | \$ 323,000.00 |
| Expenses of Judges | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 |
| Salary of Deputy Prothonotary-Eastern District | | | | | |
| Chief Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Eastern District | | | | | |
| Assistant Chief Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Eastern District | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 |
| Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Eastern District | | | | | |
| Salary of Record Clerk | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant Necessary Expenses—Eastern District | | | | | |
| Salary of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District | | | | | |
| Assistant in Supreme Court Room—Middle District | | | | | |
| Salary of Prothonotary—Middle District | 11,100.00 | 11,100.00 | 11,100.00 | 13,100.00 | 14,600.00 |
| Salary of the Secretary—Assistant-Middle District | | | | | |
| Expenses of Supreme Court in Middle District and Superior Court in Harrisburg | | | | | |

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Salary of Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—West- ern District | | | | | |
| Salary of Court Clerk in Office of Prothonotary —Western District | 30,700.00 | 30,700.00 | 30,700.00 | 35,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Necessary Expenses— Western District | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves .. | 71,496.00 | 73,995.00 | 73,995.00 | 98,096.00 | 111,025.00 |
| Fees of Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court— All Districts | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| Fees of Prothonotaries— All Districts—Defic- iency | | | | 2,000.00 | |
| Board of Governance ... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Procedural Rules Com- mittee | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Portrait of Chief Justice Schaffer | 750.00 | | | | |
| Board of Law Examiners | | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Total Supreme Court . | \$ 548,746.00 | \$ 610,495.00 | \$ 610,495.00 | \$ 689,896.00 | \$ 709,325.00 |
| Superior Court | | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 253,000.00 | \$ 253,000.00 | \$ 253,000.00 | \$ 295,000.00 | \$ 295,000.00 |
| Expenses of Judges | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves .. | 60,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 80,136.00 | 85,385.00 |
| Dockets—Stationery and Supplies | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Total Superior Court | \$ 374,000.00 | \$ 377,000.00 | \$ 377,000.00 | \$ 436,136.00 | \$ 444,385.00 |
| Court of Common Pleas | | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 3,044,000.00 | \$ 3,100,000.00 | \$ 3,100,000.00 | \$ 3,663,000.00 | \$ 3,663,000.00 |
| Expenses of Traveling Judges | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Payments of Mileage in Divided Judicial Dis- trict | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Clerk Hire—Dauphin County | 19,200.00 | 19,400.00 | 19,400.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Clerk Hire—Dauphin County—Deficiency ... | 181.00 | | | | |
| Total Court of Common Pleas | \$ 3,168,381.00 | \$ 3,224,400.00 | \$ 3,224,400.00 | \$ 3,783,000.00 | \$ 3,783,000.00 |
| Orphans' Court | | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 618,000.00 | \$ 618,000.00 | \$ 618,000.00 | \$ 725,000.00 | \$ 725,000.00 |

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued) | | | | | |
| Municipal Court of Philadelphia | | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 265,000.00 | \$ 265,000.00 |
| County Court of Allegheny | | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 145,000.00 | \$ 145,000.00 |
| Juvenile Court of Allegheny County | | | | | |
| Salary of Judge | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Salaries of Retired Judges | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 50,000.00 | \$ 81,000.00 |
| Salaries of Retired Judges—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,000.00 | |
| Salaries of Associate Judges | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Mileage of Associate Judges | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 |
| TOTAL—Miscellaneous | \$ 157,000.00 | \$ 157,000.00 | \$ 157,000.00 | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 148,000.00 |
| State Reporter | | | | | |
| Salary of State Reporter | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| Salary of Assistant Reporter | 6,000.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Salaries and General Expenses | 14,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 14,560.00 | 16,900.00 | 20,640.00 |
| Total State Reporter . | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 32,600.00 | \$ 34,160.00 | \$ 36,500.00 | 50,640.00 |
| TOTAL—Judicial Department | \$ 5,258,127.00 | \$ 5,381,495.00 | \$ 5,383,055.00 | \$ 6,225,532.00 | 6,294,350.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| Bonus | \$ 905,073.36 | \$ 2,599,053.69 | \$ 3,616,000.00 | \$ 3,650,000.00 |
| Tax on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans | 83,482,387.83 | 75,572,557.71 | 92,277,266.00 | 92,388,013.00 |
| Tax on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Commodities Produced | 45,158,980.31 | 50,881,177.51 | 77,816,274.00 | 79,411,700.00 |
| Tax on Legal Documents and Transfer of Securities | 1,537,926.73 | 1,396,768.37 | 1,271,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 |
| Penalties and Interest | 1,957,856.11 | 865,510.82 | 411,000.00 | 408,000.00 |
| Business License Taxes | 2,809,804.41 | 27,233.64 | ..... | ..... |
| Inheritance Taxes | 34,990,734.86 | 38,780,130.16 | 44,000,000.00 | 45,000,000.00 |
| Special Emergency Taxes | 220,424,064.45 | 169,987,683.48 | 300,700,000.00 | 312,003,500.00 |
| Licenses and Fees | 9,693,241.37 | 9,982,914.16 | 9,947,442.00 | 10,979,713.00 |
| Fines and Penalties | 623,300.68 | 901,470.55 | 1,171,468.00 | 1,081,398.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 3,559,149.91 | 6,760,074.76 | 4,262,977.00 | 8,882,854.00 |
| Institutional Reimbursements | 12,391,243.81 | 15,802,092.57 | 16,026,573.00 | 18,244,822.00 |
| Liquor Store Profits | 34,000,000.00 | 59,000,000.00 | 77,000,000.00 | 80,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE EXCLUDING BORROWINGS AND TRANSFERS | \$ 451,533,763.83 | \$ 432,556,667.42 | \$ 628,500,000.00 | \$ 653,300,000.00 |
| Specific Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes | \$ 70,789,985.52 | \$ 87,380,470.13 | \$ 110,849,946.00 | # |
| TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS EXCLUDING SHORT TERM BORROWINGS | \$ 522,323,749.35 | \$ 519,937,137.55 | \$ 739,349,946.00 | |
| Short Term Borrowings Against Current Biennial Revenues, and Transfers from Special Funds: | | | | |
| Repayment of Loan by State Stores Fund .... | ..... | \$ 5,000,000.00 | \$ 15,000,000.00 | |
| TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS INCLUDING SHORT TERM BORROWINGS AND TRANSFERS | \$ 522,323,749.35 | \$ 524,937,137.55 | \$ 754,349,946.00 | \$ 653,300,000.00 |

Since these receipts are not available for appropriation, and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no attempt is made at estimating them.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | | | | |
| BONUS | | | | |
| Bonus—Domestic | \$ 263,792.99 | \$ 1,638,490.06 | \$ 1,670,000.00 | \$ 1,400,000.00 |
| Bonus—Foreign | 641,280.37 | 960,563.63 | 1,946,000.00 | 2,250,000.00 |
| Total Bonus | \$ 905,073.36 | \$ 2,599,053.69 | \$ 3,616,000.00 | \$ 3,650,000.00 |
| TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES AND LOANS | | | | |
| Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic | \$ 48,114,198.68 | \$ 44,939,541.43 | \$ 60,658,266.00 | \$ 61,000,000.00 |
| Capital Stock Taxes—Foreign | 19,865,889.93 | 17,980,142.79 | 20,826,000.00 | 20,500,000.00 |
| Tax on Shares—Trust Companies | 2,564,583.81 | 2,549,462.01 | 1,518,000.00 | 1,750,000.00 |
| Tax on Shares—State Banks | 270,503.33 | 519,297.38 | 249,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Tax on Shares—National Banks | 3,174,422.47 | 4,833,875.32 | 5,100,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Tax on Stock—Building and Loan Associations | 24,165.56 | 1,706.48 | ..... | ..... |
| Loans Tax—Corporation—Domestic | 5,125,536.78 | 4,268,140.91 | 3,621,000.00 | 3,600,000.00 |
| Loans Tax—Corporation—Foreign | 360,547.76 | 272,984.52 | 300,000.00 | 227,013.00 |

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS (Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST (Continued) | | | | |
| TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES AND LOANS (Continued) | | | | |
| Loans Tax—Cities, Boroughs and Townships . | 780,769.65 | 114,402.02 | ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Loans Tax—Counties | 2,184,104.89 | 5,914.08 | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Loans Tax—School Districts | 980,506.44 | 75,817.21 | ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Loans Tax—Poor Districts | 10,218.34 | 4,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Loans Tax—County Institution Districts | 20,397.19 | .63 | ..... | 5,000.00 |
| Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations | 6,543.00 | 7,272.93 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Total Taxes on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans | \$ 83,482,387.83 | \$ 75,572,557.71 | \$ 92,277,266.00 | \$ 92,388,013.00 |
| TAXES ON INCOME, RECEIPTS, PREMIUMS, AND COMMODITIES PRODUCED | | | | |
| Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission | \$ 7,126,682.49 | \$ 8,345,076.52 | \$ 10,100,000.00 | \$ 11,000,000.00 |
| Gross Receipts Tax—Private Bankers | 14,678.80 | 8,013.90 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Gross Receipts Tax—Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits | 97,986.14 | 160,291.61 | 125,250.00 | 135,500.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Casualty .. | 306,355.98 | 297,562.55 | 315,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Marine .. | 11,427.66 | 14,812.17 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Fire | 227,279.80 | 291,890.99 | 361,124.00 | 360,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Excess Reinsurance | 32,593.19 | 50,723.42 | 63,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Life | 13,304,283.28 | 14,882,953.48 | 15,300,000.00 | 16,000,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Casualty .. | 2,549,292.09 | 3,074,141.19 | 2,800,000.00 | 3,800,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Marine ... | 13,750.38 | 42,340.09 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Fire .. | 92,427.88 | 89,588.99 | 104,000.00 | 104,000.00 |
| Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess In- surance Brokers | 2,520.01 | 1,277.13 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies .. | 358,825.76 | 382,657.08 | 380,000.00 | 380,000.00 |
| Anthracite Coal Tax ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Emergency Profits Tax | 175.29 | 83.72 | ..... | ..... |
| Emergency Relief Sales Tax | 5,567.99 | 112.15 | ..... | ..... |
| Malt Beverage Tax | 20,973,177.40 | 23,194,973.79 | 48,200,000.00 | 47,200,000.00 |
| Distilled Spirits Tax | 19,238.23 | 22,251.22 | 18,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Rectified Spirits Tax | 22,078.63 | 20,891.06 | 22,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Wines Tax | 639.31 | 536.45 | 900.00 | 200.00 |
| Total Taxes on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Commodities Produced | \$ 45,158,980.31 | \$ 50,881,177.51 | \$ 77,816,274.00 | \$ 79,411,700.00 |
| TAXES ON LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND TRANS- FER OF SECURITIES | | | | |
| Stock Transfer Stamp Tax | \$ 908,219.91 | \$ 520,030.74 | \$ 321,000.00 | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Tax on Legal Documents | 629,706.82 | 876,737.63 | 950,000.00 | 950,000.00 |
| Total Taxes on Legal Documents and Transfer of Securities | \$ 1,537,926.73 | \$ 1,396,768.37 | \$ 1,271,000.00 | \$ 1,250,000.00 |
| BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES | | | | |
| Retail Mercantile | \$ 1,938,987.69 | \$ 23,033.37 | ..... | ..... |
| Wholesale Mercantile | 511,821.38 | 2,027.69 | ..... | ..... |
| Restaurants and Eating Houses | 173,330.22 | 534.89 | ..... | ..... |
| Billiards, Bowling Alleys, Etc. | 235,824.65 | 1,650.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Brokers | 87,247.50 | 129.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Auctioneers | 36,888.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Amusements | 56,220.83 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peddlers | 50.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Appraisers' Fees | 12,063.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Business License Tax Deductions—Commissions .. | *20,158.40 | *65.31 | ..... | ..... |
| Business License Tax Deductions—Expense ... | *222,470.46 | *76.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total Business License Taxes | \$ 2,809,804.41 | \$ 27,233.64 | ..... | ..... |

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST (Continued) | | | | |
| PENALTIES AND INTEREST ON TAXES AND BONUS | \$ 1,957,856.11 | \$ 865,510.82 | \$ 411,000.00 | \$ 408,000.00 |
| INHERITANCE TAXES | | | | |
| Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax | \$ 36,072,050.31 | \$ 40,206,560.49 | \$ 44,838,526.00 | \$ 46,100,000.00 |
| Non-Resident Transfer Inheritance Tax | 239,279.59 | 360,931.55 | 310,200.00 | 310,200.00 |
| Direct Inheritance Tax | 4,786.57 | 1,559.86 | 9,974.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Collateral Inheritance Tax | 527,473.33 | 164,963.36 | 141,300.00 | 141,300.00 |
| Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer Direct, and Collateral Inheritance Taxes and Estate Tax | *1,852,854.94 | *1,953,885.10 | *1,300,000.00 | *1,561,500.00 |
| Total Inheritance Taxes | \$ 34,990,734.86 | \$ 38,780,130.16 | \$ 44,000,000.00 | \$ 45,000,000.00 |
| SPECIAL EMERGENCY TAXES | | | | |
| Cigarette Tax | \$ 26,986,721.45 | \$ 37,870,621.20 | \$ 75,000,000.00 | \$ 75,000,000.00 |
| Liquid Fuels Tax | 22,168,100.35 | 1,208,307.27 | ..... | ..... |
| State Personal Property Tax | 894,654.89 | 192,721.48 | ..... | 3,500.00 |
| Corporate Net Income Tax | 129,498,231.24 | 93,600,430.70 | 156,200,000.00 | 165,150,000.00 |
| Documentary Stamp Tax | 332.80 | 86.20 | ..... | ..... |
| Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission Business | 10,467,335.97 | 5,992,005.08 | 6,500,000.00 | 8,250,000.00 |
| Loans Tax—Domestic | 2,572,868.84 | 135,080.20 | ..... | ..... |
| Loans Tax—Foreign | 216,161.61 | 9,151.87 | ..... | ..... |
| Tax on Shares—Banks and Trust Companies | 3,941,831.69 | 4,477.54 | ..... | ..... |
| Liquor Tax | 23,677,325.61 | 30,974,801.94 | 36,000,000.00 | 36,600,000.00 |
| Soft Drinks Tax ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,000,000.00 | 27,000,000.00 |
| Total Special Emergency Taxes | \$ 220,424,064.45 | \$ 169,987,683.48 | \$ 300,700,000.00 | \$ 312,003,500.00 |
| TOTAL BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | \$ 391,266,828.06 | \$ 340,110,115.38 | \$ 520,091,540.00 | \$ 534,111,213.00 |
| LICENSES AND FEES | | | | |
| Governor's Office—Notary Public Commission Fees | \$ 182,550.00 | \$ 242,150.00 | \$ 195,200.00 | \$ 242,150.00 |
| Auditor General's Department—Miscellaneous Fees | 150.00 | 300.00 | 200.00 | ..... |
| Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| Oleomargarine Licenses | 1,121,763.18 | 821,441.81 | 105,070.00 | 90,000.00 |
| Feeding Stuffs Licenses and Analysis Fees ... | 93,937.00 | 102,437.00 | 113,190.00 | 114,760.00 |
| Carbonated Beverage Licenses | 89,450.00 | 96,650.00 | 93,150.00 | 94,500.00 |
| Fertilizer Licenses | 33,080.00 | 33,380.00 | 34,165.00 | 36,395.00 |
| Farm Product Inspection Fees | 39,744.26 | 39,074.17 | 43,302.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses | 14,650.00 | 22,450.00 | 29,250.00 | 35,000.00 |
| Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses | 10,078.00 | 11,526.00 | 11,748.00 | 14,676.00 |
| Lime and Gypsum Licenses and Analysis Fees | 4,505.00 | 3,940.00 | 4,050.00 | 3,550.00 |
| Egg Opening Licenses | 2,600.00 | 2,350.00 | 3,100.00 | 2,760.00 |
| Seed Testing and Certification | 1,199.17 | 1,245.58 | 1,574.00 | 1,700.00 |
| Egg Laying Contest Fees | 2,540.00 | 4,195.00 | 3,890.00 | 3,960.00 |
| Bakery Licenses | 38,055.00 | 41,205.00 | 46,145.00 | 49,050.00 |
| Ice Cream Licenses | 36,670.00 | 40,070.00 | 47,175.00 | 48,450.00 |
| Egg Inspection Licenses | 159.00 | 204.00 | 202.00 | 204.00 |
| Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses | 15,324.10 | 18,833.00 | 19,379.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Farm Produce Dealers' Licenses | 1,795.00 | 2,360.00 | 2,860.00 | 2,910.00 |
| Rendering Plant Licenses ..... | ..... | 2,060.00 | 1,350.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Abattoir Licenses ..... | ..... | 40,740.00 | 45,620.00 | 44,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees | 1.00 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| LICENSES AND FEES (Continued) | | | | |
| Department of Banking | | | | |
| Investment Licenses | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Security Dealers' Application Fees | 8,170.00 | 9,310.00 | 9,500.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Security Dealers' Registration Fees | 32,040.00 | 35,840.00 | 36,948.00 | 36,000.00 |
| Securities Salesmen Application Fees | 9,220.00 | 16,390.00 | 15,600.00 | 14,000.00 |
| Securities Salesmen Registration Fees | 40,490.00 | 57,680.00 | 62,000.00 | 57,000.00 |
| Certified Copy Fees ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 9.00 | 25.00 |
| Investment Advisers Application Fees | 920.00 | 1,190.00 | 1,391.00 | 1,450.00 |
| Investment Advisers Registration Fees | 3,580.00 | 4,540.00 | 5,400.00 | 5,600.00 |
| Investment Solicitors Application Fees | 510.00 | 620.00 | 700.00 | 700.00 |
| Investment Solicitors Registration Fees | 990.00 | 1,170.00 | 1,400.00 | 1,300.00 |
| Duplicate Registration Certificates | 765.00 | 1,000.00 | 835.00 | 800.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,000.00 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | | | | |
| Water Power and Supply Permit Fees | 24,388.39 | 24,272.53 | 24,500.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Dams and Encroachment Fees | 11,721.16 | 18,041.87 | 25,180.00 | 22,500.00 |
| Navigation Commission Filing Fees | 417.50 | 150.00 | 271.00 | 200.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 25.92 | 210.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| Department of Health | | | | |
| Vital Statistics Fees | \$ 633,815.18 | \$ 369,131.49 | \$ 353,398.00 | \$ 360,000.00 |
| Bathing Place Licenses | 14,690.00 | 1,265.00 | 620.00 | 500.00 |
| Approval Inspectors Certificate and Registration Fees | 3,701.00 | 4,547.00 | 4,715.00 | 4,500.00 |
| State Board of Undertaker's Fees | 45,469.00 | 54,126.00 | 53,547.00 | 54,000.00 |
| Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees .. | 3,449.00 | 16,035.00 | 32,575.00 | 43,000.00 |
| Restaurant Licenses ..... | ..... | 13,237.00 | 16,958.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Insurance Department | | | | |
| Agents' Licenses | 432,598.24 | 496,583.53 | 552,648.00 | 623,000.00 |
| Brokers' Licenses | 164,294.37 | 190,661.45 | 207,152.00 | 290,000.00 |
| Examination Fees and Expenses | 232,648.47 | 321,791.67 | 304,247.00 | 315,000.00 |
| Valuation of Policies Fees | 90,946.83 | 98,017.15 | 94,425.00 | 216,618.00 |
| Filing of Statements and Charter Fees | 33,486.73 | 36,328.54 | 38,212.00 | 36,160.00 |
| Company, Association and Exchange Licenses | 12,842.00 | 12,170.50 | 13,916.00 | 9,880.00 |
| Public Adjusters' Licenses | 3,412.50 | 3,536.00 | 4,050.00 | 4,850.00 |
| Certified Copies and Certificate Fees | 20,363.80 | 26,256.40 | 19,262.00 | 24,897.00 |
| Service of Process Fees | 560.00 | 452.00 | 863.00 | 506.00 |
| Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees | 97.25 | 293.00 | 5,439.00 | 12,391.00 |
| Department of Internal Affairs | | | | |
| Land Office Fees | 2,758.75 | 2,519.25 | 2,518.00 | 2,600.00 |
| Municipal Indebtedness Fees | 10,785.85 | 25,770.31 | 29,446.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Weighmasters' Licenses | 28,987.50 | 31,745.00 | 37,656.00 | 32,438.00 |
| Weighmaster License Fees For Distribution .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,438.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 66.70 | 50.25 | 51.00 | ..... |
| Department of Justice | | | | |
| Attorney and Litigation Fees | 45,379.32 | 40,912.06 | 9,758.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Board of Pardon Fees | 32,352.75 | 24,091.94 | 25,952.00 | 26,000.00 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | | | | |
| Bedding and Upholstery Fees | 127,908.00 | 174,919.00 | 169,926.00 | 170,000.00 |
| Boiler Inspection Fees | 183,766.13 | 190,430.48 | 244,880.00 | 280,000.00 |
| Elevator Inspection Fees | 111,805.45 | 119,636.21 | 179,887.00 | 190,000.00 |
| Employment Agents' Licenses | 45,975.00 | 73,585.00 | 72,120.00 | 73,000.00 |
| Projectionists' Examination and License Fees | 28,825.00 | 34,795.00 | 38,207.00 | 38,500.00 |
| Approval of Elevator Plan Fees | 3,495.00 | 9,871.50 | 13,083.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Approval of Building Plan Fees | 9,689.00 | 40,129.00 | 72,918.00 | 84,000.00 |
| Explosive Storage Permit Fees | 21,177.50 | 20,182.50 | 21,197.00 | 21,500.00 |
| Industrial Homework Permit Fees | 26,900.00 | 40,350.00 | 40,525.00 | 41,000.00 |
| Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees | 22,050.00 | 21,075.00 | 22,700.00 | 22,700.00 |
| Employment Registration Fees | 779.00 | 1,189.00 | 1,088.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Department of Mines | | | | |
| Examination and Certificate Fees | 12,799.00 | 10,210.00 | 11,684.00 | 9,300.00 |
| Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees | 4,581.50 | 6,654.06 | 5,876.00 | 5,800.00 |
| Bituminous Shot-Firers' and Machine Runners' Examination and Certificate Fees | 2,085.00 | 4,098.00 | 5,790.00 | 1,400.00 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100.00 |
| Bituminous Coal Open Pit Filing Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 |

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | 1947-1949 Actual and Estimated | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| LICENSES AND FEES (Continued) | | | | |
| Department of Public Instruction | | | | |
| State Board of Medical Education and Licensure Fees | 68,521.00 | 108,502.05 | 108,359.00 | 100,000.00 |
| State Board of Pharmacy Fees | 58,852.00 | 62,044.00 | 63,416.00 | 65,000.00 |
| State Dental Council and Examining Board Fees | 25,730.00 | 25,124.00 | 23,737.00 | 25,000.00 |
| State Board of Optometrical Examiners' Fees .. | 17,222.00 | 19,672.00 | 20,663.00 | 20,000.00 |
| State Board of Osteopathic Examiners' Fees .. | 9,942.00 | 11,982.00 | 11,271.00 | 11,000.00 |
| Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board Fees .. | 1,480.00 | 2,740.00 | 1,880.00 | 2,200.00 |
| State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses Fees | 152,552.00 | 194,911.35 | 191,961.00 | 200,000.00 |
| State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees | 3,698.00 | 4,693.42 | 7,826.00 | 8,250.00 |
| State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants Fees | 13,171.00 | 33,977.17 | 44,249.00 | 42,000.00 |
| State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees .. | 12,282.00 | 16,336.00 | 16,414.00 | 16,000.00 |
| State Registration Board for Professional Engineers' Fees | 23,687.00 | 174,943.00 | 27,234.00 | 27,000.00 |
| Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Fees .. | 102,925.00 | 136,945.00 | 138,083.00 | 130,000.00 |
| Barber Registration and Examination Fees | 67,646.00 | 94,450.00 | 89,840.00 | 90,000.00 |
| Beauty Culture Examination and Registration Fees | 255,315.00 | 309,495.05 | 310,514.00 | 300,000.00 |
| Motion Picture Examination Fees | 282,256.75 | 314,734.50 | 313,061.00 | 310,000.00 |
| State Library and Museum Fees | 253.65 | 49.35 | 67.00 | 100.00 |
| Sunday Concert Permit Fees | 105.00 | 85.00 | 65.00 | 50.00 |
| Secondary Education Evaluation Fees | | 7,188.00 | 7,364.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Licensing Private Schools (Trade) | | 11,300.00 | 17,875.00 | 13,500.00 |
| Fees For Licensing Business Schools | | | 8,240.00 | 7,250.00 |
| Fees For Licensing Correspondence Schools .. | | | 1,890.00 | 2,400.00 |
| Fees For Licensing Private Schools | | | 15,400.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Pre-Professional Bureau Fees | | | | 25,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 31,433.80 | 36,070.00 | 26,070.00 | |
| Public Utility Commission | | | | |
| Filing and Copy Fees | \$ 43,110.33 | \$ 75,879.55 | \$ 73,364.00 | \$ 70,000.00 |
| Testing Fees | 24,188.00 | 23,383.00 | 24,218.00 | 24,000.00 |
| Special Assessment Fees | 42,341.05 | 68,620.46 | 94,001.00 | 100,000.00 |
| General Assessment Fees | 2,173,128.14 | 1,431,686.80 | 1,834,635.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| Department of Revenue | | | | |
| Boxing and Wrestling Licenses | 28,525.00 | 44,340.00 | 35,000.00 | 39,950.00 |
| Dog Licenses | 1,476,578.25 | 1,550,108.75 | 1,719,908.00 | 1,657,200.00 |
| Cigarette Permit Fees | 148,526.50 | 185,446.50 | 179,935.00 | 180,000.00 |
| Certificate and Copy Fees | 5,041.75 | 6,048.00 | 5,060.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Bond Filing Fees | | 735.00 | 540.00 | 710.00 |
| Department of State | | | | |
| Commission and Filing Fees | 347,514.65 | 775,612.96 | 766,491.00 | 740,000.00 |
| Recorders of Deeds Fees | 25,336.00 | 24,383.00 | 55,588.00 | 35,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | | | | |
| Training School Fees | | | | 7,000.00 |
| Department of Welfare | | | | |
| Solicitation Fees | 8,345.00 | 8,510.00 | 10,390.00 | 8,600.00 |
| Maternity Hospital Licenses | 135.00 | 90.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Private Home and Hospital Licenses | 6,420.00 | 6,750.00 | 8,435.00 | 9,075.00 |
| Infant Boarding House Licenses | 850.00 | 1,045.00 | 1,215.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Private Mental Hospital Licenses | | 1,230.00 | 1,350.00 | 1,545.00 |
| TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES | \$ 9,693,241.37 | \$ 9,982,914.16 | \$ 9,947,442.00 | \$ 10,979,713.00 |

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| FINES AND PENALTIES | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| General Food Fines | \$ 5,878.40 | \$ 8,055.00 | \$ 9,495.00 | \$ 13,000.00 |
| Feeding Stuffs Fines | 200.00 | 100.00 | 1,450.00 | 2,200.00 |
| Carbonated Beverage Fines | 1,150.00 | 5,685.00 | 3,050.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Sausage Fines | 9,821.00 | 6,850.00 | 5,600.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Milk Fines | 100.00 | 25.00 | 1,150.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Milk Container Fines ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 50.00 | ..... |
| Egg Fines | 3,310.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | ..... |
| Fertilizer Fines | 75.00 | ..... | 400.00 | 730.00 |
| Butter Fines | 400.00 | 1,410.00 | 850.00 | 200.00 |
| Meat Fines | 300.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Meat Hygiene Fines | 620.00 | 800.00 | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Oleomargarine Fines | 200.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 | ..... |
| Vinegar Fines | 50.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Plant Pest Act Fines | 55.00 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 240.00 |
| Bakery Act Fines | 600.00 | 690.00 | 575.00 | 500.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fines | 2,820.00 | 2,470.00 | 3,085.00 | 3,240.00 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Fines—Commisioners of Navigation | 150.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Health | | | | |
| Milk Supply Fines | 867.50 | 710.00 | 280.00 | 300.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fines ..... | ..... | ..... | 350.00 | 500.00 |
| Insurance Department | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Fines | 425.00 | 2,872.49 | 3,904.00 | ..... |
| Department of Labor and Industry | | | | |
| Female Labor Law Fines | \$ 915.00 | \$ 370.00 | \$ 205.00 | \$ 210.00 |
| Minor Labor Law Fines | 380.00 | 1,145.00 | 700.00 | 700.00 |
| Fire Alarm and Panic Fines | 100.00 | 305.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| Factory Act Fines ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Bedding and Upholstery Fines | 1,950.00 | 350.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Boiler Inspection Fines | 34.00 | 328.00 | 175.00 | 175.00 |
| Elevator Inspection Fines | 749.00 | 550.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| General Department Act Fines | 100.00 | 25.00 | 24.00 | 49.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fines | 485.00 | 310.00 | 479.00 | 455.00 |
| Department of Military Affairs | | | | |
| Court-Martial Fines ..... | ..... | 1,327.00 | 19.00 | ..... |
| Department of Public Instruction | | | | |
| Motion Picture Law Fines | 260.00 | 510.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Professional Licensing Fines | 4,041.00 | 2,872.50 | 3,012.00 | 3,012.00 |
| Public Utility Commission | | | | |
| Violation of Order Fines | 13,115.47 | 11,745.00 | 10,080.00 | 11,000.00 |
| Department of Revenue | | | | |
| Dog Law Fines | 31,326.25 | 32,966.75 | 34,833.00 | 27,000.00 |
| Registered Container Fines | 143.25 | 93.25 | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Sabbath Breaking Fines | 184.00 | 156.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties | 155.00 | 65.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Spirituuous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties | 4,115.08 | 1,002.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Boxing and Wrestling Fines | 2,437.83 | 4,382.39 | 2,425.00 | 2,100.00 |
| Motor Law Fines | 535,662.90 | 812,325.17 | 1,085,089.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Cigarette Fines ..... | ..... | ..... | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | | | | |
| Fire Prevention Fines | 100.00 | 450.00 | 26.00 | 50.00 |
| Summary of Court Fines | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 25.00 |
| TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES | \$ 623,300.68 | \$ 901,470.55 | \$ 1,171,468.00 | \$ 1,081,398.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE | | | | |
| Department of the Auditor General | | | | |
| Allocation of Audit Costs | \$ 394,504.27 | \$ 366,429.74 | \$ 300,556.00 | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Treasury Department | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | 259,010.77 | 446,869.89 | 483,147.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Penalty on Interest on Deposits | 13.36 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Allocation of Treasury Costs | 222,747.89 | 279,424.93 | 192,988.00 | 175,000.00 |
| Interest on Investments | 362,786.23 | 1,095,570.67 | 1,205,923.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Premium on Sale of Securities | 25,732.86 | 26,822.30 | 40,883.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 49,075.94 | 12,382.69 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| Sale of Surplus Products | 13,325.60 | 23,248.56 | 28,300.00 | 29,245.00 |
| Recovered Damages—Dog Law | 1,563.33 | 670.00 | 657.00 | 655.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 60.00 | 5.57 | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Banking | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 12,718.50 | 16,445.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | | | | |
| Sale of Wood Products | \$ 7,415.59 | \$ 10,687.28 | \$ 39,634.00 | \$ 40,000.00 |
| Stumpage | 312,654.56 | 361,513.61 | 47,107.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Minerals | 7,968.87 | 4,950.39 | 35,800.00 | 900,000.00 |
| Camp Leases | 71,677.57 | 75,775.27 | 75,174.00 | 76,000.00 |
| Water Leases | 21,359.76 | 16,809.12 | 18,997.00 | 19,000.00 |
| Rights-of-Way | 17,289.33 | 18,625.60 | 28,811.00 | 29,000.00 |
| Housing Rents | 47,869.87 | 69,034.71 | 145,638.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Ground Rents | 4,960.71 | 20,503.23 | 35,825.00 | 38,000.00 |
| Cost of Extinguishing Forest Fires | 24,930.88 | 27,332.42 | 26,562.00 | 27,000.00 |
| Sale of Seedlings | 22,626.96 | 22,535.86 | 34,102.00 | 120,000.00 |
| Rental of Telephone Lines | 1,996.50 | 2,886.16 | 1,643.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Pymatuning Revenue | 7,157.78 | 6,529.16 | 5,520.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Concession Leases | 5,921.15 | 16,562.20 | 19,757.00 | 24,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,817.06 | 8,704.56 | 12,730.00 | 13,000.00 |
| Recovered Damages | 1,194.70 | 73.16 | 384.00 | 400.00 |
| Department of Health | | | | |
| Borough Refunds | 1,431.20 | 2,211.55 | 1,669.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Vital Statistics Transripts—Federal Govern- ment | 21,208.14 | 22,080.96 | 23,937.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,187.65 | 6,642.27 | 12,758.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | | | | |
| Sale of Testimony | 1,449.88 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 4.00 | 8.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 |
| Department of Military Affairs | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 87.75 | 269.19 | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Mines | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 172.55 | 51.62 | 68.00 | ..... |
| Department of Property and Supplies | | | | |
| Sale of Publications | 12,109.19 | 18,995.95 | 24,343.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Sale of Unserviceable Property | 101,003.42 | 110,033.69 | 230,259.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Sale of Documents and Waste Paper | 16,311.55 | 11,762.44 | 7,836.00 | 7,835.00 |
| Rental of State Property | 213,451.92 | 235,413.28 | 24,401.00 | 24,401.00 |
| Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds | 8,535.46 | 3,494.88 | ..... | ..... |
| Recovery Damages | 370.02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mileage of State Automobiles | 87,756.32 | 121,252.91 | 147,381.00 | 162,000.00 |
| Contract Forfeitures and Damages | 948.49 | 2,118.26 | 594.00 | 694.00 |
| Allocation of Property Costs | 339,035.50 | 325,341.40 | 324,899.00 | 324,728.00 |
| Sale of State Property | 1,471.00 | ..... | 1,000.00 | 4,001,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 197,964.07 | 45,605.58 | 77,048.00 | 68,000.00 |

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (Continued) | | | | |
| Department of Public Instruction | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 190.96 | 157.15 | 71.00 | ..... |
| Department of Revenue | | | | |
| Escheats | 532,216.39 | 2,806,294.53 | 460,000.00 | 465,000.00 |
| Reimbursement for Tax Liens | 751.17 | 284.85 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Penalty on Interest on Deposits | 3,822.67 | 42.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Water Obstruction Rents | 3,364.64 | 3,359.64 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,474.96 | 9,344.33 | 1,000.00 | 500.00 |
| Department of State | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | \$ 3,799.65 | \$ 2,646.32 | \$ *372.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania State Police | | | | |
| Reimbursement for Lost Property | 724.00 | 989.85 | 985.00 | \$ 800.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 15.08 | 36.23 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Department of Commerce | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 5,481.00 | 5,764.43 | 1,259.00 | 1,600.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | |
| Conscience Money | 54.70 | 124.50 | 507.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Refunds of Expenditures not credited to Ap- propriations | 90,376.54 | 95,356.87 | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE .. | \$ 3,559,149.91 | \$ 6,760,074.76 | \$ 4,262,977.00 | \$ 8,882,854.00 |
| INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS | | | | |
| Schools for Vocational Education | \$ 416.45 | \$ 1,872.40 | \$ 145.00 | ..... |
| Medical and Surgical Hospitals | 1,527,507.77 | 1,933,182.02 | 1,979,292.00 | \$ 1,821,710.00 |
| Mental Hospitals | 3,478,165.96 | 5,567,685.38 | 5,503,685.00 | 4,782,123.00 |
| Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics | 306,506.49 | 389,661.21 | 404,216.00 | 405,585.00 |
| Penal and Correctional Institutions | 6,919,214.26 | 7,747,523.80 | 8,015,051.00 | 11,111,220.00 |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home | 318.90 | 11.88 | ..... | ..... |
| County and State-Aided Institutions | 90,576.58 | 82,279.38 | 33,000.00 | 33,000.00 |
| Federal Reimbursements (Soldiers' and Sailors' Home) | 68,537.40 | 79,876.50 | 91,184.00 | 91,184.00 |
| TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSE- MENTS | \$ 12,391,243.81 | \$ 15,802,092.57 | \$ 16,026,573.00 | \$ 18,244,822.00 |
| LIQUOR STORE PROFITS (Transfer) | \$ 34,000,000.00 | \$ 59,000,000.00 | \$ 77,000,000.00 | \$ 80,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR AP- PROPRIATION | \$ 451,533,763.83 | \$ 432,556,667.42 | \$ 628,500,000.00 | \$ 653,300,000.00 |
| SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES | | | | |
| TRANSFERS FROM SPECIAL FUNDS | | | | |
| Federal Government | | | | |
| Vocational Education Fund | \$ 2,658,380.41 | \$ 2,521,796.11 | \$ 2,861,136.00 | ..... |
| Industrial Rehabilitation Fund | 407,954.28 | 201,433.27 | † | ..... |
| Other | | | | |
| Motor License Fund—Pennsylvania State Police | 8,000,000.00 | 8,000,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 | ..... |
| Motor License Fund—Department of Com- merce | 210,158.68 | 390,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL | \$ 11,276,493.37 | \$ 11,113,229.38 | \$ 12,861,136.00 | # |

*Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES (Continued) | | | | |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Federal Government | | | | |
| National Forest Revenue Allotment | \$ 28,043.15 | \$ 44,769.95 | \$ 33,497.00 | ..... |
| Nautical School | 99,838.25 | 139,403.64 | 5,265.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania State College | 365,980.76 | 365,980.76 | 365,980.00 | ..... |
| Aid to Dependent Children | 38,110,588.07 | 56,831,263.19 | 71,907,971.00 | ..... |
| Old Age Assistance | | | | |
| Blind Pensions | | | | |
| Administration—Old Age and Aid to De- pendent Children | | | | |
| Rehabilitation Gifts | 4,836.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Reimbursements—Soldiers and Sailors Home | 1,073.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Flood Control Payments | 1,342.18 | 7,681.32 | 7,076.00 | ..... |
| Allotment for Forest Protection | 182,350.42 | 410,662.89 | 475,483.00 | ..... |
| Aid to Forest Nurseries | 7,645.00 | 7,171.00 | 7,578.00 | ..... |
| Vocational Education for Defense | 8,936,092.92 | 1,746.40 | ..... | ..... |
| Training Out-of-School Youth | 801,500.54 | 108,175.78 | ..... | ..... |
| Training N. Y. A. Youth | 362.19 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grants—Airport Program ..... | ..... | ..... | 349,208.00 | ..... |
| Airport Project—Harrisburg Airport Federal and State ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,102.00 | ..... |
| School Lunch Program ..... | ..... | 2,145,670.02 | 3,894,362.00 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | | | | |
| Restitutions and Overpayments—Public As- sistance | 4,471,830.04 | 6,082,018.03 | 5,863,025.00 | ..... |
| Restitutions and Overpayments—Public As- sistance Federal Share | | | | |
| State Teachers Colleges | 5,082,663.63 | 7,593,643.83 | 11,084,365.00 | ..... |
| Tax on Foreign Casualty Insurance Premi- ums payable to Police Retirement System | 761,018.79 | 1,689,379.06 | 2,058,746.00 | ..... |
| Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School | 394.00 | 57,476.54 | ..... | ..... |
| Liquidation Balances—G.S.A. ..... | ..... | 181,306.98 | 4.00 | ..... |
| War Emergency Program | 2,705.00 | ..... | 144,282.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania State Oral School | 25.00 | 20.06 | 13.00 | ..... |
| Weighmasters Licenses for Distribution | 28,987.50 | 31,745.00 | 31,218.00 | ..... |
| Annuity for Right of Way | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania State Police Training School Fees ..... | ..... | 2,773.08 | 6,127.00 | ..... |
| Rentals of State Armories | 222,785.12 | 225,291.57 | 237,745.00 | ..... |
| Sale of State Armories | 35,350.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tubercular Rehabilitation Costs | 14,283.33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Reimbursements—Civil Service Commission | 333,796.76 | 320,161.65 | 415,945.00 | ..... |
| Filing Fee for Examination of Voting Ma- chines—Philadelphia ..... | ..... | 900.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Desilting Schuylkill River and Maintenance ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,409.00 | ..... |
| Wm F. Reinold Trust Fund for Tubercular Patients ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,791.00 | ..... |
| Rentals—Property and Supplies ..... | ..... | ..... | 92,984.00 | ..... |
| Rentals for Acquisitions of Surplus Property for Schools ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,156.00 | ..... |
| Area College Tuition ..... | ..... | ..... | 911,448.00 | ..... |
| Purchase of Oregon by Alumni—Indiana State Teachers College ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,030.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPRO- PRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES .. | \$ 70,789,985.52 | \$ 87,380,470.13 | \$ 110,849,946.00 | # |

Since these receipts are not available for appropriation and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

† See Vocational Rehabilitation Fund.

SECTION TWO

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Showing Summary of the Motor License Fund Budget; Appropriations Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the Motor License Fund

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH AND LIABILITIES

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

1947-1949 BIENNIUM

CASH:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Cash Balance, June 1, 1947 | \$ 94,793,000.00 |
| Actual and Estimated Revenue (including Federal Aid) for 1947-1949 | 265,788,802.00 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED AVAILABLE MOTOR LICENSE FUND, 1947-1949 | \$ 360,581,802.00 |

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS:

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| In specific amounts to departments other than Highways | \$ 11,804,778.00 | |
| In specific amounts to Department of Highways | 21,075,000.00 | \$ 32,879,778.00 |
| Less: Amount carried over to 1949-1951 | | 9,774,899.00 |
| | | \$ 23,104,879.00 |
| Liabilities, June 1, 1947, on account of specific appropriations to departments other than Highways | | 224,796.00 |
| Liabilities, June 1, 1947, on account of specific appropriations to Department of Highways | | 8,784,710.00 |
| Allocation to Department of Highways—General | | 265,688,000.00 |
| Allocation to Department of Revenue | | 8,265,000.00 |
| Allocation to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue | | 258,000.00 |
| Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police | | 10,000,000.00 |
| Allocation to Department of Revenue for 1945-1947 Commitments | | 728,615.00 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS | | \$ 317,054,000.00 |

1949-1951 BIENNIUM

CASH:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Estimated Cash Balance, June 1, 1949 | \$ 43,527,802.00 |
| Estimated Revenue (including Federal Aid) for 1949-1951 | 277,619,900.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE CASH, 1949-1951 | \$ 321,147,702.00 |

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED:

| | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|
| In Specific Amounts to Departments other than Highways | \$ 11,414,951.79 | |
| In Specific Amounts to Department of Highways | 20,000,000.00 | \$ 31,414,951.79 |
| Allocations to Department of Highways | | 225,000,000.00 |
| Allocations to Pennsylvania State Police | | 15,640,000.00 |
| Allocations to Department of Revenue | | 10,000,000.00 |
| Allocations to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue | | 235,000.00 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1949-1951 | | \$ 282,289,951.79 |
| ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1951 | | \$ 38,857,750.21 |

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNT | | | | | |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Board of Finance and Revenue | | | | | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund | | | | | |
| Requirements — Road | | | | | |
| Bonds | \$ 11,218,699.55 | \$ 10,945,414.55 | \$ 10,513,079.55 | \$ 10,206,413.00 | \$ 9,745,579.79 |
| Loan and Transfer Agent | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Replacement Checks | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Expense—Printing Road | | | | | |
| Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | ..... |
| Total Treasury Department | \$ 11,260,699.55 | \$ 10,987,414.55 | \$ 10,554,079.55 | \$ 10,247,413.00 | \$ 9,785,579.79 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES | | | | | |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses | \$ 63,500.00 | \$ 67,500.00 | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 68,125.00 | \$ 120,020.00 |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION | | | | | |
| Education—Highway Safety ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 25,000.00 | ..... | \$ 25,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS | | | | | |
| Townships of Second Class | \$ 8,500,000.00 | \$ 7,000,000.00 | \$ 8,500,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 |
| Surveys for Pennsylvania | | | | | |
| Parkway Commission ... | 100,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne | | | | | |
| County ..... | ..... | 177,000.00 | 61,271.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Rebuilding County Bridges | | 40,000.00 | 80,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Construction of Roadside | | | | | |
| Rests ..... | ..... | ..... | 150,000.00 | 75,000.00 | ..... |
| Daniel Boone Homestead— | | | | | |
| Roads ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Construction of Bridges— | | | | | |
| Allegheny River ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | ..... |
| Cities, Boroughs and First | | | | | |
| Class Townships ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,500,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Acquisition of Toll Bridges | | | 7,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total Department of Highways | \$ 8,600,000.00 | \$ 7,217,000.00 | \$ 26,296,271.00 | \$ 21,075,000.00 | \$ 20,000,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | | | |
| Transfer to General Fund | | | | | |
| Appropriation | \$ 400,000.00 | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 325,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics | | | | | |
| Commission—Salaries and | | | | | |
| Expenses ..... | ..... | 213,000.00 | 50,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | | | |
| State Employees' Retirement | | | | | |
| Board* | | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve | | | | | |
| Account No. 2 | \$ 204,300.00 | \$ 313,400.00 | \$ 407,200.00 | \$ 486,220.00 | \$ 419,636.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 275,300.00 | 131,600.00 | 449,900.00 | 828,491.00 | 1,014,716.00 |
| State Police Retirement | | | | | |
| System | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 50,000.00 |

*See General Fund for additional appropriations.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNT (Continued) | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued) | | | | | |
| Total Department of State | \$ 579,600.00 | \$ 545,000.00 | \$ 907,100.00 | \$ 1,414,711.00 | \$ 1,484,352.00 |
| PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION | | | | | |
| Ephrata Cloisters—Drive-way ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | ..... |
| LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS | | | | | |
| Joint State Government Commission — Highway Program ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 50,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS | \$ 20,903,799.55 | \$ 19,329,914.55 | \$ 38,274,950.55 | \$ 32,810,249.00 | \$ 31,414,951.79 |
| ALLOCATIONS | | | | | |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Board of Finance and Revenue | | | | | |
| Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees | \$ 75,000.00 | \$ 105,000.00 | \$ 120,000.00 | \$ 220,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| Refunding Highway Maintenance and Construction Contributions | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (State's Share) .. | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Loan and Transfer Agent Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (Counties) ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Treasury Department | \$ 105,000.00 | \$ 141,000.00 | \$ 155,000.00 | \$ 258,000.00 | \$ 235,000.00 |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE | | | | | |
| Transfer to General Fund Appropriation | \$ *8,070,000.00 | \$ *8,000,000.00 | \$ *8,000,000.00 | \$ *10,000,000.00 | \$ *15,640,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE | | | | | |
| Collecting Motor License Fees and Fines and Liquid Fuels Tax; Operating State Highway Patrol | \$ 5,032,000.00 | \$ 5,272,000.00 | \$ 6,852,000.00 | \$ 8,265,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 |
| Accident Prevention Campaign | | | | | |
| Special Safety Campaign .. | 158,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Division of Aeronautics ... | | | | | |
| Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields | 40,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Department of Revenue | \$ 5,231,000.00 | \$ 5,272,000.00 | \$ 6,852,000.00 | \$ 8,265,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 |

* See General Fund for additional appropriations.

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| ALLOCATIONS (Continued) | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS | | | | | |
| Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads Salaries and General Expenses | \$ 128,990,723.00 | \$ 84,700,000.00 | \$ 187,925,000.00 | \$ 265,688,000.00 | \$225,000,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Project | | 10,000,000.00 | | | |
| Transfer to Trust Account, N. I. R. Highway Fund .. | 228,796.56 | | | | |
| Total Department of Highways | \$ 129,219,519.56 | \$ 94,700,000.00 | \$ 187,925,000.00 | \$ 265,688,000.00 | \$225,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL ALLOCATIONS | \$ 142,625,519.56 | \$ 108,113,000.00 | \$ 202,932,000.00 | \$ 284,211,000.00 | \$250,875,000.00 |
| TOTAL — MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS | \$ 163,529,319.11 | \$ 127,442,914.55 | \$ 241,206,950.55 | \$ 317,021,249.00 | \$282,289,951.79 |

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1943-1947 Compared With Estimates for 1947-1951

| Expended For | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION | | | | |
| State Highways | \$ 12,230,273.00 | \$ 20,765,001.08 | \$ 91,403,650.00 | \$ 56,100,000.00 |
| Rural Highways | 4,028,889.92 | 15,763,938.15 | 41,345,295.00 | 21,340,000.00 |
| State Highways in Cities | 1,358,373.08 | 1,160,356.96 | 9,652,906.00 | 22,000,000.00 |
| Roads in Boroughs | 2,508,854.55 | 6,117,579.44 | 22,511,328.00 | 11,000,000.00 |
| Township Roads | 253,936.48 | | | |
| Right-of-way | 3,749,497.23 | 3,028,147.86 | 6,265,385.00 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Total Construction | \$ 24,129,824.26 | \$ 46,835,023.49 | \$ 171,178,564.00 | \$ 120,440,000.00 |
| RESURFACING | \$ 4,691,180.54 | \$ 9,063,785.50 | \$ 9,955,871.00 | \$ 12,000,000.00 |
| MAINTENANCE | | | | |
| State Highways | \$ 17,990,427.04 | \$ 21,786,659.52 | \$ 25,100,084.00 | \$ 27,000,000.00 |
| Rural Highways | 17,887,777.63 | 21,673,796.45 | 23,440,137.00 | 25,900,000.00 |
| State Highways in Cities | 617,526.14 | 1,242,221.09 | 1,636,094.00 | 1,800,000.00 |
| Roads in Boroughs | 2,035,200.88 | 2,324,103.20 | 3,230,519.00 | 3,500,000.00 |
| Flood Repairs | 2,186,422.56 | 1,487,734.32 | 1,706,118.00 | 1,800,000.00 |
| Total Maintenance | \$ 40,717,354.25 | \$ 48,514,514.58 | \$ 55,112,952.00 | \$ 60,000,000.00 |
| SPECIAL WORK | \$ 1,993,229.35 | \$ 1,102,108.61 | \$ 2,268,169.00 | \$ 2,610,000.00 |
| ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS | 10,680,427.36 | 14,611,355.03 | 22,937,008.00 | 24,850,000.00 |
| PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORES | *1,555,700.45 | *596,128.74 | *3,194,989.00 | *3,000,000.00 |
| PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED | 434,760.54 | 6,010,314.65 | 7,430,627.00 | 8,100,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 81,091,075.85 | \$ 125,540,973.12 | \$ 265,688,202.00 | \$ 225,000,000.00 |

* Indicates deduction. The total maintenance and operation costs of plant, equipment, and stores are distributed to and included in the various functions for which the equipment and stores are used.

Note: These figures do not include payments to cities, boroughs, and townships from appropriations in specific amounts.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | | | | |
| LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | | | | |
| Liquid Fuels Tax | \$ 55,432,334.57 | \$ 103,627,601.61 | \$ 129,091,633.00 | \$ 136,100,000.00 |
| Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties | 780.46 | 603.92 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Liquid Fuels Tax Interest | 7,816.55 | 2,167.87 | 5,367.00 | 2,000.00 |
| TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | \$ 55,440,931.58 | \$ 103,630,373.40 | \$ 129,098,000.00 | \$ 136,103,000.00 |
| FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | | | | |
| Fuels Use Tax ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 149,930.00 | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Fuels Use Tax Penalties ..... | ..... | ..... | 143.00 | 300.00 |
| Fuels Use Tax Interest ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | 100.00 |
| Filing Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,590.00 | 5,000.00 |
| TOTAL FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 152,695.00 | \$ 305,400.00 |
| GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | | | | |
| Gross Receipts Tax | \$ 34,140.02 | \$ 23,715.45 | \$ 27,997.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| Gross Receipts Tax Penalties | 45.41 | 100.32 | 3.00 | ..... |
| Gross Receipts Tax Interest | 2,281.96 | 70.25 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | \$ 36,467.39 | \$ 23,886.02 | \$ 28,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| TOTAL TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST | \$ 55,477,398.97 | \$ 103,654,259.42 | \$ 129,278,695.00 | \$ 136,433,400.00 |
| MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES | | | | |
| Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses | \$ 32,263,891.09 | \$ 35,820,409.75 | \$ 44,729,000.00 | \$ 41,000,000.00 |
| Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses | 19,495,456.89 | 26,081,047.75 | 31,000,000.00 | 31,938,000.00 |
| Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses | 1,912,353.50 | 2,219,285.50 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| Tractor Licenses | 110,232.25 | 175,922.75 | 160,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses | 1,756,635.28 | 2,726,011.26 | 2,500,000.00 | 3,500,000.00 |
| Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses | 66,303.64 | 100,094.09 | 90,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Manufacturers' Jobbers', and Dealers' Licenses | 393,379.00 | 691,422.25 | 600,000.00 | 750,000.00 |
| Operators' Licenses | 5,998,722.16 | 7,819,732.60 | 7,299,500.00 | 8,000,000.00 |
| Certificates of Title Fees | 1,729,379.23 | 3,287,128.36 | 2,500,000.00 | 4,500,000.00 |
| Transferring Registration Fees | 487,120.25 | 850,412.17 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,275,000.00 |
| Duplicate Registration Card Fees | 20,419.55 | 25,366.75 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Certified Copies of Records Fees | 1,206.00 | 1,380.25 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Testing Fees | 1,605.00 | 5,927.00 | 6,000.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Uncollectable Check Fees | 10,631.90 | 11,779.50 | 9,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Returned Checks Collected | 48,433.99 | 63,683.90 | 45,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees | 19,683.29 | 10,188.25 | 10,000.00 | 12,500.00 |
| Dealers Temporary Registration Plates ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | 80,000.00 |
| Deduct Returned Checks | *43,227.14 | *73,855.63 | *50,000.00 | *75,000.00 |
| TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES .. | \$ 64,272,225.88 | \$ 79,815,936.50 | \$ 92,000,000.00 | \$ 94,000,000.00 |
| FINES AND PENALTIES | | | | |
| Liquid Fuels Tax Fines | \$ 1,988.17 | \$ 232.25 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Fines ..... | ..... | 237.50 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES | \$ 1,988.17 | \$ 469.75 | ..... | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits on Motor License Fund ... | \$ 324,011.36 | \$ 454,333.26 | \$ 400,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 |
| Interest on Deposits on Liquid Fuels Tax Fund | 8,054.60 | 7,842.40 | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Interest on Overdue Accounts | 82.77 | 179.21 | 1,005.00 | 200.00 |
| Highway Encroachment Permits | 314,527.24 | 488,815.06 | 727,483.00 | 800,000.00 |
| Highway Bridges Income | 39,524.60 | 46,365.84 | 38,433.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Rentals of State Equipment | 17,957.89 | 4,410.85 | 5,230.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Rentals of State Property | 142,387.40 | 320,495.55 | 250,229.00 | 178,000.00 |
| Sale of Maps and Plans | 7,878.93 | 18,804.34 | 29,107.00 | 32,000.00 |
| Contract Deposit Foreitures and Recovery on Surety Bonds | 1,260.00 | 5,000.00 | 124,000.00 | 40,000.00 |

* Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

| Sources | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1950 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (Continued) | | | | |
| Certified Copies | 38.25 | 52.85 | 65.00 | 200.00 |
| Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds | | 332.00 | | |
| Sale of Unserviceable Property | 53,353.78 | 137,940.35 | 259,470.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Sale of Registration Lists | 13,350.64 | 29,179.61 | 25,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations or Allocations | 7,468.15 | 16,470.70 | 13,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 60,568.58 | 19,130.57 | 51,744.00 | 40,100.00 |
| Sale of Inspection Stickers | 416,046.15 | 450,954.85 | 367,305.00 | 500,000.00 |
| Sale of Real Estate | 17,025.00 | | | |
| Interest on Investments | 297,951.96 | 744,176.57 | 360,000.00 | 700,000.00 |
| Premium on Sale of Securities | 13,521.95 | 3,219.46 | 75,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE .. | \$ 1,735,009.25 | \$ 2,747,703.47 | \$ 2,737,071.00 | \$ 3,166,500.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS | | | | |
| Federal Aid (Regular) | \$ 8,264,286.12 | \$ 8,537,017.26 | \$ 38,053,428.00 | \$ 40,000,000.00 |
| Highway Construction Contributions | 1,080,874.03 | 1,256,267.80 | 3,700,099.00 | 4,000,000.00 |
| Highway Maintenance Contributions | 30,459.41 | 13,798.07 | 19,509.00 | 20,000.00 |
| TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS | \$ 9,375,619.56 | \$ 9,807,083.13 | \$ 41,773,036.00 | \$ 44,020,000.00 |
| TOTAL REVENUES | \$ 130,862,241.83 | \$ 196,025,452.27 | \$ 265,788,802.00 | \$ 277,619,900.00 |
| RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES | | | | |
| Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax | | \$ 443,617.03 | \$ 825,000.00 | \$ 800,000.00 |
| TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS | \$ 130,862,241.83 | \$ 196,469,069.30 | \$ 266,613,802.00 | \$ 278,419,900.00 |
| REVENUE TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS | | | | |
| General Fund | | \$ 13,088.21 | | |
| Unexpended Balance from State Police Appropriation | \$ 250,277.10 | 310,266.05 | \$ 41,958.32 | |

SECTION THREE

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Showing Revenues, Receipts, Balances and Appropriations Recommended by the Governor from (1) the Operating Special Funds; (2) the Custodial Special Funds; and (3) the State Stores Fund.

SECTION FOUR

THE SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT
AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1948

FISH FUND

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 | \$ 811,555.02 | \$ 772,650.73 | \$ 756,882.56 | \$ 888,049.56 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Licenses and Fees | | | | |
| Resident Fishing Licenses | \$ 1,096,720.30 | \$ 1,516,568.15 | \$ 2,143,062.00 | \$ 2,300,000.00 |
| Non-Resident Fishing Licenses | 47,007.90 | 78,448.80 | 102,462.00 | 102,000.00 |
| Special Eel Licenses | 185.00 | 102.00 | 335.00 | 500.00 |
| Motor Boat Licenses | 18,979.75 | 38,720.00 | 51,739.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Tourists Fishing Licenses | 11,706.85 | 16,882.80 | 20,338.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Lake Erie Licenses | 3,552.00 | 3,168.00 | 6,348.00 | 6,400.00 |
| Commercial Hatchery Licenses | 1,515.00 | 2,220.00 | 2,390.00 | 2,400.00 |
| Total Licenses and Fees | \$ 1,179,666.80 | \$ 1,656,109.75 | \$ 2,326,674.00 | \$ 2,491,300.00 |
| Fines and Penalties | | | | |
| Fish Law Fines | \$ 17,261.35 | \$ 25,845.83 | \$ 28,310.00 | \$ 33,500.00 |
| Motor Boat Fines | 365.00 | 1,040.00 | 1,875.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Total Fines and Penalties | \$ 17,626.35 | \$ 26,885.83 | \$ 30,185.00 | \$ 35,500.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | \$ 10,145.07 | \$ 7,898.08 | \$ 4,389.00 | \$ 4,000.00 |
| Sale of Publications | 8,257.94 | 12,200.90 | 12,261.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Sale of Unserviceable Property | 377.54 | 675.46 | 699.00 | 699.00 |
| Contributions for Restocking Streams | 19,297.60 | 26,000.00 | 25,900.00 | 26,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 133.64 | 197.73 | 649.00 | 551.00 |
| Interest on Securities | 377.73 | 2,847.07 | 560.00 | 500.00 |
| Total Miscellaneous Revenue | \$ 38,589.52 | \$ 49,819.24 | \$ 44,458.00 | \$ 43,750.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 1,235,882.67 | \$ 1,732,814.82 | \$ 2,401,317.00 | \$ 2,570,550.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 2,047,437.69 | \$ 2,505,465.55 | \$ 3,158,199.56 | \$ 3,458,599.56 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Allocations: | | | | |
| Board of Fish Commissioners | | | | |
| Salaries and General Expenses | \$ 1,228,646.76 | \$ 1,666,871.41 | \$ 2,135,000.00 | \$ 2,867,900.00 |
| Department of Revenue | | | | |
| Collecting Fishing Licenses, Fees and Fines | 38,440.20 | 66,670.78 | 110,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | | 40.80 | | |
| Specific Appropriations: | | | | |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | 5,500.00 | 7,100.00 | 9,290.00 | 7,497.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 2,200.00 | 7,900.00 | 15,670.00 | 23,560.00 |
| Treasury Department | | | | |
| Replacement Checks | | | 190.00 | 150.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,274,786.96 | \$ 1,748,582.99 | \$ 2,270,150.00 | \$ 2,984,107.00 |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 572,650.73 | \$ 628,882.56 | \$ 779,049.56 | \$ 365,492.56 |
| Investments | 200,000.00 | 128,000.00 | 109,000.00 | 109,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GAME FUND

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 | \$ 1,801,325.91 | \$ 2,433,036.93 | \$ 2,527,618.33 | \$ 788,469.33 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Licenses and Fees | | | | |
| Resident Hunting Licenses | \$ 2,331,994.84 | \$ 2,984,126.99 | \$ 3,137,293.00 | \$ 3,200,000.00 |
| Non-Resident Hunting Licenses | 387,127.00 | 600,692.05 | 717,189.00 | 660,000.00 |
| Commission Deductions | *122,377.75 | *158,256.35 | *167,383.00 | *171,000.00 |
| Special Game Licenses | 25,338.00 | 29,474.27 | 31,553.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Special Deer Licenses | 49,238.00 | 28,932.12 | ..... | ..... |
| Total Licenses and Fees | \$ 2,671,320.09 | \$ 3,484,969.08 | \$ 3,718,652.00 | \$ 3,719,000.00 |
| Fines and Penalties | | | | |
| Game Law Fines | \$ 120,212.15 | \$ 198,695.75 | \$ 230,863.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | \$ 25,075.74 | \$ 43,027.32 | \$ 38,148.00 | \$ 26,000.00 |
| Sale of Publications | 26,364.75 | 53,946.80 | 59,891.00 | 56,000.00 |
| Sale of Unserviceable Property | 952.85 | 2,174.87 | 3,077.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Sale of Skins and Guns | 9,859.45 | 13,386.33 | 12,663.00 | 13,000.00 |
| Sale of Non-Usable Property | 3,554.47 | 2,845.64 | 532.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Rental of State Property | 3,935.63 | 5,564.52 | 6,520.00 | 23,500.00 |
| Contributions by Federal Government | 109,360.30 | 86,639.36 | 329,403.00 | 800,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 91,493.36 | 238,230.95 | 179,398.00 | 180,000.00 |
| Interest on Securities ..... | ..... | 2,327.49 | 578.00 | ..... |
| Total Miscellaneous Revenue | \$ 270,596.55 | \$ 448,143.28 | \$ 630,210.00 | \$ 1,102,500.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 3,062,128.79 | \$ 4,131,808.11 | \$ 4,579,725.00 | \$ 5,021,500.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 4,863,454.70 | \$ 6,564,845.04 | \$ 7,107,343.33 | \$ 5,809,969.33 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Allocations: | | | | |
| Board of Game Commissioners: | | | | |
| Salaries and General Expenses | \$ 2,361,360.01 | \$ 3,956,951.98 | \$ 6,195,764.00 | \$ 4,891,000.00 |
| Department of Revenue: | | | | |
| Collecting Hunting Licenses, Fees and Fines | 38,522.80 | 52,489.43 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased ..... | ..... | 81.60 | ..... | ..... |
| Specific Appropriations: | | | | |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | 21,500.00 | 13,200.00 | 17,476.00 | 18,743.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 9,000.00 | 14,500.00 | 30,134.00 | 49,311.00 |
| Treasury Department | | | | |
| Replacement Checks | 34.96 | 3.70 | 500.00 | 750.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,430,417.77 | \$ 4,037,226.71 | \$ 6,318,874.00 | \$ 5,034,804.00 |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 2,233,036.93 | \$ 2,395,618.33 | \$ 695,469.33 | \$ 682,165.33 |
| Investments | 200,000.00 | 132,000.00 | 93,000.00 | 93,000.00 |

* Indicates deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 | \$ 399,432.04 | \$ 512,013.23 | \$ 654,626.00 | \$ 852,220.00 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Licenses and Fees | | | | |
| Examination Fees | \$ 682,599.10 | \$ 716,504.63 | \$ 703,953.00 | \$ 830,000.00 |
| Overhead Assessment Fees | 387,862.91 | 392,277.66 | 409,456.00 | 425,000.00 |
| Money Lenders Licenses | 85,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 109,200.00 | 110,000.00 |
| Liquidation Fees | 20,188.36 | 16,374.15 | 29,629.00 | 38,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 176.57 | 269.47 | 59.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Pawnbrokers Licenses | 19,900.00 | 19,800.00 | 21,600.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Consumer Discount Company Licenses | 15,500.00 | 57,600.00 | 79,000.00 | 80,000.00 |
| Installment Sellers License Fees | | | 87,890.00 | 80,000.00 |
| Sales Finance Companies License Fees | | | 120,500.00 | 118,000.00 |
| Collector-Repossessor License Fees | | | 3,700.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Total Licenses and Fees | \$ 1,211,226.94 | \$ 1,292,825.91 | \$ 1,564,987.00 | \$ 1,709,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | | | | |
| Sale of Publications | \$ 18.00 | \$ 38.50 | \$ 27.00 | \$ 18.00 |
| Premium and Interest on Sale of Securities .. | 4,548.64 | 7,995.83 | 2,521.00 | ..... |
| Interest on Deposits | 409.84 | 1,382.22 | 4,556.00 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 120.24 | 116.22 | 34.00 | ..... |
| Total Miscellaneous Revenue | \$ 5,096.72 | \$ 9,532.77 | \$ 7,138.00 | \$ 18.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 1,216,323.66 | \$ 1,302,358.68 | \$ 1,572,125.00 | \$ 1,709,018.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,615,755.70 | \$ 1,814,371.91 | \$ 2,226,751.00 | \$ 2,561,238.00 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Allocations: | | | | |
| Department of Banking | | | | |
| Salaries and General Expenses—Examina- tion of Bank and Building and Loan Asso- ciations | \$ 1,068,234.30 | \$ 1,128,445.91 | \$ 1,333,774.00 | \$ 1,535,035.00 |
| Treasury Department | | | | |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | 108.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Specific Appropriations: | | | | |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | 25,000.00 | 14,900.00 | 15,042.00 | 12,079.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 10,400.00 | 16,400.00 | 25,715.00 | 27,943.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,103,742.47 | \$ 1,159,745.91 | \$ 1,374,531.00 | \$ 1,575,057.00 |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 112,013.23 | \$ 392,626.00 | \$ 590,220.00 | \$ 724,181.00 |
| Investments | 400,000.00 | 262,000.00 | 262,000.00 | 262,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

MILK CONTROL FUND

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 | \$ 43,967.89 | \$ 138,056.36 | \$ 144,379.24 | \$ 119,501.24 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Licenses and Fees | \$ 239,458.67 | \$ 250,309.25 | \$ 256,208.00 | \$ 249,250.00 |
| Fines and Penalties | 3,125.00 | 5,700.00 | 6,525.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Underpayment to Dairy Farmers | 53,207.51 | 17,189.13 | 51,179.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 650.43 | 835.69 | 908.00 | 300.00 |
| Transfer from General Fund | 340,000.00 | 320,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 636,441.61 | \$ 594,034.07 | \$ 714,820.00 | \$ 702,550.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 680,409.50 | \$ 732,090.43 | \$ 859,199.24 | \$ 822,051.24 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Milk Control Board—Salaries and Expenses .. | \$ 488,757.95 | \$ 575,062.53 | \$ 663,198.00 | \$ 722,200.00 |
| Underpayments to Dairy Farmers | 53,373.19 | 12,585.21 | 75,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Treasury Department—Refunds | 222.00 | 35.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Treasury Department—Replacement Checks .. | ..... | 28.45 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 542,353.14 | \$ 587,711.19 | \$ 739,698.00 | \$ 773,700.00 |
| CASH BALANCE MAY 31 | \$ 138,056.36 | \$ 144,379.24 | \$ 119,501.24 | \$ 48,351.24 |

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 | \$ 66,494.74 | \$ 194,520.37 | \$ 238,366.54 | \$ 106,328.54 |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Fees | | | | |
| Exhibit Fees—Competitive ..... | ..... | \$ 1,755.50 | \$ 8,475.00 | \$ 8,275.00 |
| Exhibit Fees—Commercial ..... | ..... | 73,589.92 | 152,232.00 | 181,177.00 |
| Exhibit Fees—State Agencies ..... | ..... | 7,547.30 | 14,045.00 | 11,245.00 |
| Total Fees ..... | ..... | \$ 82,892.72 | \$ 174,752.00 | \$ 200,697.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | | | | |
| Concession Revenue | \$ 5,350.07 | \$ 12,632.40 | \$ 40,787.00 | \$ 55,000.00 |
| Service Charges | 49,623.96 | 1,376.66 | 7,683.00 | 8,283.00 |
| Rentals | 201,778.33 | 117,471.77 | 42,124.00 | 49,000.00 |
| Sale of Exhibits—Net Proceeds ..... | ..... | 34.49 | 51.00 | 46.00 |
| Sale of Exhibits—Commission ..... | ..... | 1,584.42 | 3,558.00 | 4,258.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 317.36 | 28,825.32 | 2,028.00 | 1,784.00 |
| Interest on Securities and Deposits | 188.85 | 1,423.53 | 2,949.00 | ..... |
| Total Miscellaneous Revenue | \$ 257,258.57 | \$ 163,348.59 | \$ 99,180.00 | \$ 118,371.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 257,258.57 | \$ 246,241.31 | \$ 273,932.00 | \$ 319,068.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 323,753.31 | \$ 440,761.68 | \$ 512,298.54 | \$ 425,396.54 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| Salaries, Expenses and Premiums of the State | | | | |
| Farm Show and Alterations to Building In- | | | | |
| terior | \$ 129,232.94 | \$ 202,374.74 | \$ 405,920.00 | \$ 319,650.00 |

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND—(Continued)

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| EXPENDITURES (Continued) | | | | |
| Treasury Department | | | | |
| Replacement Checks ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased ... | ..... | 20.40 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 129,232.94 | \$ 202,395.14 | \$ 405,970.00 | \$ 319,750.00 |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 94,520.37 | \$ 174,366.54 | \$ 50,328.54 | \$ 49,646.54 |
| Investments | 100,000.00 | 64,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 |

FLOOD CONTROL FUND

| | Actual | | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | | |
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 | \$ 882,493.60 | \$ 325,630.22 | \$ 515,343.60 | ..... |
| RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Premium and Interest on Sale of Securities .. | \$ 5,297.50 | \$ 5,047.41 | ..... | ..... |
| Appropriations from Commonwealth of Penn- sylvania ..... | ..... | 500,000.00 | ..... | \$ 1,245,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,990.62 | 2,130.50 | \$ 400,000.00 | ..... |
| Contributions ..... | ..... | 70,000.00 | 35,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 8,288.12 | \$ 577,177.91 | \$ 435,000.00 | \$ 1,245,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 890,781.72 | \$ 902,808.13 | \$ 950,343.60 | \$ 1,245,000.00 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Department of Forests and Waters-Flood Con- trol Work | \$ 564,971.21 | \$ 387,464.53 | \$ 650,000.00 | ..... |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased .. | 180.29 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Replacement Checks ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 10,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 565,151.50 | \$ 387,464.53 | \$ 650,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 25,630.22 | \$ 515,343.60 | \$ 300,343.60 | ..... |
| Investments | 300,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

APPENDIX TO THE

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

| | Actual 1945-1947 | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 | Estimated 1949-1951 |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| CASH BALANCE JUNE 1, 1947 | | \$ 267,183.91 | \$ 22,308.19 |
| RECEIPTS | | | |
| Rehabilitation Gifts | \$ 2,760.00 | | |
| Contributions from Local Agencies | 12,168.05 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 |
| Transfer from General Fund | 975,746.34 | 1,100,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Transfer from Federal Rehabilitation Fund | 964,503.57 | 2,330,000.00 | 3,440,000.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 1,955,177.96 | \$ 3,455,000.00 | \$ 5,470,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,955,177.96 | \$ 3,722,183.91 | \$ 5,492,308.19 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 1,687,994.05 | \$ 3,375,000.00 | \$ 5,440,000.00 |
| Transfer to General Fund (Unused Appropriation) | | 324,875.72 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,687,994.05 | \$ 3,699,875.72 | \$ 5,440,000.00 |
| BALANCE AT END | \$ 267,183.91 | \$ 22,308.19 | \$ 52,308.19 |

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND

| | Actual and Estimated 1947-1949 |
|---|---|
| RECEIPTS | |
| Proceeds of Bond Issue | \$ 50,871,686.11 |
| Interest on Securities | 1,250,000.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 52,121,686.11 |
| EXPENDITURES | |
| Fees | \$ 1,400,000.00 |
| Contracted Building Construction | 6,000,000.00 |
| Other Expenses | 950,000.00 |
| Accrued Interest and Premiums on Securities | 692,765.46 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 9,042,765.46 |
| BALANCE AT END | |
| Cash | \$ 1,078,920.65 |
| Investments | 42,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 43,078,920.65 |

**SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER
SPECIAL FUNDS**

| Purpose of Appropriations | Amount of Appropriation for two years | | | | Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1949-1951 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | 1947-1949 | |
| STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND | | | | | |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | \$ 11,100.00 | \$ 24,000.00 | \$ 20,300.00 | \$ 23,448.00 | \$ 18,118.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 14,700.00 | 10,000.00 | 22,600.00 | 39,777.00 | 41,093.00 |
| Treasury Department Replacement Checks | 5,000.00 | ..... | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 5,000.00 |
| TOTAL STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND .. | \$ 30,800.00 | \$ 34,000.00 | \$ 45,400.00 | \$ 65,725.00 | \$ 64,211.00 |
| MANUFACTURING FUND | | | | | |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | \$ 3,150.00 | \$ 7,700.00 | \$ 5,400.00 | \$ 6,194.00 | \$ 5,206.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 4,200.00 | 3,400.00 | 6,000.00 | 10,848.00 | 12,054.00 |
| TOTAL MANUFACTURING FUND | \$ 7,350.00 | \$ 11,100.00 | \$ 11,400.00 | \$ 17,042.00 | \$ 17,260.00 |
| STATE SCHOOL FUND | | | | | |
| Treasury Department Refunding Store and Theatre License Fees | \$ 350,000.00 | ..... | \$ 35.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 500.00 |
| Replacement Checks ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| STATE STORES FUND | | | | | |
| Treasury Department Replacement Checks | \$ 650.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 |
| Refunding Distillers Licenses ..... | ..... | 2,500.00 | ..... | 1,000.00 | ..... |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | | | | | |
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | 105,500.00 | 323,500.00 | 209,100.00 | 272,752.00 | 220,335.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 142,000.00 | 135,800.00 | 230,800.00 | 464,871.00 | 502,975.00 |
| TOTAL STATE STORES FUND | \$ 248,150.00 | \$ 462,800.00 | \$ 440,900.00 | \$ 748,623.00 | \$ 733,310.00 |
| OTHER FUNDS | | | | | |
| Treasury Department — Replacement Checks | | | | | |
| Federal Social Security Fund | \$ 15.55 | \$ 50.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Liquor License Fund | 750.00 | 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 |
| Administration Fund | 311.85 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | ..... |
| Fire Insurance Tax Fund .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| School Employees' Retirement Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| State Employees' Retirement Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| State Employees' Retirement-Contingent Reserve Account | | | | | |
| Administration Fund | *125,600.00 | *88,400.00 | *76,100.00 | *247,503.00 | *508,454.00 |

* Not specifically appropriated.

APPENDIX TO THE

SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| Sources | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | June 1, 1947 to Nov. 30, 1948 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Motor License Fund Appropriations (Road Bonds) | \$ 12,925,081.21 | \$ 10,945,414.55 | \$ 10,513,079.55 | \$ 8,370,531.34 |
| General Fund Appropriations (General Expense Bonds) | 5,375,000.00 | 2,546,875.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS | \$ 18,300,081.21 | \$ 13,492,289.55 | \$ 10,513,079.55 | \$ 8,370,531.34 |
| REVENUE RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Interest on Investments | \$ 741,968.43 | \$ 856,668.49 | \$ 970,083.07 | \$ 860,007.50 |
| Interest on Deposits | 97,488.92 | 14,965.58 | 2,834.26 | 4,090.74 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities ..... | ..... | 14,553.44 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS | \$ 839,457.35 | \$ 886,187.51 | \$ 972,917.33 | \$ 864,098.24 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS | \$ 19,139,538.56 | \$ 14,378,477.06 | \$ 11,485,996.88 | \$ 9,234,629.58 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Road Bonds Matured | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 6,738,000.00 | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| General Expense Bonds Matured | 5,000,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Interest on Road Bonds | 4,931,082.31 | 4,659,276.86 | 4,227,908.75 | 2,969,100.00 |
| Interest on General Expense Bonds | 375,000.00 | 46,875.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | 4,371.16 | 4,140.00 | 102,725.31 | 95,243.47 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 14,310,453.47 | \$ 13,948,291.86 | \$ 8,330,634.06 | \$ 5,064,343.47 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES | \$ 4,829,085.09 | \$ 430,185.20 | \$ 3,155,362.82 | \$ 4,170,286.11 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | \$ 12,644,732.05 | \$ 17,473,817.14 | \$ 17,904,002.34 | \$ 21,059,365.16 |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 963,317.14 | \$ 217,502.34 | \$ 452,865.16 | \$ 1,020,651.27 |
| Investments | 16,510,500.00 | 17,686,500.00 | 20,606,500.00 | 24,209,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 17,473,817.14 | \$ 17,904,002.34 | \$ 21,059,365.16 | \$ 25,229,651.27 |

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTE SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| Sources | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | June 1, 1947 to Nov. 30, 1948 |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Series "HT" | \$ 45,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Series "IT" | 90,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 135,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "HT") | \$ 45,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Redeemed and Cancelled (Series "IT") | 90,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 135,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| Sources | 1941-1943 | 1943-1945 | 1945-1947 | June 1, 1947 to Nov. 30, 1948 |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Veterans' Compensation Fund Appropriations .. | | | | |
| General Fund Appropriations | \$ 9,600,288.75 | \$ 7,308,942.50 | \$ 6,743,942.50 | \$ 3,594,471.25 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS | \$ 9,600,288.75 | \$ 7,308,942.50 | \$ 6,743,942.50 | \$ 3,594,471.25 |
| REVENUE RECEIPTS | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | \$ 117,620.31 | \$ 14,401.02 | \$ 1,782.21 | |
| Interest on Securities | 556,662.42 | 963,219.33 | 747,763.00 | \$ 465,159.49 |
| Premium on Sale of Securities | | 93,531.26 | 324,526.56 | 27,500.00 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS | \$ 10,274,571.48 | \$ 8,380,094.11 | \$ 7,818,014.27 | \$ 4,087,130.74 |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured | | \$ 9,000,000.00 | \$ 9,000,000.00 | \$ 4,825,000.00 |
| Interest on Veteran's Compensation Bonds | \$ 3,150,000.00 | 3,008,750.00 | 2,443,750.00 | 1,119,375.00 |
| Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | 23,616.94 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 3,173,616.94 | \$ 12,008,750.00 | \$ 11,443,750.00 | \$ 5,944,375.00 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES | \$ 7,100,954.54 | \$ * 3,628,655.89 | \$ * 3,625,735.73 | \$ * 1,857,244.26 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | \$ 13,276,615.21 | \$ 20,377,569.75 | \$ 16,748,913.86 | \$ 13,123,178.13 |
| BALANCE AT END | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 1,286,069.75 | \$ 87,413.86 | \$ 21,678.13 | \$ 171,933.87 |
| Investments | 19,091,500.00 | 16,661,500.00 | 13,101,500.00 | 11,094,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 20,377,569.75 | \$ 16,748,913.86 | \$ 13,123,178.13 | \$ 11,265,933.87 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1947 to Nov. 30, 1948 |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS | |
| General Fund Appropriations | \$ 3,875,000.00 |
| REVENUE RECEIPTS | |
| Interest on Securities | \$ 17,500.00 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS | \$ 3,892,500.00 |
| EXPENDITURES | |
| Interest on Public Buildings Construction Bonds | \$ 687,500.00 |
| Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | 21,314.97 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 708,814.97 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES | \$ 3,183,685.03 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | |
| BALANCE AT END | |
| Cash | \$ 783,685.03 |
| Investments | 2,400,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 3,183,685.03 |

APPENDIX TO THE

SINKING FUNDS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR ROAD BONDS

(SERIES "A" TO "G" INCLUSIVE)

JUNE 1, 1949 TO MAY 31, 1951

| Date of Payment | Requirements | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Principal | Interest | Total |
| July 1, 1949 | \$ 683,972.69 | \$ 417,500.00 | \$ 1,101,472.69 |
| August 2, 1949 | 214,736.73 | 292,200.00 | 506,936.73 |
| September 1, 1949 | 660,138.29 | 80,000.00 | 740,138.29 |
| October 1, 1949 | 313,818.29 | 80,000.00 | 393,818.29 |
| December 1, 1949 | 384,958.90 | 80,000.00 | 464,958.90 |
| January 2, 1950 | 20,440.00 | 375,000.00 | 395,440.00 |
| February 2, 1950 ..... | ..... | 292,200.00 | 292,200.00 |
| March 1, 1950 | 10,150.00 | 80,000.00 | 90,150.00 |
| April 1, 1950 | 687,591.66 | 66,666.67 | 754,258.33 |
| June 1, 1950 | 168,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 208,000.00 |
| July 1, 1950 | 683,972.69 | 375,000.00 | 1,058,972.69 |
| August 2, 1950 | 214,736.73 | 292,200.00 | 506,936.73 |
| September 1, 1950 | 660,138.29 | 80,000.00 | 740,138.29 |
| October 1, 1950 | 313,818.29 | 40,000.00 | 353,818.29 |
| December 1, 1950 | 384,958.90 | 40,000.00 | 424,958.90 |
| January 2, 1951 | 20,440.00 | 375,000.00 | 395,440.00 |
| February 2, 1951 ..... | ..... | 292,200.00 | 292,200.00 |
| March 1, 1951 | 10,150.00 | 80,000.00 | 90,150.00 |
| April 1, 1951 | 687,591.66 | 40,000.00 | 727,591.66 |
| June 1, 1951 | 168,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 208,000.00 |
| TOTAL | \$ 6,287,613.12 | \$ 3,457,966.67 | \$ 9,745,579.79 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS (SERIES "I" AND "J")

JUNE 1, 1949 TO MAY 31, 1951

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| September 1, 1949 ..... | ..... | \$ 243,750.00 | \$ 243,750.00 |
| November 1, 1949 ..... | ..... | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| March 1, 1950 | \$ 1,237,253.21 | 243,750.00 | 1,481,003.21 |
| May 1, 1950 | 912,843.04 | 120,000.00 | 1,032,843.04 |
| September 1, 1950 ..... | ..... | 203,125.00 | 203,125.00 |
| November 1, 1950 ..... | ..... | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 |
| March 1, 1951 | 1,237,253.21 | 203,125.00 | 1,440,378.21 |
| May 1, 1951 | 912,843.04 | 90,000.00 | 1,002,843.04 |
| TOTAL | \$ 4,300,192.50 | \$ 1,313,750.00 | \$ 5,613,942.50 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS

JUNE 1, 1949 TO MAY 31, 1951

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| October 1, 1949 | \$ 750,000.00 | \$ 344,000.00 | \$ 1,094,000.00 |
| April 1, 1950 | 750,000.00 | 343,500.00 | 1,093,500.00 |
| October 1, 1950 | 750,000.00 | 344,000.00 | 1,094,000.00 |
| April 1, 1951 | 750,000.00 | 343,500.00 | 1,093,500.00 |
| TOTAL | \$ 3,000,000.00 | \$ 1,375,000.00 | \$ 4,375,000.00 |

RECAPITULATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS

| | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| State Road Bonds | \$ 6,287,613.12 | \$ 3,457,966.67 | \$ 9,745,579.79 |
| Veterans' Compensation Bonds | 4,300,192.50 | 1,313,750.00 | 5,613,942.50 |
| Public Buildings Construction Bonds | 3,000,000.00 | 1,375,000.00 | 4,375,000.00 |
| TOTAL REQUIREMENTS | \$ 13,587,805.62 | \$ 6,146,716.67 | \$ 19,734,522.29 |

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

NOVEMBER 30, 1948

| DATE OF LOAN | PAMPHLET LAW REFERENCE | PURPOSE | AMOUNT | RATE OF INTER- EST | DATE OF MATURITY | AMOUNT OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 30, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| STATE HIGHWAY ROAD BONDS | | | | | | |
| July 1, 1919 | 62—1919 | Series "A" | \$ 12,000,000.00 | 4¼% | July 1, 1949 (3) | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| August 2, 1920 | 62—1919 | Series "B" (Old) | 112,000.00 | 4½% | August 2, 1923 ..... | ..... |
| August 2, 1921 | 62—1919 | Series "B" | 11,688,000.00 | 5 % | August 2, 1951 | 11,688,000.00 |
| July 1, 1921 | 62—1919 | Series "C" | 15,000,000.00 | 5 % | July 1, 1951 | 15,000,000.00 |
| December 1, 1921 | 62—1919 | Series "D" | 11,200,000.00 | 4¾% | December 1, 1951 (1) .. | ..... |
| April 1, 1925 | 24—1925 | Series "E" | 20,000,000.00 | 4 % | April 1, 1952 (3) | 4,000,000.00 |
| September 1, 1925 | 24—1925 | Series "F" | 20,000,000.00 | 4 % | September 1, 1953 (3) .. | 4,000,000.00 |
| October 1, 1926 | 24—1925 | Series "G" | 10,000,000.00 | 4 % | October 1, 1954 (3) | 4,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL ROAD BONDS OUTSTANDING | | | | | | \$ 40,688,000.00 |
| VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS | | | | | | |
| March 1, 1934 | 219—1933 | Series "I" | \$ 30,000,000.00 | 3¼% | March 1, 1955 (4) | \$ 17,500,000.00 |
| May 1, 1934 | 219—1933 | Extra Series "J" | 20,000,000.00 | 3 % | May 1, 1953 (5) | 10,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING | | | | | | \$ 27,500,000.00 |
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS | | | | | | |
| October 1, 1947 | 455—1947 | Series "K" | \$ 50,000,000.00 | 1¾% | 1952-1976 (6) | \$ 50,000,000.00 |
| NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT AND MATURED LOANS UNCLAIMED (2) | | | | | | 141,320.26 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT NOVEMBER 30, 1948 | | | | | | \$ 118,329,320.26 |
| LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS NOVEMBER 30, 1948 | | | | | | |
| Sinking Fund | | | | | | \$ 25,229,651.27 |
| Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund | | | | | | 11,265,933.87 |
| Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund | | | | | | 3,183,685.03 |
| NET PUBLIC DEBT NOVEMBER 30, 1948 | | | | | | \$ 78,650,050.09 |

(1) Called December 1, 1936.

(2) For Detail see page 85 of the 1933 Budget.

(3) Serial Bonds due at various dates.

(4) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of \$2,500,000.00 each March 1, beginning in 1944.

(5) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of \$2,000,000.00 each May 1, beginning in 1944.

(6) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of \$2,000,000.00 each October 1, beginning in 1952.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE 14TH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR
THE FISCAL BIENNium JUNE 1, 1949 TO MAY 31, 1951

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SESSION OF 1949

By JAMES H. DUFF, Governor

Presenting Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1948. Included in this Supplement are Statements of the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

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| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT | 115 to 117 | |
| OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS | 136 to 152 | |
| CUSTODIAL FUNDS (except Sinking Funds)—(Pages 153 to 164) | | |
| FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS | 118 to 134 | |

APPENDIX TO THE

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION ONE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED CLASSIFIED OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1948

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIOD INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

| | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 | June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946 | June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Governor's Office | \$ 177,476.42 | \$ 205,322.97 | \$ 183,786.78 | \$ 205,686.50 | \$ 202,273.49 |
| Lieutenant Governor's Office | 11,787.36 | 11,570.89 | 12,865.00 | 12,221.22 | 13,616.27 |
| Department of the Auditor General | 801,824.29 | 854,018.34 | K945,361.68 | L1,786,263.98 | M2,452,344.37 |
| Treasury Department | 6,976,205.54 | 4,110,779.14 | 4,212,895.39 | 4,378,163.56 | 6,398,073.22 |
| Department of Agriculture | 1,455,304.95 | 1,765,425.41 | 1,859,224.08 | 2,165,150.20 | 2,351,250.06 |
| Department of Banking | 45,109.56 | 40,784.30 | 41,895.71 | 48,518.05 | 49,745.03 |
| Department of Commerce | 259,708.60 | 297,850.12 | 352,133.12 | 482,800.45 | 1,263,920.89 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | 1,658,319.38 | 1,451,403.53 | 1,839,039.35 | 3,685,488.75 | 6,390,498.28 |
| Department of Health | 3,773,079.84 | 3,827,812.98 | 4,773,971.73 | 7,531,952.67 | 8,705,671.68 |
| Department of Highways | 3,531.28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Insurance Department | 266,709.13 | 300,890.14 | 335,006.04 | 370,263.72 | 423,533.76 |
| Department of Internal Affairs | 354,884.51 | 382,018.37 | 465,187.12 | 572,631.73 | 656,557.96 |
| Department of Justice | 336,876.40 | 352,063.50 | 362,484.10 | 405,128.11 | 403,983.63 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | 1,854,805.71 | 2,008,428.44 | 1,678,907.56 | 1,723,214.97 | 1,891,857.10 |
| Department of Military Affairs | 1,270,825.51 | 1,283,346.02 | 2,007,987.68 | 1,629,346.22 | 2,060,552.54 |
| Department of Mines | 352,147.67 | 370,508.22 | 385,561.39 | 427,277.84 | 683,373.61 |
| Department of Property and Supplies | H77,810,980.68 | 4,955,961.73 | 3,318,133.11 | 7,108,631.56 | 8,256,823.07 |
| Department of Public Instruction | F77,378,048.42 | 79,328,034.58 | 80,092,484.82 | 102,845,349.44 | 125,827,242.86 |
| Public Utility Commission | 827,365.42 | 838,330.19 | 876,484.39 | 1,052,272.18 | 1,253,070.07 |
| Department of Revenue | 1,625,758.35 | 1,537,433.23 | 1,593,532.96 | 1,745,367.07 | 2,115,531.79 |
| Department of State | J1,601,727.11 | 1,897,752.32 | 1,671,887.06 | 2,095,524.26 | 1,909,182.45 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | 4,419,060.31 | 4,265,314.48 | 4,529,177.09 | 6,042,234.15 | 6,883,766.48 |
| Department of Welfare | 26,513,723.42 | 28,097,999.92 | 30,772,605.29 | 37,240,313.08 | 44,504,055.73 |
| Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions | 769,362.37 | 785,038.18 | @1,994,787.31 | 1,063,589.34 | 1,082,800.59 |
| Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | #187,935.57 | 280,427.69 | 234,206.53 |
| State Council of Defense | 208,289.03 | 216,701.59 | 66,836.49 | ..... | ..... |
| Total Executive Department with- out Public Assistance | \$ 140,752,911.26 | \$ 139,184,788.59 | \$ 144,560,170.82 | \$ 184,897,816.74 | \$ 226,013,931.46 |
| Department of Public Assistance ... | \$ 66,715,902.97 | \$ 62,975,712.79 | \$ 73,803,009.69 | \$ 95,470,246.88 | \$ 106,827,620.86 |
| Total Executive Department | \$ 207,468,814.23 | \$ 202,160,501.38 | \$ 218,363,180.51 | \$ 280,368,063.62 | \$ 332,841,552.32 |
| Total Executive Department—In- cluding \$48,870,240.00 Redemp- tion of General State Authority Bonds—1945-1946 | \$ 207,468,814.23 | \$ 202,160,501.38 | \$ 267,233,420.51 | \$ 280,368,063.62 | \$ 332,841,552.32 |

Note F. Includes \$6,044,287.86 National Defense Vocational Education Funds.

Note H. Includes advance payment of \$1,818,612.01 State Authority Rentals belonging to 1944-1945.

Note J. Increased State Employees Retirement Fund Payments.

Note #. Included in Department of Public Instruction Prior Periods.

Note @. Includes \$1,170,808.60, Insurance Premiums payable to Police Retirement Systems.

Note K. Includes \$70,560.95 paid out of Receipts for Special Purposes.

Note L. Includes \$939,304.21 paid out of Receipts for Special Purposes.

Note M. Includes \$1,491,881.17 paid out of Receipts for Special Purposes.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

| | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 | June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946 | June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| <i>Regular Sessions and Recesses:</i> | | | | | |
| Senate | \$ 97,037.93 | \$ 327,446.03 | \$ 106,802.81 | \$ 354,930.49 | \$ 213,443.44 |
| House of Representatives | 109,229.62 | 933,249.28 | 119,071.42 | 831,531.78 | 552,944.90 |
| Legislative Journal | 4,402.60 | 1,747.40 | 5,687.00 | 800.00 | 4,118.80 |
| Legislative Reference Bureau | 37,956.21 | 50,607.97 | 47,575.44 | 80,031.36 | 51,806.41 |
| Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions | 74,188.52 | 70,770.39 | 113,264.79 | 110,289.98 | 140,538.48 |
| <i>Special Sessions:</i> | | | | | |
| Senate | 36,558.15 | 8,651.67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of Representatives | 133,421.55 | 10,578.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Legislative Journal | 150.00 | 550.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Legislative Department | \$ 492,944.58 | \$ 1,403,601.19 | \$ 392,401.46 | \$ 1,377,583.61 | \$ 962,852.01 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | \$ 276,234.78 | \$ 289,690.52 | \$ 300,601.83 | \$ 296,334.02 | \$ 349,507.83 |
| Superior Court | 173,870.11 | 164,419.71 | 186,765.43 | 185,135.58 | 211,552.43 |
| Common Pleas Court | 1,541,002.97 | 1,536,241.07 | 1,543,578.05 | 1,546,854.90 | 1,790,972.16 |
| Orphans' Court | 305,989.27 | 307,964.28 | 306,653.14 | 309,980.20 | 354,364.65 |
| Municipal Court of Philadelphia . | 110,500.00 | 110,500.00 | 109,809.03 | 105,568.98 | 129,591.66 |
| County Court of Allegheny County | 60,500.00 | 60,500.00 | 60,496.40 | 60,500.00 | 69,934.50 |
| Juvenile Court, Allegheny County | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 11,801.11 |
| State Reporter | 16,081.01 | 16,312.42 | 16,141.19 | 17,549.76 | 17,966.41 |
| Miscellaneous | 56,711.12 | 46,259.20 | 36,703.99 | 36,250.76 | 45,270.99 |
| Total Judicial Department .. | \$ 2,550,889.26 | \$ 2,541,887.20 | \$ 2,570,749.06 | \$ 2,568,174.20 | \$ 2,980,961.74 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | †\$ 210,512,648.07 | †\$ 206,105,989.77 | †\$ 221,326,331.03 | \$ 284,313,821.43 | \$ 336,785,366.07 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES— INCLUDING \$48,870,240.00 REDEMPTION OF GEN- ERAL STATE AUTHOR- ITY BONDS—1945-1946 . | \$ 210,512,648.07 | \$ 206,105,989.77 | \$ 270,196,571.03 | \$ 284,313,821.43 | \$ 336,785,366.07 |

† Does not include transfers and certain other payments. See statement of cash expenditures by objects.

APPENDIX TO THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

| | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 | June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946 | June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| BY DEPARTMENTS | | | | | |
| Treasury Department | \$ 5,608,601.46 | \$ 5,488,309.32 | \$ 5,390,715.60 | \$ 5,440,265.72 | \$ 5,956,856.04 |
| Department of Agriculture | 110,468.47 | 18,764.47 | 21,708.22 | 180,666.52 | 180,846.19 |
| Department of Banking | 529,643.05 | 538,591.25 | 538,405.60 | 590,040.31 | 626,203.47 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | 450,999.87 | 113,971.34 | 210,941.12 | 176,523.41 | 279,057.05 |
| Department of Health | 1,540,226.70 | 3,550,783.87 | 3,606,105.48 | 3,291,278.60 | 2,480,741.06 |
| Department of Highways | 45,723,989.87 | 47,863,562.96 | 50,988,510.60 | 87,891,284.67 | 122,265,740.39 |
| Department of Labor and Industry ..... | ..... | ..... | 554,564.73 | 1,133,429.32 | 2,014,046.40 |
| Department of Military Affairs .. | 5,340.33 | 6,727.50 | 12,105.00 | 6,890.00 | 10,200.00 |
| Department of Property and Sup- plies | 77,191.36 | 105,519.53 | 128,608.68 | 160,932.16 | 870,422.98 |
| Department of Public Instruction ..... | ..... | ..... | 70.15 | 9,003.01 | 917.56 |
| Department of Revenue | 2,337,258.91 | 2,557,456.59 | 2,802,254.34 | 3,535,977.24 | 4,108,346.33 |
| Department of State | 538,950.00 | 538,950.00 | 710,500.00 | 710,500.00 | 1,132,830.50 |
| Department of Welfare | 141,416.23 | 153,716.08 | 178,353.48 | 146,247.43 | 147,823.72 |
| Board of Fish Commissioners | 590,319.92 | 638,326.84 | 684,494.35 | 982,377.06 | 1,024,460.80 |
| Board of Game Commissioners ... | 1,165,081.96 | 1,196,278.05 | 1,576,170.55 | 2,380,781.43 | 2,784,904.45 |
| Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | †23.77 |
| Milk Control Commission | 267,846.56 | 274,284.58 | 261,159.16 | 326,488.58 | 381,229.94 |
| Department of Public Assistance .. | †19,513.56 | 4,259.20 | †4,896.92 | 28,839.89 | 14,171.45 |
| Legislative Commissions ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | 21,500.00 | ..... |
| Department of Commerce | 90,531.13 | 285,083.97 | 182,005.30 | 524,039.16 | 241,436.05 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | 4,000,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 | *2,000,000.00 | 6,000,000.00 | *2,000,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,651.96 |
| Total | \$ 63,158,352.26 | \$ 67,334,585.55 | \$ 69,851,775.44 | \$ 113,537,064.51 | \$ 146,524,862.57 |

BY FUNDS

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Motor License Fund | \$ 58,022,148.19 | \$ 60,444,576.02 | \$ 61,808,592.74 | \$ 103,839,065.94 | \$ 134,513,671.46 |
| State Farm Products Show Fund | 110,468.47 | 18,764.47 | 21,728.62 | 180,666.52 | 180,846.19 |
| Banking Department Fund | 547,451.22 | 556,291.25 | 554,055.60 | 605,690.31 | 646,581.97 |
| Game Fund | 1,194,949.43 | 1,235,468.34 | 1,613,362.21 | 2,423,864.50 | 2,847,922.41 |
| Fish Fund | 612,525.01 | 662,261.95 | 715,423.05 | 1,033,159.94 | 1,093,017.64 |
| Employment Fund for the Blind .. | 1,100.00 | 11,550.00 | 3,550.00 | 10,150.00 | 4,065.00 |
| State Restaurant Fund | 54,448.52 | 83,803.95 | 100,287.72 | 124,950.07 | 95,545.59 |
| Public Buildings Construction Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,450,986.19 |
| Milk Control Fund | 268,061.56 | 274,291.58 | 261,202.61 | 326,508.58 | 381,389.94 |
| State Stores Fund | 229,650.00 | 229,650.00 | 219,950.00 | 219,950.00 | 368,811.50 |
| Flood Control Fund | 451,180.16 | 113,971.34 | 210,941.12 | 176,523.41 | 279,057.05 |
| Federal Social Security Fund ... | 1,680,542.93 | 3,692,949.95 | 3,780,908.96 | 3,427,376.03 | 2,624,499.78 |
| Veterans Compensation Fund | 5,340.33 | 6,747.50 | 12,105.00 | 6,890.00 | 10,250.00 |
| Federal Unemployment Relief Fund | †19,513.56 | 4,259.20 | †4,896.92 | 28,839.89 | 14,171.45 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .. | ..... | ..... | 554,564.73 | 1,133,429.32 | 2,014,046.40 |
| Total | \$ 63,158,352.26 | \$ 67,334,585.55 | \$ 69,851,775.44 | \$ 113,537,064.51 | \$ 146,524,862.57 |

TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND
INCLUDED ABOVE:

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Pennsylvania State Police—Motor License Fund | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ *2,000,000.00 | \$ 6,000,000.00 | \$ *2,000,000.00 |
| Department of Commerce—Motor License Fund | 10,158.68 | 200,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 325,000.00 | ..... |
| Department of Labor and In- dustry—Vocational Rehabilita- tion Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 324,875.72 |

†Indicates deduction.

*Represents only partial payment of biennial appropriation to General Fund from Motor License Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED
ALL OPERATING FUNDS

| CLASSIFICATION | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 | June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946 | June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 44,234,518.46 | \$ 52,787,204.67 | \$ 54,308,316.04 | \$ 67,453,235.98 | \$ 69,500,240.05 |
| Wages | 15,095,998.07 | 10,839,799.83 | 12,215,331.76 | 20,971,379.40 | 30,478,718.58 |
| Fees | 1,600,015.32 | 4,139,893.45 | 5,079,470.67 | 6,590,380.82 | 6,289,053.19 |
| Printing, Binding and Stationery | 753,678.85 | 848,499.20 | 1,029,548.82 | 1,542,965.59 | 2,005,287.21 |
| Food and Forage | 6,259,907.34 | 6,958,997.07 | 7,043,602.32 | 9,263,842.32 | 11,329,414.07 |
| Materials and Supplies | 9,863,264.10 | 10,398,350.59 | 11,567,871.63 | 17,855,192.68 | 22,716,937.85 |
| Traveling Expenses | 2,632,028.57 | 2,719,443.88 | 2,717,451.64 | 3,765,102.90 | 4,475,488.57 |
| Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs . | 1,447,462.98 | 1,589,452.84 | 1,606,040.75 | 2,059,456.17 | 2,424,579.38 |
| Freight, Express and Cartage | 69,965.69 | 81,899.86 | 81,051.08 | 161,739.00 | 156,825.61 |
| Postage | 646,166.24 | 718,321.52 | 692,847.39 | 1,023,661.48 | 1,040,764.54 |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 487,877.94 | 540,948.89 | 491,627.51 | 583,906.97 | 613,539.55 |
| Newspaper Advertising and Notices .. | 171,634.49 | 207,282.98 | 260,394.18 | 327,886.55 | 426,315.83 |
| Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel | 2,610,090.68 | 2,954,443.60 | 3,150,081.27 | 3,588,148.74 | 3,870,822.83 |
| Contracted Repairs | 1,675,174.41 | 2,498,494.33 | 4,352,294.41 | 4,391,906.61 | 4,824,369.75 |
| Rent of Real Estate | 998,610.62 | 868,646.72 | 897,678.73 | 1,153,860.12 | 1,340,362.00 |
| Rent of Equipment | 2,137,149.39 | 3,301,540.04 | 3,102,326.33 | 5,164,390.69 | 4,847,856.32 |
| Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds | 387,224.05 | 323,574.43 | 301,591.11 | 540,968.28 | 588,677.78 |
| Other Maintenance Services and Ex- penses | 586,317.22 | 308,687.71 | 402,253.81 | 421,181.37 | 465,922.17 |
| Motor Vehicles | 257,783.76 | *38,403.51 | 814,586.96 | 2,215,875.06 | 1,768,451.52 |
| Live Stock | 116,811.36 | 217,702.45 | 86,551.52 | 113,534.21 | 60,470.66 |
| Equipment and Machinery | 570,875.10 | 739,220.06 | 1,852,062.70 | 4,042,660.65 | 5,421,832.45 |
| Land | 459,466.22 | 322,405.83 | 832,532.62 | 1,723,540.21 | 2,148,000.10 |
| Contracted Building and Construction | 10,493,710.84 | 8,977,316.19 | 8,742,029.21 | 25,709,411.63 | 54,334,308.30 |
| Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and In- demnities | 85,964,936.30 | 88,979,794.55 | 91,039,896.29 | 113,611,852.65 | 140,272,092.61 |
| Subsidies (Public Assistance) | 60,271,519.32 | 56,264,865.34 | 66,665,128.61 | 86,417,514.56 | 96,378,161.01 |
| General State Authority Rentals | A 6,109,653.53 | 2,443,243.94 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund | 11,945,786.23 | 9,165,372.89 | 8,841,403.31 | 8,699,586.77 | 9,726,236.06 |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Pur- chased | 2,091.34 | ..... | 26,041.89 | 548,575.03 | 945,256.27 |
| Refunds and Repayment of Receipts .. | 312,548.84 | 169,053.27 | 303,303.75 | 242,932.35 | 573,494.42 |
| Advance Requisitions | 303,624.50 | *139,167.96 | 45,116.69 | 32,031.88 | 413,117.89 |
| Stores Increase | 979,974.34 | *368,545.40 | 337,212.51 | 1,068,638.79 | 1,039,945.65 |
| Undistributed | 455,583.28 | 615,859.47 | 371,777.92 | 391,876.72 | 690,344.36 |
| Institution District Credits | *240,607.73 | *193,623.41 | *144,316.96 | *151,350.23 | *195,705.11 |
| TOTAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES—INCLUD- ING \$48,870,240 REDEMP- TION OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS—1945- 1946 | \$ 269,660,841.65 | \$ 269,240,575.32 | \$ 337,983,346.47 | \$ 391,525,885.94 | \$ 480,971,181.47 |

* Indicates deduction.

Note A. Includes advance payment of \$1,818,612.01 State Authority Rentals belonging to 1944-1945.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

| CLASSIFICATION | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 | June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946 | June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 35,304,809.27 | \$ 38,003,792.25 | \$ 38,740,977.99 | \$ 49,277,696.55 | \$ 55,464,470.01 |
| Wages | 3,019,049.96 | 2,921,025.48 | 3,172,787.56 | 5,037,725.72 | 5,952,443.59 |
| Fees | 692,313.13 | 862,283.39 | 1,852,249.72 | 4,087,548.30 | 4,277,243.03 |
| Printing, Binding and Stationery | 580,079.24 | 637,447.08 | 748,940.37 | 1,084,546.27 | 1,366,330.48 |
| Food and Forage | 6,090,730.20 | 6,764,157.78 | 6,860,346.51 | 8,923,013.90 | 10,933,272.88 |
| Materials and Supplies | 2,966,533.39 | 3,354,673.13 | 3,669,492.54 | 4,605,309.18 | 6,329,161.45 |
| Traveling Expenses | 1,948,033.31 | 1,991,284.01 | 1,915,718.31 | 2,461,246.89 | 2,831,969.68 |
| Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs | 466,024.08 | 518,097.26 | 581,079.25 | 772,524.27 | 829,520.82 |
| Freight, Express and Cartage | 33,863.51 | 38,664.94 | 37,973.00 | 61,223.50 | 95,500.57 |
| Postage | 327,114.87 | 386,374.99 | 349,147.59 | 510,773.35 | 517,952.35 |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 385,808.81 | 429,986.46 | 382,337.20 | 451,344.37 | 465,966.66 |
| Newspaper Advertising and Notices | 150,858.59 | 178,613.07 | 200,344.30 | 216,900.50 | 326,252.88 |
| Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel | 2,381,923.81 | 2,743,250.29 | 2,931,335.11 | 3,329,515.26 | 3,602,320.44 |
| Contracted Repairs | 701,130.84 | 457,131.83 | 662,553.10 | 705,693.01 | 1,024,820.22 |
| Rent of Real Estate | 693,927.84 | 562,830.77 | 567,036.33 | 783,301.88 | 979,724.53 |
| Rent of Equipment | 196,151.34 | 227,018.03 | 250,731.41 | 586,365.62 | 616,580.75 |
| Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds | 182,432.04 | 174,858.20 | 161,945.73 | 259,565.59 | 262,613.32 |
| Other Maintenance Service and Expenses | 180,511.63 | 208,684.53 | 216,759.54 | 283,368.81 | 318,078.34 |
| Motor Vehicles | 246,011.08 | *39,724.11 | 55,186.27 | 535,548.05 | 561,024.04 |
| Live Stock | 109,794.57 | 217,142.45 | 86,461.52 | 113,449.87 | 60,470.66 |
| Equipment and Machinery | 534,383.17 | 628,210.31 | 928,801.12 | 1,392,287.18 | 2,226,791.67 |
| Land | 341,953.88 | 221,592.06 | 713,884.66 | 1,575,690.47 | 1,978,293.83 |
| Contracted Building and Construction | 398,743.51 | 592,803.20 | 1,878,052.38 | 3,359,330.39 | 5,995,166.01 |
| Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities | 78,232,608.58 | 81,554,479.69 | 82,637,041.70 | 102,240,997.11 | 126,133,010.97 |
| Subsidies (Public Assistance) | 60,271,519.32 | 56,264,865.34 | 66,665,128.61 | 86,388,674.67 | 96,378,161.01 |
| General State Authority Rentals | A 6,109,653.53 | 2,443,243.94 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund | 6,381,575.49 | 3,705,496.05 | 3,519,079.63 | 3,428,639.89 | 4,728,778.83 |
| Refunds and Repayment of Receipts | 248,083.32 | 110,924.31 | 243,838.41 | 163,400.55 | 509,027.08 |
| Advance Requisitions | 190,868.50 | *52,012.23 | *29,804.54 | 29,524.54 | 335,547.85 |
| Stores Increase | 935,331.12 | *423,440.79 | 274,444.75 | 987,129.25 | 977,231.29 |
| Undistributed | 451,433.87 | 615,859.47 | 371,777.92 | 391,876.72 | 690,344.36 |
| Institutional District Credits | *240,607.73 | *193,623.41 | *144,316.96 | *151,350.23 | *195,705.11 |
| Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 420,960.00 | 213,001.53 |
| TOTAL GENERAL FUND INCLUDING \$48,870,240 REDEMPTION OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS—1945-1946 ... | \$ 210,512,648.07 | \$ 206,105,989.77 | \$ 269,371,571.03 | \$ 284,313,821.43 | \$ 336,785,366.07 |
| OTHER PAYMENTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE | | | | | |
| Repayment of Borrowed Funds | \$ 500,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Loan to State Stores Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 5,000,000.00 | \$ 15,000,000.00 |
| Transfers to Operating Special Funds | †284,433.17 | \$ †340,843.93 | \$ †910,588.77 | †1,058,354.26 | †1,000,000.00 |
| Transfers to Non Operating Funds ..... | ..... | ..... | †28,235.85 | ..... | ..... |
| * Indicates deduction. | | | | | |
| Note A. Includes advance payment of \$1,818,612.01 State Authority Rentals belonging to 1944-1945. | | | | | |
| † Transfers to— | | | | | |
| Flood Control Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 500,000.00 | ..... |
| Milk Control Fund | \$ 170,000.00 | \$ 170,000.00 | \$ 80,000.00 | 240,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| Motor Fund | 79,433.17 | 170,843.93 | 5,000.00 | 318,354.26 | ..... |
| State Restaurant Fund | 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Employment Fund for Blind | 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Purchasing Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Federal Rehabilitation Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,235.85 | ..... | ..... |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 825,588.77 | ..... | 800,000.00 |

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED
OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

| CLASSIFICATION | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944 | June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946 | June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 8,929,709.19 | \$ 14,783,412.42 | \$ 15,567,338.05 | \$ 18,175,539.43 | \$ 14,035,770.04 |
| Wages | 12,076,948.11 | 7,918,774.35 | 9,042,544.20 | 15,933,653.68 | 24,526,274.99 |
| Fees | 907,702.19 | 3,277,610.06 | 3,227,220.95 | 2,502,832.52 | 2,011,810.16 |
| Printing, Binding and Stationery | 173,599.61 | 211,052.12 | 280,608.45 | 458,419.32 | 638,956.73 |
| Food and Forage | 169,177.14 | 194,839.29 | 183,255.81 | 340,828.42 | 396,141.19 |
| Materials and Supplies | 6,896,730.71 | 7,043,677.46 | 7,898,379.09 | 13,249,883.50 | 16,387,776.40 |
| Traveling Expenses | 683,995.26 | 728,159.87 | 801,733.33 | 1,303,856.01 | 1,643,518.89 |
| Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs .. | 981,438.90 | 1,071,355.58 | 1,024,961.50 | 1,286,931.90 | 1,595,058.56 |
| Freight, Express and Cartage | 36,102.18 | 43,234.92 | 43,078.08 | 100,515.50 | 61,325.04 |
| Postage | 319,051.37 | 331,946.53 | 343,699.80 | 512,888.13 | 522,812.19 |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 102,069.13 | 110,962.43 | 109,290.31 | 132,562.60 | 147,572.89 |
| Newspaper Advertising and Notices .. | 20,775.90 | 28,669.91 | 60,049.88 | 110,986.05 | 100,062.95 |
| Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel | 228,166.87 | 211,193.31 | 218,746.16 | 258,633.48 | 268,502.39 |
| Contracted Repairs | 974,043.57 | 2,041,362.50 | 3,689,741.31 | 3,686,213.60 | 3,799,549.53 |
| Rent of Real Estate | 304,682.78 | 305,815.95 | 330,642.40 | 370,558.24 | 360,637.42 |
| Rent of Equipment | 1,940,998.05 | 3,074,522.01 | 2,851,594.92 | 4,578,025.07 | 4,231,275.57 |
| Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds . | 204,792.01 | 148,716.23 | 139,645.38 | 281,402.69 | 326,064.46 |
| Other Maintenance Services and Ex- penses | 405,805.59 | 100,003.18 | 185,494.27 | 137,812.56 | 147,843.83 |
| Motor Vehicles | 11,772.68 | 1,320.60 | 759,400.69 | 1,680,327.00 | 1,207,427.48 |
| Live Stock | 7,016.79 | 560.00 | 90.00 | 84.34 | ..... |
| Equipment and Machinery | 36,491.93 | 111,009.75 | 923,261.58 | 2,650,373.47 | 3,195,040.78 |
| Land | 117,512.34 | 100,813.77 | 118,647.96 | 147,849.74 | 169,706.27 |
| Contracted Building and Construction | 10,094,967.33 | 8,384,512.99 | 6,863,976.83 | 22,350,081.24 | 48,339,142.29 |
| Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and In- demnities | 7,732,327.72 | 7,425,314.86 | 7,577,854.59 | 11,399,695.43 | 14,139,081.64 |
| Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund | 5,564,210.74 | 5,459,876.84 | 5,322,323.68 | 5,270,946.88 | 4,997,457.23 |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Pur- chased | 2,091.34 | ..... | 26,041.89 | 127,615.03 | 732,254.74 |
| Refunds and Repayment of Receipts .. | 64,465.52 | 58,128.96 | 59,465.34 | 79,531.80 | 64,467.34 |
| Advance Requisitions | 112,756.00 | *87,155.73 | 74,921.23 | 2,507.34 | 77,570.04 |
| Stores Increase | 44,643.22 | 54,895.39 | 62,767.76 | 81,509.54 | 62,714.36 |
| Undistributed | 4,149.41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sub-Total | \$ 59,148,193.58 | \$ 63,134,585.55 | \$ 67,786,775.44 | \$ 107,212,064.51 | \$ 144,185,815.40 |
| Transfers to General Fund— | | | | | |
| From Motor Fund | \$ 4,010,158.68 | \$ 4,200,000.00 | \$ 2,065,000.00 | \$ 6,325,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| From Vocational Rehabilitation Fund | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 324,875.72 |
| Total | \$ 63,158,352.26 | \$ 67,334,585.55 | \$ 69,851,775.44 | \$ 113,537,064.51 | \$ 146,510,691.12 |

*Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Governor's Office | \$ 337,355.21 | \$ 379,419.23 | \$ 390,458.81 | \$ 200,428.87 |
| Lieutenant Governor's Office | 23,684.96 | 24,218.99 | 24,374.76 | 13,466.99 |
| Department of the Auditor General | 1,660,817.25 | 1,611,921.85 | 1,753,798.31 | 921,032.50 |
| Treasury Department | 16,984,559.09 | 11,225,688.79 | 8,020,046.54 | 6,136,899.85 |
| Department of Agriculture | 3,054,959.83 | 3,318,468.51 | 4,107,463.22 | 2,084,157.07 |
| Department of Banking | 103,232.56 | 85,948.64 | 90,253.78 | 50,327.06 |
| Department of Commerce | 685,957.87 | 620,103.19 | 1,342,917.08 | 692,930.23 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | 2,265,229.89 | 3,196,415.13 | 9,525,676.56 | 2,293,134.89 |
| Department of Health | 7,389,797.13 | 7,611,471.82 | 13,495,448.72 | 7,639,162.91 |
| Department of Highways | 6,846.91 | | | |
| Insurance Department | 498,859.68 | 569,108.82 | 718,897.96 | 406,455.31 |
| Department of Internal Affairs | 662,412.71 | 775,094.79 | 1,080,119.47 | 552,934.50 |
| Department of Justice | 626,379.50 | 729,556.66 | 751,061.10 | 376,327.94 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | 4,921,925.52 | 3,894,161.63 | 3,271,976.25 | 2,678,719.01 |
| Department of Military Affairs | 2,659,966.06 | 2,949,394.76 | 3,250,407.71 | 1,835,395.27 |
| Department of Mines | 695,418.14 | 734,923.37 | 808,987.63 | 667,227.67 |
| Department of Property and Supplies | 3,364,852.86 | 10,277,559.49 | 10,127,969.17 | 2,567,745.17 |
| Department of Public Instruction | 132,866,649.93 | 158,427,848.19 | 183,198,746.52 | 122,166,478.80 |
| Public Utility Commission | 1,735,926.29 | 1,659,112.76 | 1,968,372.95 | 1,198,383.35 |
| Department of Revenue | 3,259,481.70 | 3,135,680.64 | 3,479,225.73 | 1,979,473.23 |
| Department of State | 1,881,185.36 | 3,677,790.10 | 3,603,401.43 | 1,896,717.45 |
| Pennsylvania State Police | 9,001,471.25 | 9,000,000.00 | 10,954,533.99 | 6,541,979.26 |
| Department of Welfare | 50,114,520.80 | 55,716,417.42 | 67,633,212.06 | 42,568,883.21 |
| Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions | 930,041.71 | 707,162.36 | 2,555,645.15 | 1,592,232.80 |
| Milk Control Commission | 240,000.00 | 340,000.00 | 320,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Department of Public Assistance | 165,795,149.21 | 129,309,409.01 | 169,643,757.69 | 106,254,676.26 |
| State Council of Defense | 341,206.50 | 434,116.79 | 58,274.89 | |
| Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission | 234,188.32 | 322,337.05 | 433,777.59 | 215,473.14 |
| Pennsylvania Board of Parole | 431,137.95 | 793,352.76 | 1,060,223.17 | 612,323.61 |
| Post War Planning Commission | | 107,773.18 | 380,123.68 | |
| State Civil Service Commission | 143,187.91 | 328,713.44 | 329,692.28 | 239,676.13 |
| General State Authority—Rentals | 7,826,333.42 | 8,517,432.21 | 48,870,240.00 | |
| Total Executive Department | \$ 420,742,735.52 | \$ 420,480,601.58 | \$ 553,249,084.20 | \$ 314,582,642.48 |
| LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Senate | \$ 491,488.37 | \$ 490,413.98 | \$ 492,669.70 | \$ 149,489.11 |
| House of Representatives | 1,266,105.52 | 1,188,204.91 | 1,115,087.48 | 358,859.98 |
| Legislative Journal | 7,999.50 | 7,200.00 | 4,587.00 | 4,118.80 |
| Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions | 138,362.02 | 146,357.82 | 234,498.57 | 127,875.82 |
| Legislative Reference Bureau | 92,698.33 | 92,475.95 | 126,772.94 | 48,847.47 |
| Total Legislative Department | \$ 1,996,653.74 | \$ 1,924,652.66 | \$ 1,973,615.69 | \$ 689,191.18 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Supreme Court | \$ 525,587.76 | \$ 563,079.74 | \$ 602,937.11 | \$ 344,060.42 |
| Superior Court | 368,343.92 | 339,782.99 | 370,517.33 | 210,929.10 |
| Common Pleas Court | 3,127,464.83 | 3,078,533.00 | 3,090,347.03 | 1,790,219.28 |
| Orphans' Court | 601,261.52 | 613,953.55 | 616,633.34 | 354,364.65 |
| Municipal Court of Philadelphia | 219,069.01 | 221,000.00 | 215,378.01 | 129,591.66 |
| County Court of Allegheny County | 108,876.37 | 121,000.00 | 120,996.40 | 69,934.50 |
| Juvenile Court of Allegheny County | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 11,801.11 |
| State Reporter | 29,606.41 | 32,393.43 | 33,690.95 | 17,966.41 |
| Miscellaneous | 141,343.05 | 101,506.97 | 73,272.45 | 40,481.79 |
| Total Judicial Department | \$ 5,141,552.87 | \$ 5,091,249.68 | \$ 5,143,772.62 | \$ 2,969,348.92 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 427,880,942.13 | \$ 427,496,503.92 | \$ 560,366,472.51 | \$ 318,241,182.58 |

* Indicates deduction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| During—1939-1941 | \$ 23,135.65 | | | |
| 1941-1943 | 418,005,326.10 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 9,599,608.31 | \$ 407,551,822.05 | | |
| 1945-1947 | 251,672.07 | 17,876,098.43 | \$ 536,634,227.31 | |
| 1947-1948 | 1,200.00 | 2,068,583.44 | 23,732,245.20 | \$ 311,778,654.26 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 6,462,528.32 |

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |

AVAILABLE FUNDS

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| State Appropriation—Regular Session | \$ 343,161,220.40 | †\$ 372,042,095.05 | \$ 503,698,904.50 | \$ 595,252,831.32 |
| State Appropriation—Special Session 1942 | 371,038.00 | | | |
| State Appropriation—Special Session 1944 | | 980,000.00 | | |
| State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1943 Session | 8,562,554.00 | | | |
| State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1945 Session | | 2,882,000.00 | | |
| State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1947 Session | | | 33,262,840.29 | |
| Allocations by the Governor | 3,009,375.00 | | | |
| Balances Transferred from Prior Periods | 1,989,613.91 | 2,122,142.40 | 1,720,957.42 | 1,876,384.85 |
| Credits—1941-43—Federal | 71,487,765.00 | | | |
| —Other | 16,163,655.15 | | | |
| Credits—1943-45—Federal | *715,346.44 | 52,324,039.11 | | |
| —Other | 29,235.95 | 19,152,056.90 | | |
| Credits—1945-47—Federal | | 3,034,834.59 | 59,750,919.74 | |
| —Other | | 78,993.95 | 24,515,721.85 | |
| Credits—1947-48—Federal | | | *200,814.06 | 44,278,871.78 |
| —Other | | 47,984.12 | 36,134.02 | 13,005,320.33 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 444,059,110.97 | \$ 452,664,146.12 | \$ 622,784,663.76 | \$ 654,413,408.28 |

BALANCES

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| State Appropriations Lapsed | \$ 13,999,549.76 | \$ 17,396,568.09 | \$ 4,870,301.14 | |
| State Appropriations to Continue | 56,476.68 | 6,050,116.69 | 55,671,505.26 | \$ 334,718,971.85 |
| State Appropriations (Balances Transferred) | 2,122,142.40 | 1,720,957.42 | 1,876,384.85 | 1,453,253.85 |

†Includes \$123,593.78 Additional Appropriations by the 1945 General Assembly.

*Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 259,558.55 | \$ 274,451.18 | \$ 295,689.72 | \$ 158,537.83 |
| Wages | 10,881.25 | 2,549.08 | 1,582.23 | 1,314.17 |
| Fees | 2,383.00 | 2,215.85 | 2,400.00 | 100.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 15,542.80 | 15,116.24 | 22,964.79 | 10,151.16 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 18,564.11 | 24,693.39 | 31,504.83 | 11,994.92 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 20,159.08 | 18,267.56 | 18,070.09 | 9,773.95 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2,251.90 | 2,441.20 | 3,502.13 | 3,256.63 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 8,014.52 | 10,223.14 | 14,745.02 | 4,550.21 |
| Total | \$ 337,355.21 | \$ 349,957.64 | \$ 390,458.81 | \$ 199,678.87 |
| PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR | | \$ 750.00 | | \$ 750.00 |
| EXPENSES OF GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE | | \$ 28,711.59 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 337,355.21 | \$ 379,419.23 | \$ 390,458.81 | \$ 200,428.87 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 327,774.56 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 9,580.65 | \$ 372,159.71 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 7,259.52 | \$ 382,213.76 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 8,245.05 | \$ 194,028.44 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 6,400.43 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 361,500.00 | \$ 386,000.00 | \$ 386,000.00 | \$ 490,000.00 |
| Portrait of the Governor | | 750.00 | | # 1,500.00 |
| Expenses of Governor's Conference—1944 Special Session | | 30,000.00 | | |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 10,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 361,500.00 | \$ 416,750.00 | \$ 396,000.00 | \$ 491,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 291,071.13 |
| Lapsed | \$ 24,144.79 | \$ 37,330.77 | \$ 5,541.19 | |

Governors Martin and Bell.

GENERAL FUND
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | \$ 23,684.96 | \$ 23,468.99 | \$ 24,374.76 | \$ 12,716.99 |
| PORTRAIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOV- ERNOR | | 750.00 | | 750.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 23,684.96 | \$ 24,218.99 | \$ 24,374.76 | \$ 13,466.99 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 23,375.93 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 309.03 | 23,358.25 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 860.74 | \$ 24,225.48 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 149.28 | \$ 13,466.99 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 26,000.00 | \$ 26,000.00 | \$ 28,360.00 | \$ 29,250.00 |
| Portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor | | 750.00 | | 750.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 26,000.00 | \$ 26,750.00 | \$ 28,360.00 | \$ 30,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 16,533.01 |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,315.04 | \$ 2,531.01 | \$ 3,985.24 | |

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,324,628.79 | \$ 1,346,558.76 | \$ 1,454,838.69 | \$ 806,246.37 |
| Wages | 1,541.08 | | | |
| Fees | 7,319.50 | 156.00 | 25.00 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 26,550.68 | 15,641.03 | 35,219.99 | 5,442.22 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 231,487.26 | 210,125.16 | 174,142.80 | 84,475.13 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 36,256.17 | 14,104.77 | 27,629.59 | 14,273.84 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 21,216.52 | 10,406.14 | 44,451.02 | 2,381.98 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,649,000.00 | \$ 1,596,991.86 | \$ 1,736,307.09 | \$ 912,819.54 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,629,791.48 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 19,208.52 | \$ 1,502,364.77 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 4,627.09 | \$ 1,697,456.30 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 38,850.79 | \$ 912,819.54 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 1,474,000.00 | \$ 1,474,000.00 | \$ 1,674,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 175,000.00 | 123,000.00 | 65,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | \$ 8.14 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 2,692.91 | \$ 1,087,180.46 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— AUDITING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 283,561.57 | \$ 261,934.39 | \$ 304,225.13 | \$ 211,436.68 |
| Wages | 2,425.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 3,491.80 | 196.76 | 7,988.46 | 972.31 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 50,609.44 | 35,402.35 | 49,439.83 | 24,488.71 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 4,609.82 | 2,466.50 | 4,239.31 | 1,607.51 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2,802.37 | ..... | 16,107.27 | 857.85 |
| Total | \$ *347,500.00 | \$ *300,000.00 | \$ *382,000.00 | \$ *239,363.06 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Compensation of Fiscal Agent | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 500.00 |
| Portrait of the Auditor General | 750.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portrait of Auditor General Rosenberg ..... | ..... | ..... | 750.00 | ..... |
| Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims | 9,059.25 | 12,942.99 | 14,953.22 | 7,509.96 |
| Fees to County Officers | 1,008.00 | 987.00 | 788.00 | 203.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 11,817.25 | \$ 14,929.99 | \$ 17,491.22 | \$ 8,212.96 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 9,097.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 2,337.34 | \$ 12,546.67 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | 382.41 | 2,306.32 | \$ 16,988.31 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | 77.00 | 502.91 | \$ 8,212.96 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Compensation of Fiscal Agent | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 |
| Portrait of Auditor General | 750.00 | ..... | 750.00 | ..... |
| Portrait of Auditor General Rosenberg ..... | ..... | ..... | 750.00 | ..... |
| Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Fees to County Officers | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Board of Claims—Deficiency ..... | ..... | 3,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 15,750.00 | \$ 18,000.00 | \$ 21,500.00 | \$ 20,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,932.75 | \$ 10.58 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | 3,059.43 | \$ 4,008.78 | \$ 11,787.04 |

*Not Included in Totals.

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 564,260.17 | \$ 696,967.16 | \$ 727,138.97 | \$ 438,446.19 |
| Wages | 130.85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fees | 4,071.12 | 125.00 | 150.00 | 75.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 55,878.77 | 5,636.23 | 51,017.82 | 30,009.88 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 49,997.51 | 39,166.95 | 32,498.79 | 12,357.99 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 43,279.69 | 10,741.63 | 38,560.20 | 8,386.48 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 25,526.60 | 6,188.73 | 9,254.87 | 13,533.79 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 5,479.17 | ..... | *20.65 | ..... |
| Total | \$ 748,623.88 | \$ 758,825.70 | \$ 858,600.00 | \$ 502,809.33 |
| PORTRAIT OF STATE TREASURER ..... | ..... | \$ 750.00 | \$ 750.00 | ..... |
| REPLACEMENT CHECKS | \$ 5,387.86 | \$ 1,621.97 | \$ 440.76 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 754,011.74 | \$ 761,197.67 | \$ 859,790.76 | \$ 502,809.33 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 721,241.32 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 32,770.42 | \$ 758,490.58 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 2,286.64 | \$ 857,110.87 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | 420.45 | 2,679.89 | \$ 502,809.33 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 749,000.00 | \$ 759,000.00 | \$ 800,000.00 | \$ 1,025,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses--Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 58,600.00 | ..... |
| Portrait of State Treasurer | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | ..... |
| Replacement Checks | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 764,750.00 | \$ 769,750.00 | \$ 869,350.00 | \$ 1,035,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 10,738.26 | \$ 8,552.33 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 9,559.24 | \$ 532,190.67 |

EXPENDED FOR—

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Salaries | \$ 737,779.30 | \$ 727,225.35 | \$ 766,020.27 | \$ 451,496.93 |
| Fees | 1,325.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 63,497.71 | 10,865.68 | 30,611.99 | 21,720.28 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 321,816.60 | 137,039.95 | 195,984.29 | 127,996.75 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 36,358.51 | 23,372.72 | 18,869.10 | 13,010.08 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 15,104.16 | 60.26 | 35.35 | 1,376.27 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items ..... | ..... | *63.96 | 5,979.00 | ..... |
| Total | \$ †1,175,881.28 | \$ †898,500.00 | \$ †1,017,500.00 | \$ †615,600.31 |

*Indicates deduction.

†Not included in totals.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 59,421.16 | \$ 52,104.31 | \$ 71,418.26 | \$ 42,390.88 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 2,362.38 | 6,219.74 | 3,915.74 | 1,216.95 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 679.64 | 1,437.26 | 2,131.46 | 596.46 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,728.17 | 1,598.17 | 1,555.33 | 758.75 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 5,195.30 | 2,187.58 | 1,096.86 | 165.00 |
| Total | \$ 69,386.65 | \$ 63,547.06 | \$ 80,117.65 | \$ 45,128.04 |
| Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds | 53,000.00 | 4,500.00 | 26,911.00 | 12,120.00 |
| Publishing Monthly Statements | 15,673.83 | 8,597.76 | 17,441.23 | 7,994.74 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on General Expense Bond Issue | 5,375,000.00 | 2,546,875.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on Veterans' Compensation Bonds | 7,450,192.50 | 7,308,942.50 | 6,743,942.50 | 3,160,096.25 |
| Stream Clearance and Institutional Construction Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,937,500.00 |
| Loan and Transfer Agent | 22,500.00 | 16,875.00 | 15,000.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series "HT" .. | 590,544.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series "IT" .. | 2,418,166.27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes | 26,216.31 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bookkeeping Adjustment Account ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,640.71 | ..... |
| Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers | 49.11 | 108.27 | 4.00 | ..... |
| Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps | 503.98 | 741.50 | 2,266.98 | 207.94 |
| Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident | 125,127.86 | 246,437.90 | 83,553.13 | 20,982.98 |
| Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident | 1,488.53 | 2,842.32 | 7,065.99 | 241.91 |
| Refunding Fees of Examining Boards | 1,836.50 | 1,470.00 | 854.00 | 783.00 |
| Refunding Notary Public Fees | 1,425.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,050.00 |
| Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat | 41,589.14 | 36,625.00 | 99,997.13 | 122,530.56 |
| Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury | 4,997.33 | 4,014.20 | 983.86 | 231.00 |
| Refunding Institutional Payments | 24,891.40 | 24,999.57 | 49,820.08 | 25,093.84 |
| Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,634.26 |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax | 2,261.71 | 2,936.11 | 442.20 | 932.47 |
| Refunding Rents for Real Estate ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,079.75 | ..... |
| Refunding Liquor Floor Tax ..... | ..... | 27,003.09 | ..... | ..... |
| Refunding Motor License Fines | 1,077.00 | 670.00 | 635.00 | 351.00 |
| Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits | 57.70 | 52.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 |
| Refunding Public Assistance Moneys | 1,848.28 | 7,733.04 | 12,611.07 | 5,693.30 |
| Refunding Vital Statistics Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,354.50 | ..... |
| Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 279,999.16 |
| Refunding Workmens Compensation Payments | 2,713.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Refunding Personal Property Tax ..... | ..... | 83,584.72 | ..... | 3,019.07 |
| Refunding Personal Property Tax—Special ..... | ..... | 74,436.08 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 16,230,547.35 | \$ 10,464,491.12 | \$ 7,160,255.78 | \$ 5,634,090.52 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 16,204,928.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 25,618.86 | \$ 10,268,973.96 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 195,385.13 | \$ 7,115,316.31 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | 132.03 | 44,939.47 | \$ 5,634,090.52 |

GENERAL FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 80,000.00 | \$ 88,000.00 | \$ 90,000.00 | \$ 95,000.00 |
| Interest on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds | 53,000.00 | 52,040.00 | 52,040.00 | 52,040.00 |
| Publishing Monthly Statements | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on General Expense Bond Issue | 5,375,000.00 | 2,546,875.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on Veterans' Compensation Bonds | 7,450,192.50 | 7,308,942.50 | 6,743,942.50 | 6,178,942.50 |
| Stream Clearance and Institutional Construction Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,812,500.00 |
| Loan and Transfer Agent | 22,500.00 | 22,500.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series HT | 590,625.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes, Series IT | 2,418,750.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Expenses—Printing Veterans Compensation Bonds .. | ..... | ..... | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Bookkeeping Adjustment Account ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,641.00 | ..... |
| Refunding Spiritous and Vinous Liquor Taxes | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Refunding Inheritance Tax—Resident | 300,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 350,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Refunding Inheritance Tax—Non-Resident | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Refunding Fees of Examining Boards | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Refunding Notary Public Fees | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat | 100,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Refunding Institutional Payments | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Refunding Securities Fees | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Refunding Public Assistance Moneys | 2,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Refunding Liquor Floor Tax ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Refunding Motor License Fines | 7,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Refunding Rents for Real Estate ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000.00 | ..... |
| Refunding Vital Statistics Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,000.00 | ..... |
| Refunding Workmen's Compensation Payments | 2,725.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300,000.00 |
| Refunding Personal Property Tax ..... | ..... | 200,000.00 | ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Refunding Personal Property Tax—Special ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 16,506,792.50 | \$ 10,844,857.50 | \$ 7,530,623.50 | \$ 12,995,982.50 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 276,245.15 | \$ 126,173.03 | \$ 28,188.06 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | 254,193.35 | 342,179.66 | \$ 7,361,891.98 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,015,590.30 | \$ 1,160,762.94 | \$ 1,342,361.17 | \$ 794,078.31 |
| Wages | 182,003.43 | 184,601.09 | 322,204.60 | 190,712.00 |
| Fees | 75,676.54 | 70,938.28 | 143,732.12 | 76,937.06 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 86,564.34 | 82,678.65 | 150,124.42 | 111,300.16 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 182,492.45 | 208,432.33 | 272,684.13 | 146,538.20 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 55,033.73 | 49,459.60 | 143,005.19 | 78,392.03 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 4,344.76 | 11,607.10 | 35,918.14 | 10,124.63 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 57,815.20 | 65,815.70 | 70,287.30 | 62,124.89 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,659,520.75 | \$ 1,834,295.72 | \$ 2,480,317.07 | \$ 1,470,207.28 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,621,265.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 38,255.30 | \$ 1,795,252.39 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 39,043.33 | \$ 2,376,927.29 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 103,389.78 | \$ 1,437,390.07 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,817.21 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 1,713,000.00 | \$ 2,060,000.00 | \$ 2,641,000.00 | \$ 3,300,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,713,000.00 | \$ 2,060,000.00 | \$ 2,641,000.00 | \$ 3,300,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 53,479.25 | \$ 225,704.28 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 160,682.93 | \$ 1,829,792.72 |

EXPENDED FOR—

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW COM-
MISSION*

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | \$ 22,027.30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 24,999.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 47,026.30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 47,026.30 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| State Farm Products Show Commission | \$ 75,000.00 | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lapsed | \$ 27,973.70 | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|

*See also State Farm Show Fund.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS— | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 96,694.37 | \$ 57,655.93 | \$ 92,919.50 | \$ 50,000.00 |
| ANIMAL INDEMNITIES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 13,091.73 | \$ 32,928.29 | \$ 66,443.06 | \$ 8,702.27 |
| Wages | 35,761.50 | 118,823.18 | 192,104.33 | 118,403.36 |
| Fees | 30.25 | 27.00 | 18.00 | 47.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,753.50 | 10,001.42 | 18,409.80 | 8,245.84 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 12.80 | 15,198.21 | 30,173.74 | 17,805.63 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1.73 | 406.56 | 795.83 | 375.37 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 376.00 | ..... | ..... | 717.42 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 1,176,464.61 | 1,224,132.60 | 1,202,543.06 | 397,152.90 |
| Total | \$ 1,227,492.12 | \$ 1,401,517.26 | \$ 1,510,487.82 | \$ 551,449.79 |
| RESEARCH INTO DISEASES OF CATTLE | | | | |
| Advance Requisitions | \$ 24,226.29 | \$ 24,999.60 | \$ 23,738.83 | \$ 12,500.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,348,412.78 | \$ 1,484,172.79 | \$ 1,627,146.15 | \$ 613,949.79 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,246,308.95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 102,103.83 | \$ 1,285,118.84 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 199,053.95 | \$ 1,409,349.71 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 217,796.44 | \$ 592,673.77 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,276.02 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Animal Indemnities | 1,400,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 | 1,700,000.00 |
| Research into Diseases of Cattle | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,525,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 | \$ 1,825,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 176,587.22 | \$ 340,827.21 | \$ 8,341.67 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | 189,512.18 | \$ 1,211,050.21 |

* Indicates deductions.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 90,026.03 | \$ 76,903.24 | \$ 78,895.35 | \$ 44,090.51 |
| Wages | 2,488.05 | 2,277.25 | 3,487.16 | 950.40 |
| Fees | 318.68 | 200.00 | 253.75 | 100.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 3,322.08 | 1,559.65 | 2,514.54 | 1,767.88 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 6,591.28 | 4,728.17 | 3,698.33 | 2,336.92 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 240.58 | 280.33 | 331.59 | 122.99 |
| Equipment | 245.86 | ..... | 1,073.06 | 958.36 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 103,232.56 | \$ 85,948.64 | \$ 90,253.78 | \$ 50,327.06 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 102,560.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 672.47 | \$ 85,221.39 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 727.25 | \$ 89,686.51 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 567.27 | \$ 49,177.76 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,149.30 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Securities Commission | \$ 115,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 118,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 115,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 118,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 11,767.44 | \$ 24,051.36 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 19,746.22 | \$ 67,672.94 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 149,106.35 | \$ 167,883.25 | \$ 179,408.69 | \$ 105,739.86 |
| Wages | 23,009.41 | 5,066.71 | 8,992.27 | 20,648.18 |
| Fees | 233.96 | | | 1,000.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 24,293.41 | 42,699.56 | 126,087.08 | 45,178.29 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 375,146.26 | 282,155.65 | 276,805.56 | 235,452.23 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 2,277.26 | 2,750.32 | 5,628.63 | 12,534.42 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 4,678.41 | 3,147.56 | 4,329.99 | 2,401.45 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | | | 4,984.79 |
| Transferred to Motor Fund for Lapsing Purposes .. | | 8,048.17 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 578,745.06 | \$ 511,751.22 | \$ 601,252.22 | \$ 427,939.22 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 554,914.80 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 23,830.26 | \$ 433,452.98 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 78,298.24 | \$ 565,889.64 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 35,362.58 | \$ 416,583.46 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 11,355.76 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 280,000.00 | \$ 280,000.00 | \$ 950,000.00 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 310,158.68 | | | |
| Credits—1943-1945 | | 200,000.00 | | |
| Credits—1945-1947 | | 65,000.00 | 325,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 610,158.68 | \$ 545,000.00 | \$ 605,000.00 | \$ 950,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 31,413.62 | \$ 33,248.78 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 3,747.78 | \$ 522,060.78 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE PLANNING BOARD | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 70,408.06 | \$ 80,014.43 | \$ 106,087.08 | \$ 57,014.83 |
| Wages | 13,315.12 | 3,577.37 | 2,762.15 | 1,109.90 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 4,911.00 | 5,642.35 | 6,136.83 | 1,834.98 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 5,319.43 | 5,667.22 | 7,188.99 | 3,727.26 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,442.55 | 705.82 | 793.07 | 735.79 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 676.71 | 1,284.73 | 2,124.55 | 262.70 |
| Subsidies | | 8,000.00 | 6,318.61 | 5,015.21 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 96,072.87 | \$ 104,891.92 | \$ 131,411.28 | \$ 69,700.67 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 93,277.43 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 2,795.44 | \$ 97,480.04 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 7,411.88 | \$ 126,370.39 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 5,040.89 | \$ 66,463.58 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 3,237.09 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Planning Board | \$ 112,000.00 | \$ 112,000.00 | \$ 131,500.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 15,927.13 | \$ 7,108.08 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 88.72 | \$ 130,299.33 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION † | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | | \$ 588,809.04 | |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 43,811.57 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 544,997.47 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission | | | \$ 2,725,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 2,136,190.96 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |

† See also allocation from Motor License Fund for "Salaries and Expenses."

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE BOARD OF HOUSING | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 10,160.23 | \$ 3,410.50 | \$ 18,041.67 | \$ 9,368.00 |
| Wages | | | 1,016.48 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 231.42 | 15.00 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 979.71 | 51.05 | 1,730.01 | 224.51 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | *1.50 | 239.15 | 70.09 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 185.81 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 11,139.94 | \$ 3,460.05 | \$ 21,444.54 | \$ 9,677.60 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 10,445.62 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 2.50 | \$ 3,461.55 | | |
| 1945-1947 | 691.82 | *1.50 | \$ 21,240.06 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 204.48 | \$ 9,655.69 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 21.91 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 15,400.00 | \$ 3,600.00 | \$ 75,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 4,260.06 | \$ 139.95 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 53,555.46 | \$ 15,322.40 |

*Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| FEDERAL GRANTS—AIRPORT PROGRAM .. | | | | \$ 174,208.29 |
| FEDERAL AIRPORT PROJECT | | | | \$ 11,404.45 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | | \$ 185,612.74 |
| During—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 185,612.74 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 405,373.51 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | | \$ 405,373.51 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred to next period | | | | \$ 219,760.77 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES—(1) | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 779,899.75 | \$ 865,180.07 | \$ 1,056,702.31 | \$ 653,670.11 |
| Wages | 186,642.32 | 430,153.29 | 570,267.86 | 355,435.38 |
| Fees | 2,307.01 | 887.89 | 531.60 | 2,803.31 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 48,811.61 | 57,780.09 | 80,448.79 | 73,228.03 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 61,906.05 | 170,037.90 | 203,353.34 | 113,391.64 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 59,093.54 | 98,391.13 | 107,975.74 | 71,679.26 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 7,476.47 | 21,506.81 | 13,677.33 | 14,970.12 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 274.27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$ 1,146,411.02 | \$ 1,643,937.18 | \$ 2,032,956.97 | \$ 1,285,177.85 |
| ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FEDERAL AND STATE FOREST LANDS | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 210,006.61 | \$ 214,740.50 | \$ 210,747.45 | \$ 105,405.05 |
| ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FLOOD LANDS | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 8,479.43 | \$ 12,627.99 | \$ 12,796.77 | \$ 6,340.26 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,364,897.06 | \$ 1,871,305.67 | \$ 2,256,501.19 | \$ 1,396,923.16 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,332,003.71 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 32,893.35 | \$ 1,818,457.19 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 52,848.48 | \$ 2,218,064.41 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,436.78 | \$ 1,357,396.19 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,526.97 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 1,150,000.00 | \$ 1,644,000.00 | \$ 1,978,000.00 | \$ 2,600,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,000.00 | ..... |
| Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands | 218,500.00 | 218,500.00 | 218,500.00 | 224,500.00 |
| Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,382,500.00 | \$ 1,876,500.00 | \$ 2,265,500.00 | \$ 2,838,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 17,602.94 | \$ 5,194.33 | \$ 8,998.81 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,441,576.84 |

(1) Additional salaries and expense paid from Forest and Waters Special Fund, 1937 to 1943. Fund abolished June 1, 1943.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium , 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CONTROL OF FOREST FIRES | | | | |
| Wages | \$ 154,491.30 | \$ 170,346.22 | \$ 119,810.81 | \$ 88,647.13 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 23,426.66 | 21,999.15 | 13,790.25 | 10,290.18 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 7,777.78 | 7,608.33 | 4,801.01 | 6,264.76 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 185,695.74 | \$ 199,953.70 | \$ 138,402.07 | \$ 105,202.07 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 166,398.33 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 19,297.41 | \$ 191,226.81 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 8,726.89 | \$ 118,403.13 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 19,998.94 | \$ 101,268.04 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 3,934.03 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Control of Forest Fires | \$ 150,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| Control of Forest Fires—Deficiency | 212,500.00 | | | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 362,500.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 176,804.26 | \$ 46.30 | \$ 61,597.93 | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 94,797.93 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EASTON DAM—RECONSTRUCTION | | \$ 21,541.90 | | |
| DAM NEAR SEELYVILLE—RECONSTRUCTION | | \$ 15,000.00 | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—REPAIRS | | \$ 62,709.23 | | \$ 6,409.80 |
| DYKES ALONG DARBY CREEK—MAINTENANCE | | \$ 5,793.80 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 105,044.93 | | \$ 6,409.80 |
| During—1943-1945 | | \$ 45,530.02 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 56,663.48 | | |
| 1947-1948 | | 2,851.43 | | \$ 6,409.80 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Easton Dam—Reconstruction | | \$ 40,000.00 | | |
| Dam near Seelyville—Reconstruction | | 15,000.00 | | |
| Buchanan Birthplace—Land | | 9,500.00 | | |
| Dykes along Darby Creek—Reconstruction | | 14,000.00 | | |
| Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance | | 10,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs | | 75,000.00 | | 200,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | \$ 163,500.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 220,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | \$ 18,458.10 | | |
| To Continue | | \$ 39,996.97 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 213,590.20 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR — | | | | |
| WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 6,747.50 | \$ 7,511.23 | \$ 11,654.74 | \$ 7,098.00 |
| Wages | 21,671.68 | 24,321.31 | 54,504.03 | 28,574.16 |
| Fees | 2.50 | 40.40 | 268.50 | 40.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,688.59 | 1,720.22 | 6,391.61 | 2,482.93 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 1,784.42 | 1,388.35 | 3,343.95 | 1,569.74 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 2,156.76 | 2,209.96 | 5,241.59 | 1,414.54 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 780.23 | ..... | 28,115.06 | 127.71 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 34,831.68 | \$ 37,191.47 | \$ 109,519.48 | \$ 41,307.08 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 33,370.33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 1,461.35 | \$ 35,330.79 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 1,860.68 | \$ 95,841.21 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,678.27 | \$ 39,657.42 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,649.66 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Washington Crossing Park Commission | \$ 34,840.00 | \$ 37,200.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 140,000.00 |
| Washington Crossing Park Commission—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 34,840.00 | \$ 37,200.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 140,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 8.32 | \$ 8.53 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 480.52 | \$ 98,692.92 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 14,454.58 | \$ 13,869.98 | \$ 17,586.25 | \$ 13,426.00 |
| Wages | 50,957.02 | 48,234.62 | 68,392.04 | 46,775.21 |
| Fees | 240.00 | 498.11 | 59.00 | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 3,927.19 | 5,405.40 | 6,796.93 | 4,256.98 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 3,809.95 | 4,547.76 | 5,727.38 | 2,555.53 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 7,732.32 | 7,332.31 | 8,657.67 | 2,337.33 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 1,358.32 | 10,762.02 | 11,732.94 | 582.49 |
| Total | \$ 82,479.38 | \$ 90,650.20 | \$ 118,952.21 | \$ 69,933.54 |
| VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION—LAND | | | | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | \$ 85,000.00 | \$ 243,444.22 | \$ 71,828.52 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 167,479.38 | \$ 334,094.42 | \$ 190,780.73 | \$ 69,933.54 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 162,143.64 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 5,335.74 | \$ 324,511.02 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 9,583.40 | \$ 175,819.55 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,961.18 | \$ 66,840.29 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,093.25 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Valley Forge Park Commission | \$ 83,085.00 | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 107,000.00 | \$ 150,000.00 |
| Valley Forge Park Commission—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000.00 | ..... |
| Valley Forge Park Commission—Land | 85,000.00 | 243,800.00 | 72,500.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 168,085.00 | \$ 337,800.00 | \$ 191,500.00 | \$ 150,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 605.62 | \$ 3,349.80 | \$ 47.79 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | 355.78 | 671.48 | \$ 80,066.46 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 5,640.00 | \$ 6,016.50 | \$ 6,504.75 | \$ 3,594.00 |
| Wages | 54,244.70 | 56,435.01 | 70,397.61 | 42,334.70 |
| Fees | 623.75 | 307.50 | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 2,323.70 | 1,979.74 | 3,625.15 | 2,114.79 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 3,304.40 | 2,737.53 | 3,714.77 | 1,823.90 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 3,913.06 | 3,900.31 | 4,117.33 | 2,291.00 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 450.17 | 220.40 | 637.32 | 1,068.50 |
| Total | \$ 70,499.78 | \$ 71,596.99 | \$ 88,996.93 | \$ 53,226.89 |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Construction and Repairs | | \$ 167,416.15 | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION—BEACH EROSION CONTROL | | | | |
| ..... |  | \$ 25,000.00 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 70,499.78 | \$ 264,013.14 | \$ 88,996.93 | \$ 53,226.89 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 68,345.00 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 2,154.78 | \$ 257,529.52 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 6,483.62 | \$ 84,170.95 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 4,825.98 | \$ 50,830.31 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 2,396.58 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission .. | \$ 71,554.00 | \$ 71,600.00 | \$ 78,000.00 | \$ 110,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission— Deficiency | | | 13,763.00 | |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission— Beach Erosion Control | | 25,000.00 | | |
| Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission— Repairs | | 180,000.00 | | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 71,554.00 | \$ 276,600.00 | \$ 91,763.00 | \$ 110,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,054.22 | \$ 3.01 | \$ 2,766.07 | |
| To Continue | | 12,583.85 | | \$ 56,773.11 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 22,525.49 | \$ 20,131.03 | \$ 25,615.50 | \$ 15,357.25 |
| Wages | 14,323.77 | 21,949.38 | 27,283.99 | 11,185.72 |
| Fees | 188.50 | ..... | 150.00 | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 4,970.41 | 6,172.86 | 5,605.34 | 3,307.76 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 2,031.53 | 2,405.64 | 2,743.69 | 814.41 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 12,605.58 | 13,351.18 | 13,467.81 | 6,860.31 |
| Equipment | 403.29 | 338.34 | 150.00 | ..... |
| Subsidies | 172.35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$ 57,220.92 | \$ 64,348.43 | \$ 75,016.33 | \$ 37,525.45 |
| NAVIGATION COMMISSION — REMOVAL OF WRECKS | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | \$ 3,500.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 57,220.92 | \$ 67,848.43 | \$ 85,016.33 | \$ 37,525.45 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 54,195.76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 3,025.16 | \$ 57,578.44 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 10,269.99 | \$ 82,213.28 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,803.05 | \$ 36,736.14 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 789.31 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Navigation Commission for the Delaware River | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 65,000.00 | \$ 75,000.00 | \$ 90,000.00 |
| Navigation Commission—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,000.00 | ..... |
| Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 75,000.00 | \$ 91,000.00 | \$ 90,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,779.08 | \$ 651.57 | \$ 5,983.67 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | 6,500.00 | ..... | \$ 52,474.55 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 47,277.38 | \$ 61,763.63 | \$ 162,179.30 | \$ 4,883.32 |
| Wages | *51.61 | 4,239.64 | 22,226.61 | 323.40 |
| Fees | 104.20 | 255.45 | 2,035.34 | 3,685.64 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 56,369.04 | 95,072.31 | 139,782.17 | 2,271.95 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 1,630.27 | 2,091.82 | 4,413.80 | 51.70 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 25,213.34 | 37,509.35 | 65,543.98 | 414.28 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 835.35 | 1,451.38 | 7,725.41 | 73.20 |
| Subsidies | 6,250.00 | 1,553.53 | 5,000.00 | ..... |
| Advance Requisitions | 1,834.28 | *1,132.48 | *4,707.94 | ..... |
| Total | \$ 139,462.25 | \$ 202,804.63 | \$ 404,198.67 | \$ 11,703.47 |
| NAUTICAL SCHOOL—IMPROVEMENTS | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 504,298.09 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 139,462.25 | \$ 202,804.63 | \$ 908,496.76 | \$ 11,703.47 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 133,985.11 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 5,477.14 | \$ 195,755.45 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 7,049.18 | \$ 747,513.70 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 160,983.06 | \$ 11,688.47 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 |

* Indicates deductions.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Nautical School | \$ 90,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 205,000.00 | \$ 65,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Nautical School—Deficiency | | | 70,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Nautical School—Improvements | | | 2,000,000.00 | |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 59,726.36 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | | 99,838.25 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 3,041.50 | 136,362.14 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 2,264.73 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 149,726.36 | \$ 202,879.75 | \$ 2,413,626.87 | \$ 65,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 10,264.11 | \$ 75.12 | \$ 9,428.20 | |
| To Continue | | | 1,495,701.91 | \$ 53,296.53 |
| DESILTING SCHUYLKILL RIVER | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 127,693.76 | |
| Wages | | | 41,510.85 | |
| Fees | | | 438,347.08 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 8,578.13 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 10,222.86 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 48,022.04 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 904,527.81 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 1,578,902.53 | |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 216,432.23 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 1,362,470.30 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Desilting Schuylkill River | | | \$ 5,000,000.00 | |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | 12,609.44 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 3,433,706.91 | |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STREAM CLEARANCE AND CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 16,762.09 | |
| Wages | | | 136,410.88 | |
| Fees | | | 12,054.26 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 51,352.87 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 2,850.68 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 7,674.26 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 36,845.85 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 263,950.89 | |
| During—1947-1948 | | | \$ 203,385.47 | |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | 60,565.42 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Stream Clearance and Conservation and Flood Control | | | \$ 10,000,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 9,736,049.11 | |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| FORT WASHINGTON PARK—MAINTENANCE | | | | |
| Wages | \$ 1,795.11 | | | |
| ACQUISITION OF RICKETT'S GLEN STATE PARK | | | | |
| | 133,848.00 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 135,643.11 | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | 83,795.11 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | | | | |
| 1945-1947 | 51,848.00 | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Fort Washington Park—Maintenance | \$ 1,800.00 | | | |
| Acquisition of Rickett's Glen State Park | 150,000.00 | | | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 151,800.00 | | | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 4.89 | | | |
| To Continue | 16,152.00 | | | |
| PORTS—IMPROVEMENTS | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 8,906.90 | |
| Wages | | | 42,038.98 | |
| Fees | | | 10,225.86 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 89.44 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 4,122.93 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 45,604.01 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 69,956.98 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 180,945.10 | |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 32,192.33 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 148,752.77 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Ports—Improvements | | | \$ 1,000,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 819,054.90 | |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION AND LAND—POST WAR | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 22,734.24 | |
| Wages | | | 650,521.49 | |
| Fees | | | 51,959.64 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 95,926.71 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 29,877.56 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 459,412.00 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 2,322,456.73 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 3,632,888.37 | |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 1,193,316.52 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 2,439,571.85 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Construction and Land—Post War | | | \$ 16,500,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 12,867,111.63 | |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| GENERAL FOREST AND FLOOD PURPOSES PAID FROM PRIVATE AND FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS | | | | |
| Federal Aid—Protection | \$ 84,976.15 | \$ 108,325.05 | \$ 345,635.40 | \$ 303,151.49 |
| Federal Aid—Nurseries | 7,555.35 | 2,777.88 | 9,591.67 | 3,801.05 |
| Delaware County for Dyke | 199.88 | 2,934.55 | | |
| John Morton's Birthplace | *7.86 | | | |
| Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings | 16,394.99 | .50 | | |
| Preservation of Wild Flowers | 105.00 | | | |
| Erection of Pavilion—Washington Park | 276.46 | 120.76 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 109,499.97 | \$ 114,158.74 | \$ 355,227.07 | \$ 306,952.54 |
| BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS— | | | | |
| Federal Aid—Protection | \$ 10,925.37 | \$ 37,347.68 | \$ 111,373.05 | \$ 176,400.54 |
| Federal Aid—Nurseries | 4,570.90 | 2,773.55 | 7,640.67 | 5,220.00 |
| Delaware County for Dyke | 3,134.43 | 2,934.55 | | |
| Delaware County for Darby Creek | 73.75 | 73.75 | 73.75 | 73.75 |
| Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace | 9.33 | 17.19 | 17.19 | 17.19 |
| Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings .. | 5,000.00 | .50 | | |
| Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park .. | | 170.74 | 49.98 | 49.98 |
| Total Balances from Prior Periods | \$ 23,713.78 | \$ 43,317.96 | \$ 119,154.64 | \$ 181,761.46 |
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Federal Aid—Protection | \$ 111,398.46 | \$ 182,350.42 | \$ 410,662.89 | \$ 265,482.81 |
| Federal Aid—Nurseries | 5,758.00 | 7,645.00 | 7,171.00 | 3,978.00 |
| Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings .. | 11,395.49 | | | |
| Preservation of Wild Flowers | 105.00 | | | |
| Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park .. | 447.20 | | | |
| Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations | | | | 800.00 |
| Total Receipts | \$ 129,104.15 | \$ 189,995.42 | \$ 417,833.89 | \$ 270,260.81 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 152,817.93 | \$ 233,313.38 | \$ 536,988.53 | \$ 452,022.27 |
| LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE) | \$ 109,499.97 | \$ 114,158.74 | \$ 355,227.07 | \$ 306,952.54 |
| BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD— | | | | |
| Federal Aid—Protection | \$ 37,347.68 | \$ 111,373.05 | \$ 176,400.54 | \$ 138,731.86 |
| Federal Aid—Nurseries | 2,773.55 | 7,640.67 | 5,220.00 | 5,396.95 |
| Delaware County for Dyke | 2,934.55 | | | |
| Delaware County for Darby Creek | 73.75 | 73.75 | 73.75 | 73.75 |
| Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace | 17.19 | 17.19 | 17.19 | 17.19 |
| Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings .. | .50 | | | |
| Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park .. | 170.74 | 49.98 | 49.98 | 49.98 |
| Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations | | | | 800.00 |

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,738,187.03 | \$ 2,447,169.20 | \$ 2,771,738.74 | \$ 1,506,536.31 |
| Wages | 728,888.33 | 168,700.33 | 36,467.99 | 20,469.64 |
| Fees | 29,991.56 | 52,336.55 | 274,955.40 | 142,182.89 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 228,738.57 | 104,170.94 | 80,007.44 | 39,719.02 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 282,508.97 | 194,292.88 | 313,727.09 | 172,827.62 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 95,951.91 | 121,398.96 | 144,640.38 | 63,609.58 |
| Equipment | 26,622.48 | 6,358.82 | 18,462.96 | 9,646.44 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 3,130,888.85 | \$ 3,094,427.68 | \$ 3,640,000.00 | \$ 1,954,991.50 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 3,087,533.99 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 43,354.86 | \$ 3,050,808.65 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 43,619.03 | \$ 3,583,872.06 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 56,127.94 | \$ 1,927,638.10 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,353.40 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 3,107,000.00 | \$ 3,388,000.00 | \$ 3,406,000.00 | \$ 4,350,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 75,000.00 | ..... | 234,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 3,182,000.00 | \$ 3,388,000.00 | \$ 3,640,000.00 | \$ 4,350,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 51,111.15 | \$ 293,572.32 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,395,008.50 |

EXPENDED FOR—**SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS**

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Salaries ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 67,884.38 | \$ 87,410.48 |
| Wages ..... | ..... | ..... | 194,085.79 | 147,978.95 |
| Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,925,626.80 | 1,834,558.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing ..... | ..... | ..... | 53,223.34 | 2,134.48 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | ..... | ..... | 7,821.08 | 7,401.36 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.65 | 119.60 |
| Equipment ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,440.75 | 3,464.44 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 3,251,120.79 | \$ 2,083,067.31 |
| During—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,901,940.92 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 349,179.87 | \$ 1,926,493.97 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 156,573.34 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| School Health Examinations ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 7,000,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 748,879.21 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 4,916,932.69 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| RESEARCH INTO CHILDREN'S NUTRITION— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 6,164.63 | | | |
| Wages | 690.71 | | | |
| Fees | 2,150.00 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 803.71 | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 1,425.06 | | | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 181.83 | | | |
| Advance Requisitions | 8,584.06 | | | |
| Total | \$ 20,000.00 | | | |
| NUTRITION STUDY—STATE COLLEGE | | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 51,783.52 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 51,783.52 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 20,000.00 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | | \$ 100,000.00 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | | \$ 74,490.66 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 25,509.34 | \$ 51,783.52 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Research into Children's Nutrition | \$ 20,000.00 | | | |
| Nutrition Study—State College | | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Health Programs | | | 529,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 629,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | \$ 529,000.00 | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 48,216.48 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| RHEUMATIC FEVER TREATMENT | | | | |
| Wages | | \$ 8,475.75 | \$ 12,176.62 | |
| Fees | | 21,645.92 | 43,812.00 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | 136.33 | 106.53 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | 7,722.28 | 683.88 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | 973.83 | 509.12 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 38,954.41 | \$ 57,288.15 | |
| During—1945-1947 | | \$ 34,116.13 | | |
| 1947-1948 | | 4,838.28 | \$ 50,409.49 | |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | 6,878.66 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Rheumatic Fever Treatment | | \$ 120,000.00 | \$ 240,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | \$ 81,045.59 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 182,711.85 | |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CANCER RESEARCH | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 15,954.09 | \$ 19,817.07 |
| Wages | | | 535.63 | 2,254.86 |
| Fees | | | 3,257.54 | 6,592.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 1,208.10 | 477.13 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 6,804.01 | 1,010.60 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | | | 211.33 | 648.50 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 1,316.32 | 1,475.80 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 29,287.07 | \$ 32,275.96 |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 23,521.04 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | | | 5,766.03 | \$ 32,002.76 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 273.20 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Cancer Research | | | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 70,712.93 | \$ 217,724.04 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| RABIES VACCINE | | | | |
| | | | | \$ 9.50 |
| During—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 9.50 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Rabies Vaccine | | | | \$ 8,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 8,490.50 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SANATORIA HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS ICS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,366,613.87 | \$ 1,404,546.44 | \$ 1,744,483.17 | \$ 1,193,469.35 |
| Wages | 699,463.01 | 832,373.35 | 866,320.40 | 513,830.17 |
| Fees | 212,086.03 | 235,657.60 | 272,641.20 | 321,458.36 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,511,014.89 | 1,442,159.32 | 1,800,829.77 | 1,134,718.51 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 40,218.10 | 40,313.46 | 51,949.86 | 33,463.53 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 333,191.77 | 411,841.33 | 440,405.18 | 225,130.56 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 76,320.61 | 50,152.64 | 66,226.33 | 37,610.36 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 4,238,908.28 | \$ 4,417,044.14 | \$ 5,242,855.91 | \$ 3,459,680.84 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 4,081,588.14 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 157,320.14 | \$ 4,246,146.76 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 170,897.38 | \$ 4,975,552.48 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 267,303.43 | \$ 3,312,537.16 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 147,143.68 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children, and Orthopaedic Unit | \$ 4,750,000.00 | \$ 4,645,000.00 | \$ 5,000,000.00 | \$ 3,300,000.00 |
| Sanatoria—Deficiency | | | 300,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 511,091.72 | \$ 227,955.86 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 57,144.09 | \$ 4,840,319.16 |

EXPENDED FOR—

SANATORIA HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS ICS**MAINTENANCE**

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Mt. Alto Sanatorium | \$ 1,432,035.84 | \$ 1,561,900.97 | \$ 1,896,085.39 | \$ 1,164,770.32 |
| Cresson Sanatorium | 1,102,843.82 | 1,157,519.94 | 1,343,737.46 | 801,832.97 |
| Hamburg Sanatorium | 819,729.80 | 861,582.82 | 1,026,376.60 | 743,755.28 |
| Hospital for Crippled Children | 511,595.51 | 470,919.48 | 536,790.50 | 313,558.67 |
| Tuberculosis Clinics | 347,891.55 | 349,813.80 | 439,865.96 | 435,763.60 |
| Western Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Sanatoria | 24,811.76 | | | |
| Total Maintenance | \$ 4,238,908.28 | \$ 4,401,737.01 | \$ 5,242,855.91 | \$ 3,459,680.84 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 285,962.94 | |
| Wages | | | 18,939.89 | |
| Fees | | | 116,290.88 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 22,068.22 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | | | 47,238.91 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 9,133.13 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 101,453.61 | |
| Subsidies Indemnities and Other Items | | | 592,142.96 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 1,193,230.54 | |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 497,224.38 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 696,006.16 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Institutional Construction | | | \$ #9,235,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 8,041,769.46 | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION, BY PROJECTS | | | | |
| Institutional Construction | | | \$ 174,669.58 | |
| Preparation of Plans | | | 577,150.68 | |
| Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines | | | 48,074.22 | |
| Acid Mine Water Diversion and Silt Control | | | 261,336.06 | |
| Research and Experimentation | | | 132,000.00 | |
| Total | | | \$ 1,193,230.54 | |

This appropriation was originally \$10,325,000—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| WM. F. REINOLD TRUST FUND | | | | |
| Expenses of Tubercular Patients | | | | \$ 66.13 |
| During—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 66.13 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 3,790.54 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred to next period | | | | \$ 3,724.41 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AT DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD | \$ 6,846.91 | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 3,315.63 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 3,531.28 | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead . | \$ 7,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 153.09 | \$ 5,000.00 | | |

GENERAL FUND

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 382,757.98 | \$ 435,295.94 | \$ 521,582.50 | \$ 305,081.61 |
| Wages | 4,792.84 | 3,985.67 | | |
| Fees | 2,783.70 | 3,076.35 | 2,513.25 | 3,671.29 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 14,279.79 | 18,182.24 | 28,812.02 | 6,747.70 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 64,553.90 | 82,455.89 | 123,121.69 | 62,006.28 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 28,275.03 | 25,697.11 | 32,459.04 | 23,791.38 |
| Equipment | 1,388.79 | 415.62 | 10,409.46 | 5,157.05 |
| Total | \$ 498,832.03 | \$ 569,108.82 | \$ 718,897.96 | \$ 406,455.31 |
| INSURANCE COMPANY LIQUIDATION | \$ 27.65 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 498,859.68 | \$ 569,108.82 | \$ 718,897.96 | \$ 406,455.31 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 495,729.29 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 3,130.39 | \$ 564,468.88 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 4,639.94 | \$ 700,629.82 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 18,268.14 | \$ 405,265.62 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 1,189.69 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 565,000.00 | \$ 590,000.00 | \$ 670,000.00 | \$ 930,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 50,000.00 | |
| Insurance Company Liquidation | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | |
| Moral Claims | | 10,000.00 | | |
| Credits 1941-1943 | 19,587.77 | | | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 599,587.77 | \$ 615,000.00 | \$ 720,000.00 | \$ 930,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 100,728.09 | \$ 35,891.18 | | |
| To Continue | | 10,000.00 | \$ 1,102.04 | \$ 523,544.69 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 447,718.82 | \$ 503,208.50 | \$ 645,905.24 | \$ 365,132.54 |
| Wages | 25,861.55 | 23,474.21 | 24,647.81 | 21,620.91 |
| Fees | 31,646.33 | 35,554.44 | 76,832.76 | 33,338.65 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 47,566.10 | 57,795.15 | 96,143.30 | 21,176.88 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 66,786.67 | 83,094.56 | 122,756.52 | 74,502.43 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 8,489.95 | 11,570.31 | 18,803.55 | 9,804.68 |
| Equipment | 14,430.58 | 9,075.12 | 64,855.29 | 11,358.41 |
| Total | \$ 642,500.00 | \$ 723,772.29 | \$ 1,049,944.47 | \$ 536,934.50 |
| PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS | \$ 19,912.71 | \$ 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHMASTERS LICENSE FEES ..... | ..... | \$ 31,322.50 | \$ 30,175.00 | \$ 16,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 662,412.71 | \$ 775,094.79 | \$ 1,080,119.47 | \$ 552,934.50 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 620,202.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 26,370.55 | \$ 710,532.33 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | 15,840.00 | 42,931.29 | \$ 979,047.56 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | 21,631.17 | 101,071.91 | \$ 533,854.88 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,079.62 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 620,000.00 | \$ 770,000.00 | \$ 1,050,000.00 | \$ 1,200,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 22,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portrait of the Secretary ..... | ..... | 750.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Preservation of Old Records | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Weighmasters Licenses for Distribution: | | | | |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 16,767.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 28,987.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,745.00 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,217.50 |
| Balance Transferred from Prior Period ..... | ..... | 16,767.50 | 14,432.50 | 16,002.50 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 679,267.50 | \$ 836,505.00 | \$ 1,096,177.50 | \$ 1,232,220.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred to Next Period | \$ 16,767.50 | \$ 14,432.50 | \$ 16,002.50 | \$ 16,220.00 |
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue | 87.29 | 46,977.71 | 55.53 | 663,065.50 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 434,705.33 | \$ 501,687.50 | \$ 548,807.58 | \$ 314,908.20 |
| Wages | 6,216.09 | 2,460.18 | 948.39 | ..... |
| Fees | 126,892.90 | 160,030.86 | 118,854.80 | 26,526.60 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 16,047.86 | 18,478.12 | 21,431.50 | 9,690.07 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 26,468.67 | 30,735.02 | 32,037.35 | 17,990.40 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 3,015.29 | 2,151.69 | 2,432.89 | 1,285.16 |
| Equipment | 13,033.36 | 14,013.29 | 26,548.59 | 5,927.51 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 626,379.50 | \$ 729,556.66 | \$ 751,061.10 | \$ 376,327.94 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 621,111.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 5,268.41 | \$ 682,884.65 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 46,672.01 | \$ 720,940.20 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,120.90 | \$ 373,862.73 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,465.21 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salary and Expenses | \$ 633,500.00 | \$ 730,500.00 | \$ 752,500.00 | \$ 875,000.00 |
| Investigation of Subversive Activities | 100,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 733,500.00 | \$ 730,500.00 | \$ 752,500.00 | \$ 875,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 107,120.50 | \$ 943.34 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,438.90 | \$ 498,672.06 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,987,006.19 | \$ 2,133,093.26 | \$ 2,418,771.21 | \$ 1,321,079.95 |
| Wages | 52,651.24 | 19,764.55 | 10,676.69 | 6,191.10 |
| Fees | 3,722.90 | 1,194.66 | 1,107.35 | 659.56 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 58,545.94 | 44,108.70 | 42,641.95 | 42,943.50 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 287,942.84 | 241,829.52 | 233,136.83 | 123,590.51 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 204,631.33 | 202,142.21 | 205,082.48 | 124,853.08 |
| Equipment | 10,639.70 | 43,451.01 | 8,582.21 | 12,275.78 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,605,140.14 | \$ 2,685,583.91 | \$ 2,919,998.72 | \$ 1,636,593.48 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 2,572,269.88 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 32,870.26 | \$ 2,609,848.08 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 75,735.83 | \$ 2,888,709.53 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,289.19 | \$ 1,620,727.68 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,865.80 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 2,620,000.00 | \$ 2,720,000.00 | \$ 2,820,000.00 | \$ 3,400,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 14,859.86 | \$ 34,416.09 | \$ 1.28 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,763,406.52 |

EXPENDED FOR—**JUNIOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE EXPENSES**

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| \$ 30,480.33 | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|

CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits 1941-1943 | \$ 22,189.79 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Balance from Prior Period | 8,290.54 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 30,480.33 | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE— | | | | |
| Transferred to Administration Fund | \$ 557,005.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 557,005.81 | A | ..... | ..... |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 557,005.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Employment Service | \$ 466,600.00 | ..... | \$ 466,600.00 | \$ 214,000.00 |
| Credits 1941-1943 (Federal) | 420,505.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 887,105.81 | ..... | \$ 466,600.00 | \$ 214,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 330,100.00 | ..... | \$ 466,600.00 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 214,000.00 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| BUREAU OF REHABILITATION— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 145,068.67 | \$ 158,670.89 | ..... | ..... |
| Fees ..... | ..... | 2,149.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 2,285.22 | 2,570.30 | ..... | ..... |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 43,885.50 | 29,889.09 | ..... | ..... |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 16,700.06 | 23,390.70 | ..... | ..... |
| Equipment | 1,103.54 | 15,752.76 | ..... | ..... |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 587,949.05 | 498,868.97 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 796,992.04 | \$ 731,291.71 | # | # |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 758,891.99 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 38,100.05 | \$ 685,657.84 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1946 ..... | ..... | 45,633.87 | ..... | ..... |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Bureau of Rehabilitation | \$ 526,750.00 | \$ 405,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits 1941-1943 (Federal) | 350,284.36 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits 1943-1945 (Federal) | 40,972.79 | 371,817.99 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits 1945-1946 (Federal) ..... | ..... | 19,679.90 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 918,007.15 | \$ 796,497.89 | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 121,015.11 | \$ 65,206.18 | ..... | ..... |

A Function taken over by Federal Government.

Expended from Vocational Rehabilitation Fund this period. See Special Funds.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION TO INJURED STATE EMPLOYES | | | | |
| Department of Forests and Waters | \$ 350.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Department of Highways ..... | ..... | \$ 187.20 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 350.40 | \$ 187.20 | ..... | ..... |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 336.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 14.40 | \$ 187.20 | ..... | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employees | \$ 500.00 | \$ 200.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 500.00 | \$ 200.00 | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 149.60 | \$ 12.80 | ..... | ..... |

EXPENDED FOR—

COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYES ..

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Compensation to Injured Employees | | | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 100,000.00 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 100,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION ACT | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 931,956.80 | \$ 477,098.81 | \$ 350,627.01 | \$ 242,125.53 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 863,117.01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 68,839.79 | \$ 427,716.53 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 49,382.28 | \$ 341,310.50 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,316.51 | \$ 230,523.72 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,601.81 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION— | | | | |
| Occupational Disease Compensation Act | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,250,000.00 | \$ 1,250,000.00 | \$ 750,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 68,043.20 | \$ 772,901.19 | \$ 899,372.99 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 507,874.47 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| REHABILITATION | | | | |
| During—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 800,000.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Rehabilitation ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 800,000.00 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PAYMENT OF CLAIMS | | | | |
| During—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,350.52 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,350.52 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION— | | | | |
| Payment of Claims ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,351.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ .48 | ..... |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 161,627.46 | \$ 197,193.65 | \$ 281,350.71 | \$ 216,392.53 |
| Wages | 427,950.18 | 579,907.85 | 733,897.09 | 442,379.20 |
| Fees | 5,322.45 | 32,538.48 | 17,311.64 | 13,816.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 396,293.12 | 190,740.89 | 175,717.08 | 163,774.68 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 126,176.24 | 121,985.31 | 149,789.78 | 59,476.22 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 438,382.58 | 390,910.05 | 445,733.17 | 194,632.81 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 213,445.64 | 422,947.84 | 139,382.12 | 9,743.12 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items ..... | ..... | 107,397.64 | 2,434.26 | 1,218.75 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,769,197.67 | \$ 2,043,621.71 | \$ 1,945,615.85 | \$ 1,101,433.29 |
| During—1939-1941 | \$ 20,151.96 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-1943 | 1,502,876.29 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 235,079.97 | \$ 1,408,395.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | 11,089.45 | 632,621.76 | \$ 1,679,209.86 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | 2,604.95 | 266,405.99 | \$ 1,049,452.88 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,980.41 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ †1,640,000.00 | \$ †1,911,000.00 | \$ †1,873,000.00 | \$ 3,250,000.00 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 138,979.77 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 222,785.12 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 225,291.57 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108,250.33 |
| Construction of Auditorium Reappropriation | 125,000.00 | ..... | 125,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,903,979.77 | \$ 2,133,785.12 | \$ 2,223,291.57 | \$ 3,358,250.33 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 134,782.10 | \$ 90,163.41 | ..... | ..... |
| To continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 277,675.72 | \$ 2,256,817.04 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION—POST WAR | | | | |
| Salaries ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 672.90 | ..... |
| Wages ..... | ..... | ..... | 936.80 | ..... |
| Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,720.44 | ..... |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses ..... | ..... | ..... | 44,068.99 | ..... |
| Construction, Equipment and Land ..... | ..... | ..... | 71,452.94 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 129,852.07 | ..... |
| During—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 110,231.51 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,620.56 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Construction—Post War ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ *450,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 320,147.93 | ..... |

† This appropriation amounted to \$1,965,000.00 but to May 31, 1943, \$325,000.00 had been allocated to the State Council of Defense according to law. See State Council of Defense.

§ This appropriation amounted to \$2,346,000.00 but to May 31, 1945 \$435,000.00 had been allocated to State Council of Defense according to law. See State Council of Defense.

‡ This appropriation amounted to \$1,948,000.00 but to May 31, 1947 \$75,000.00 had been allocated to State Council of Defense according to law. See Council of Defense.

* This appropriation was originally \$2,450,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE VETERAN'S COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 38,583.96 | \$ 60,604.65 | \$ 78,119.98 | \$ 42,534.67 |
| Wages | 1,494.69 | 145.77 | 3,299.54 | 1,504.32 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,452.05 | 1,000.46 | 1,755.27 | 796.27 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 6,342.94 | 6,534.65 | 10,039.76 | 7,167.75 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,839.64 | 2,537.97 | 888.63 | 466.89 |
| Construction Equipment and Land | 120.56 | 473.05 | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 581,700.98 | 548,617.03 | 779,294.14 | 522,637.81 |
| Total | \$ 631,534.82 | \$ 619,913.58 | \$ 873,397.32 | \$ 575,107.71 |
| EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS— | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 18,342.03 | \$ 18,795.85 | \$ 12,117.16 | \$ 4,393.18 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 649,876.85 | \$ 638,709.43 | \$ 885,514.48 | \$ 579,500.89 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 617,520.14 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 32,356.71 | \$ 573,688.30 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 65,021.13 | \$ 846,498.91 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 39,015.57 | \$ 527,779.85 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 51,721.04 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Veterans' Commission | \$ 890,000.00 | \$ 890,000.00 | \$ 890,000.00 | \$ 1,500,000.00 |
| Education of Soldiers' Orphans | 40,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 930,000.00 | \$ 910,000.00 | \$ 910,000.00 | \$ 1,540,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 280,123.15 | \$ 271,290.57 | \$ 7,882.84 | |
| To Continue | | | 16,602.68 | \$ 960,499.11 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MORAL CLAIMS | | | | |
| | | | \$ 25,000.00 | |
| DAUPHIN COUNTY MEMORIAL | | | | |
| | | | \$ 27,593.78 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 27,593.78 | \$ 25,000.00 | |
| During—1943-1945 | | \$ 27,593.78 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | | \$ 25,000.00 | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Preserving War Records—Post War | | | * | |
| Memorial to Theodore Rosen | \$ 2,000.00 | | | |
| Dauphin County Memorial | | \$ 27,593.78 | | |
| Dauphin County Memorial—Reappropriation | | 27,593.78 | | |
| Moral Claims | | | \$ 25,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 2,000.00 | \$ 55,187.56 | \$ 25,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | \$ 27,593.78 | | |
| To Continue | \$ 2,000.00 | | | |

* This appropriation originally \$150,000.00—Abolished by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 76,501.68 | \$ 79,369.27 | \$ 85,869.49 | \$ 46,010.27 |
| Wages | 21,911.85 | 28,603.98 | 34,637.03 | 21,198.47 |
| Fees | 612.45 | 293.33 | 408.52 | 323.21 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 74,102.89 | 71,387.82 | 93,229.74 | 62,641.98 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,902.05 | 2,761.98 | 3,457.53 | 2,109.74 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 63,209.50 | 52,274.19 | 43,749.53 | 26,015.56 |
| Construction Equipment and Land | 1,583.84 | 846.23 | 468.87 | 346.00 |
| Advance Requisitions | 15.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stores | 51.58 | 3,933.04 | 2,604.60 | *4,184.14 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 240,891.54 | \$ 239,469.84 | \$ 264,425.31 | \$ 154,461.09 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 205,002.86 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 35,888.68 | \$ 228,994.55 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 10,475.29 | \$ 256,621.42 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,803.89 | \$ 147,868.85 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,592.24 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 202,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 275,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 39,000.00 | ..... | 14,440.00 | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 1,073.00 | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 108.46 | \$ 11,603.16 | \$ 14.69 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 120,538.91 |

* Indicates deduction.

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PURCHASE AND ERECTION OF ARMORIES | | | | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Balance Transferred from Prior Bienniums | \$ 1,580.63 | \$ 18,095.63 | \$ 53,445.63 | \$ 53,445.63 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 16,515.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 35,350.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 18,095.63 | \$ 53,445.63 | \$ 53,445.63 | \$ 53,471.63 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred to Next Period | \$ 18,095.63 | \$ 53,445.63 | \$ 53,445.63 | \$ 53,471.63 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 542,327.67 | \$ 570,266.06 | \$ 616,900.98 | \$ 318,560.17 |
| Wages | 6,151.02 | 3,164.98 | 6,906.00 | 3,338.00 |
| Fees | 7.50 | 39.00 | 1,062.88 | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 5,996.32 | 13,776.12 | 8,538.66 | 2,465.60 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 63,163.35 | 67,196.37 | 84,325.42 | 47,227.05 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 16,763.47 | 15,355.42 | 21,987.42 | 12,636.79 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 1,008.81 | 5,125.42 | 2,094.67 | 1,078.95 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 635,418.14 | \$ 674,923.37 | \$ 741,816.03 | \$ 385,306.56 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 630,972.83 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 4,445.31 | \$ 665,755.26 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 9,168.11 | \$ 730,078.31 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,737.72 | \$ 379,636.98 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,669.58 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 679,835.00 | \$ 733,500.00 | \$ 794,700.00 | \$ 875,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 44,416.86 | \$ 58,576.63 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 52,883.97 | \$ 489,693.44 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| DEVELOPING USES FOR COAL—STATE COLLEGE | | | | |
| ..... | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| BITUMINOUS COAL OPEN PIT MINING ACT | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 22,127.76 | \$ 15,705.12 |
| CARE OF INJURED MINE WORKERS | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 45,043.84 | \$ 29,888.67 |
| SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 236,327.32 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 67,171.60 | \$ 281,921.11 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 50,037.06 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 9,962.94 | \$ 42,492.38 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 17,507.62 | \$ 56,085.19 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,086.41 | \$ 280,912.50 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,008.61 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Developing Uses for Coal—State College | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 50,000.00 | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Care of Injured Mine Workers ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,090,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 60,000.00 | \$ 125,000.00 | \$ 1,215,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 57,828.40 | \$ 933,078.89 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,494,488.36 | \$ 1,847,877.74 | \$ 2,148,020.24 | \$ 1,212,541.32 |
| Wages | 148,433.79 | 84,473.99 | 111,178.14 | 70,073.16 |
| Fees | 70.60 | 814.50 | 597.15 | 25.00 |
| Material, Supplies and Printing | 56,004.30 | 47,558.83 | 91,894.51 | 44,869.63 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 178,531.06 | 172,598.81 | 226,415.51 | 110,503.73 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 70,962.62 | 46,009.58 | 55,661.76 | 32,850.88 |
| Equipment | 13,416.62 | 19,883.97 | 23,984.94 | 17,478.37 |
| Stores | *4.50 | 38.40 | ..... | 5,313.76 |
| Advance Requisitions | 179.20 | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,962,082.05 | \$ 2,219,255.82 | \$ 2,658,752.25 | \$ 1,494,655.85 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,935,105.14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 26,976.91 | \$ 2,214,769.29 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 4,486.53 | \$ 2,623,613.62 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,138.63 | \$ 1,480,615.42 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,040.43 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION— | | | | |
| Salaries and General Expenses | \$ 1,900,000.00 | \$ 2,220,000.00 | \$ 2,520,000.00 | \$ 3,175,000.00 |
| Salaries and General Expenses—Deficiency | 70,000.00 | ..... | 143,887.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,970,000.00 | \$ 2,220,000.00 | \$ 2,663,887.00 | \$ 3,175,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 7,917.95 | \$ 744.18 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 5,134.75 | \$ 1,680,344.15 |

* Indicates deduction.

EXPENDED FOR—

UTILITY SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL BUILDINGS

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fees | \$ 10,517.96 | \$ 16,270.03 | \$ 24,349.84 | \$ 744.80 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 34,395.96 | 28,255.51 | 41,945.71 | 44,602.32 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 1,743.77 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 339,196.82 | 343,670.65 | 395,834.33 | 203,182.76 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 95,612.88 | 179,353.85 | 189,936.15 | 40,805.11 |
| Stores | 38,823.26 | 28,965.88 | 36,061.78 | *746.27 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 520,290.65 | \$ 596,527.92 | \$ 688,127.81 | \$ 288,588.72 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 443,744.60 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 76,546.05 | \$ 589,325.59 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 7,202.33 | \$ 592,444.62 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 95,683.19 | \$ 261,688.61 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,900.11 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Utility Service, Rentals and General Maintenance .. | \$ 580,000.00 | \$ 600,000.00 | \$ 850,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Lapsed | \$ 59,709.35 | \$ 3,472.08 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 161,872.19 | \$ 711,411.28 |

* Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | \$ 560.06 | \$ 487.55 | \$ 1,156.44 | \$ 777.01 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 49,436.43 | 49,497.35 | 58,704.97 | 35,331.21 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 198,770.35 | 120,864.72 | 501,982.57 | 225,432.16 |
| Stores | 3,237.53 | 4,150.38 | 9,924.15 | * 1,207.71 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 252,004.37 | \$ 175,000.00 | \$ 571,768.13 | \$ 260,332.67 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 215,002.41 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 37,001.96 | \$ 174,614.98 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 385.02 | \$ 412,667.69 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 159,100.44 | \$ 248,042.80 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 12,289.87 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Automotive Supplies and Equipment | \$ 400,000.00 | \$ 175,000.00 | \$ 736,400.00 | \$ 960,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 147,995.63 | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 164,631.87 | \$ 699,667.33 |

EXPENDED FOR—**AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT****EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED PERMANENTLY**

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Governor's Office | | \$ 3,500.00 | \$ 6,447.10 | |
| Lieutenant Governor's Office | | | 4,775.10 | |
| Department of Agriculture | \$ 18,408.90 | 13,963.41 | 37,728.63 | \$ 14,439.83 |
| Department of Forests and Waters | 15,017.53 | 11,196.77 | 72,861.62 | 44,048.96 |
| Department of Health | 27,366.64 | 12,205.12 | 83,751.07 | 51,685.37 |
| Insurance Department | | | 3,064.52 | |
| Department of Internal Affairs | 2,688.73 | | 5,723.00 | |
| Department of Justice | 5,856.30 | 2,716.00 | 4,652.79 | 4,844.00 |
| Department of Labor and Industry | 9,966.04 | | 17,544.97 | 15,686.35 |
| Department of Military Affairs | 1,149.64 | 4,463.28 | 4,700.10 | 3,694.00 |
| Department of Mines | | | 1,587.00 | |
| Department of Property and Supplies | | | 857.00 | 11,248.68 |
| Department of Public Instruction | 1,850.27 | 1,533.79 | 3,238.00 | 1,977.19 |
| Public Utility Commission | 12,999.40 | 6,170.36 | 10,768.08 | |
| Department of Revenue | | 1,161.19 | 3,708.46 | 725.00 |
| Department of State | 1,893.00 | 1,966.28 | 2,987.00 | |
| Department of Welfare | 34,924.95 | 27,712.84 | 84,807.20 | 30,413.58 |
| Department of Commerce | 1,895.00 | | | 1,759.40 |
| Department of Public Assistance | | 3,094.74 | | |
| Pennsylvania Board of Parole | | 26,342.90 | 21,316.92 | 2,200.00 |
| Total | \$ 134,016.40 | \$ 116,026.68 | \$ 370,518.56 | \$ 182,722.36 |

PURCHASE AND OPERATION OF CARS FOR TEMPORARY FLEET

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Operating Automotive Equipment Temporarily Assigned | \$ 53,467.25 | \$ 42,759.95 | \$ 70,109.69 | \$ 35,059.01 |
| Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Purchase of Cars for Temporary Fleet | 64,520.72 | 16,213.37 | 131,139.88 | 42,551.30 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 252,004.37 | \$ 175,000.00 | \$ 571,768.13 | \$ 260,332.67 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LEGISLATIVE PRINTING AND SUPPLIES | | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | \$ 427,562.60 | \$ 186,741.23 | \$ 523,563.99 | \$ 163,602.91 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 23,777.02 | 19,077.32 | 22,631.93 | 10,698.36 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 9,299.50 | 9,677.23 | 16,754.05 | 3,692.50 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 22,137.62 | 34,504.22 | 37,050.03 | 15,056.03 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 482,776.74 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 600,000.00 | \$ 193,049.80 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 366,061.25 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 116,715.49 | \$ 247,403.42 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 2,596.58 | \$ 424,789.30 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 175,210.70 | \$ 188,671.30 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 4,378.50 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Legislative Printing and Supplies | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 350,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 |
| Legislative Printing and Supplies—Deficiency | 250,000.00 | | 250,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 600,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 17,223.26 | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 306,950.20 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CONVENTION REPORTS | | | | |
| Printing | \$ 7,940.30 | \$ 8,705.00 | \$ 13,721.22 | \$ 359.21 |
| Postage | 468.98 | 444.05 | 296.83 | 105.07 |
| Total | \$ 8,409.28 | \$ 9,149.05 | \$ 14,018.05 | \$ 464.28 |
| PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CAPITOL NEWS AND STATE MANUAL | | | | |
| Printing | \$ 26,307.37 | \$ 29,773.36 | \$ 34,946.67 | \$ 25,192.89 |
| Transportation | 2,776.60 | 4,295.07 | 1,553.33 | 17.87 |
| Total | \$ 29,083.97 | \$ 34,068.43 | \$ 36,500.00 | \$ 25,210.76 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 37,493.25 | \$ 43,217.48 | \$ 50,518.05 | \$ 25,675.04 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 36,037.84 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 1,455.41 | \$ 39,767.83 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 3,449.65 | \$ 41,548.37 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 8,969.68 | \$ 24,804.04 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 871.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Printing and Distributing Convention Reports | \$ 7,600.00 | \$ 11,200.00 | \$ 11,200.00 | \$ 14,500.00 |
| Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Deficiency | 900.00 | | 3,640.00 | |
| Printing and Distributing Capital News and State Manual | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 36,500.00 | 50,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 43,500.00 | \$ 46,200.00 | \$ 51,340.00 | \$ 64,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 6,006.75 | \$ 2,982.52 | \$ 821.95 | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 38,824.96 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND OUTSIDE OF CAPITOL GROUP— | | | | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS | | | | |
| Nautical School—Land Base | | \$ 100,000.00 | | |
| Brandywine Battlefield Park | | | | \$ 380.19 |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | | | | |
| Cresson Sanatorium—Coal Rights | \$ 33,428.90 | | | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU- TION | | | | |
| California—Land | | | \$ 12,500.00 | |
| Soldiers' Orphans School—Land | | 4,476.50 | | |
| Ephrata Cloisters—Acquisition and Plans | | 7,500.00 | | |
| Daniel Boone Homestead—Land | 2,149.81 | | | |
| Millersville Teachers College—Land | | | 14,143.00 | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Industrial School, White Hill—Land | 3,912.50 | | | |
| Eastern State Penitentiary—Claims | 57,500.00 | | | |
| Western State Penitentiary—Land | | 6,800.00 | | |
| Farview State Hospital—Land | 9,406.50 | 1,000.00 | | |
| Warren State Hospital—Land | 687.60 | | | |
| Harrisburg State Hospital—Land | 2,400.00 | | | |
| Harrisburg State Hospital—Claims | 720.49 | | | |
| Allentown State Hospital—Land | | 25,461.97 | | |
| Woodville State Hospital—Land | | | | 14,100.00 |
| SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND | | 6,355.00 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 110,205.80 | \$ 151,593.47 | \$ 26,643.00 | \$ 14,480.19 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 106,233.55 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | | \$ 120,351.79 | | |
| 1945-1947 | 3,972.25 | 25,489.18 | \$ 26,643.00 | |
| 1947-1948 | | 5,752.50 | | \$ 14,480.19 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS | | | | |
| Nautical School—Land Base | | \$ 100,000.00 | | |
| Brandywine Battlefield Park | | | | \$ 50,000.00 |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | | | | |
| Cresson Sanatorium—Coal Rights | | | | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU- TION | | | | |
| California—Land | | | \$ 12,500.00 | |
| Millersville—Land | | | 15,000.00 | |
| Soldiers' Orphans School—Land | 3,500.00 | 4,500.00 | | |
| Ephrata Cloisters—Acquisition and Plans | | 7,500.00 | | |
| Daniel Boone Homestead—Land | 2,500.00 | | | |
| Fort Le Boeuf Memorial—Acquisition | | 15,000.00 | | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE | | | | |
| Pennhurst State School—Land | | 13,000.00 | | |
| Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill—Land | 4,000.00 | | | |
| Eastern State Penitentiary—Claims | 73,831.77 | | | |
| Western State Penitentiary—Land | | 6,800.00 | | |
| Farview State Hospital—Land | 10,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | |
| Warren State Hospital—Land | 3,000.00 | | | |
| Harrisburg State Hospital—Land | 2,400.00 | | | |
| Harrisburg State Hospital—Claims | 725.00 | | | |

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued) | | | | |
| Scranton State Hospital—Land | 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Allentown State Hospital—Land | | 35,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Woodville State Hospital—Land | | | | \$ 14,700.00 |
| SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND | | 10,300.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 169,956.77 | \$ 193,100.00 | \$ 27,500.00 | \$ 64,700.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 59,750.97 | \$ 16,968.50 | \$ 857.00 | ..... |
| To Continue | | 24,538.03 | ..... | \$ 50,219.81 |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE — BAR- | | | | |
| RACKS AND TRAINING SCHOOL—POST | | | | |
| WAR | | | | |
| | | | \$ 293,987.60 | ..... |
| CONSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION— | | | 1,046,188.79 | ..... |
| POST WAR | | | | |
| | | | 3,759,785.46 | \$ 256,562.50 |
| CONSTRUCTION—WELFARE—POST WAR ... | | | | 34,387.40 |
| MICROFILMING STATE RECORDS | | | | |
| CAPITOL PARK EXTENSION—POST WAR .. | | \$ 1,108,492.60 | 333,349.94 | ..... |
| SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME IMPROVE- | | | 38,014.17 | ..... |
| MENTS | | | | |
| ROLL CALL SYSTEM—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | | | 1,806.89 | ..... |
| PROPERTY DAMAGE—SOMERSET COUNTY | | | 14,975.00 | ..... |
| INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION | | 5,659,474.32 | ..... | ..... |
| NAUTICAL SCHOOL—COMPLETING CON- | | 58,997.88 | ..... | ..... |
| STRUCTION | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 6,826,964.80 | \$ 5,488,107.85 | \$ 290,949.90 |
| During—1943-1945 | | \$ 568,446.41 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | | 4,223,384.82 | \$ 2,005,039.63 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | | 2,035,133.57 | 3,483,068.22 | \$ 40,450.78 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 250,499.12 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Governor's Mansion—Construction and Land | | | \$ 250,000.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania State Police—Barracks and Training | | | 1,850,000.00 | ..... |
| School | | | | |
| Construction of Office Buildings—Philadelphia and | | | * | |
| Pittsburgh | | | 50,000.00 | ..... |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Improvements | | | 7,000,000.00 | ..... |
| Construction—Public Instruction | | | 16,485,000.00 | \$ 25,290,000.00 |
| Construction—Welfare | | | *360,000.00 | ..... |
| Capitol Park Extension | | \$ 3,000,000.00 | 75,000.00 | ..... |
| Roll Call System—House of Representatives | | | | 100,000.00 |
| Microfilming State Records | | | 14,975.00 | ..... |
| Property Damage—Somerset County | | 9,357,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Institutional Construction | | 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Nautical School—Completing Construction—Additional | | 47,984.12 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—Capitol Park Extension—1947-48 | | | | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | \$ 12,464,984.12 | \$ 26,084,975.00 | \$ 25,390,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | \$ 5,638,019.32 | \$ 20,596,867.15 | \$ 25,099,050.10 |

* Appropriation originally \$6,000,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly. Also appropriation of \$1,500,000.00 for construction of Office Buildings at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—Repealed by 1947 General Assembly.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| State Restaurant Fund—Working Capital ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Purchasing Fund—Working Capital ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... |
| During—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Restaurant Fund ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Purchasing Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... |
| Robert Fulton Birthplace—Acquisition | \$ 25,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | \$ 25,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LIQUIDATION BALANCE—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY | | | | |
| | | | \$ 29,052.08 | \$ 13.00 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Credits—1945-1947 | | | \$ 181,306.98 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 3.52 |
| Balance from Prior Period | | | | 152,254.90 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | \$ 181,306.98 | \$ 152,258.42 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred to Next Period | | | \$ 152,254.90 | \$ 152,245.42 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES—HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,220,083.85 | \$ 948,704.57 | \$ 1,122,482.76 | \$ 692,251.37 |
| Wages | | | | 638.51 |
| Fees | 13,913.90 | 110,895.24 | 103,367.04 | 53,375.61 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 18,478.46 | 8,507.31 | 9,414.68 | 5,436.67 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 173,466.05 | 94,276.02 | 114,254.36 | 70,998.37 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 46,787.82 | 33,103.39 | 35,515.79 | 17,385.69 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,486.52 | 1,772.47 | 9,488.83 | 8,187.44 |
| Undistributed | *1,187.90 | *55.02 | | |
| TOTAL | \$ 1,475,028.70 | \$ 1,197,208.98 | \$ 1,394,523.46 | \$ 853,273.66 |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES—EMPLOYMENT BOARD | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 187,036.19 | | | |
| Wages | 22,442.50 | | | |
| Fees | 4,241.29 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 3,041.65 | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 13,157.72 | | | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 2,870.14 | | | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2,006.65 | | | |
| TOTAL | \$ 234,796.14 | | | |
| COUNTY AND STATE-WIDE ADMINISTRATION (except headquarters) | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 12,612,714.11 | \$ 9,217,609.55 | \$ 11,555,717.31 | \$ 7,445,002.45 |
| Wages | 17,625.12 | 8,341.77 | 12,463.81 | 6,218.13 |
| Fees | 175,735.23 | 203,735.87 | 257,919.70 | 108,949.68 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 230,406.21 | 94,340.15 | 180,017.23 | 87,706.80 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 932,015.66 | 528,763.55 | 595,930.99 | 325,869.30 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 976,660.34 | 723,704.07 | 886,570.68 | 505,773.52 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 39,625.70 | 7,859.01 | 170,518.45 | 43,893.19 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 44,981.32 | 328,991.41 | *75,305.13 | *31,827.04 |
| TOTAL | \$ 15,029,763.69 | \$ 11,113,345.38 | \$ 13,583,833.04 | \$ 8,491,586.03 |

* Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| AUDITOR GENERAL—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUDITS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 283,561.57 | \$ 261,934.39 | \$ 304,225.13 | \$ 211,436.68 |
| Wages ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fees | 2,425.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 3,491.80 | 196.76 | 7,988.46 | 972.31 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 50,609.44 | 35,402.35 | 49,439.83 | 24,488.71 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 3,708.21 | 2,293.42 | 4,239.31 | 1,607.51 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2,802.37 | ..... | 16,107.27 | 857.85 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 901.61 | 173.08 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL | \$ 347,500.00 | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 382,000.00 | \$ 239,363.06 |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISBURSEMENTS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 737,779.30 | \$ 727,225.35 | \$ 766,020.27 | \$ 451,496.93 |
| Fees | 1,325.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 63,497.71 | 10,865.68 | 30,611.99 | 21,720.28 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 321,816.60 | 137,039.95 | 195,984.29 | 127,996.75 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 36,358.51 | 23,372.72 | 18,869.10 | 13,010.08 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 15,104.16 | 60.26 | 35.35 | 1,376.27 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items ..... | ..... | *63.96 | 5,979.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL | \$ 1,175,881.28 | \$ 898,500.00 | \$ 1,017,500.06 | \$ 615,600.31 |
| GENERAL ASSISTANCE | \$ 28,337,954.20 | \$ 12,808,824.00 | \$ 20,449,267.35 | \$ 14,458,242.40 |
| EMERGENCY GRANTS, BURIALS, MEDICAL PROGRAM, W.P.A. SPONSORSHIP AND MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS | 5,087,259.61 | 3,045,756.23 | 4,467,098.60 | 2,663,542.68 |
| AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN | 42,600,604.50 | 31,499,751.20 | 49,901,702.80 | 34,955,603.10 |
| OLD AGE ASSISTANCE | 55,815,605.34 | 59,064,313.40 | 65,952,654.60 | 37,037,675.22 |
| PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND | 9,904,940.48 | 9,341,796.10 | 12,460,597.20 | 6,906,882.80 |
| MILK PROGRAM | 5,678,127.66 | 1,472.84 | 49.65 | ..... |
| ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE ADVANCEMENTS | 18,872.95 | 18,317.07 | 36,204.59 | 32,925.00 |
| WORK RELIEF PROGRAM | 88,814.66 | 3,201.06 | ..... | ..... |
| WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM ..... | ..... | 4,280.22 | *1,673.60 | *18.00 |
| RESTITUTIONS PAID TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ..... | ..... | 12,647.53 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 165,795,149.21 | \$ 129,309,409.01 | \$ 169,643,757.69 | \$ 106,254,676.26 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 165,058,884.74 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 736,264.47 | \$ 128,955,351.29 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 354,057.72 | \$ 168,919,198.84 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 724,558.85 | \$ 106,103,062.01 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 151,614.25 |

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses—Employment Board | \$ 100,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Salaries and Expenses—Headquarters Administration | 920,000.00 | \$ 732,000.00 | \$ 720,000.00 | \$ 875,000.00 |
| Payment of Claims ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000.00 |
| County Administration | 120,003,600.00 | 88,500,000.00 | 87,500,000.00 | 135,000,000.00 |
| Auditor General—Administration | | | | |
| Treasury Department—Administration | | | | |
| General Assistance | | | | |
| Aid to Dependent Children | | | | |
| Old Age Assistance | | | | |
| Pensions for the Blind ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,400,000.00 | ..... |
| Milk Program | | | | |
| General Operations—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| FEDERAL CREDITS— | | | | |
| 1941-1943 : | | | | |
| Headquarters Administration | \$ 708,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| County Administration, Grants and Pensions ... | 47,729,207.11 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 : | | | | |
| Headquarters Administration ..... | ..... | \$ 484,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| County Administration, Grants and Pensions ... | ..... | 41,439,663.79 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 : | | | | |
| Headquarters Administration ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 700,000.00 | ..... |
| County Administration, Grants and Pensions ... | ..... | ..... | 52,544,809.96 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 : | | | | |
| Headquarters Administration ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 495,000.00 |
| County Administration, Grants and Pensions ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,593,139.67 |
| OTHER CREDITS (Restitutions and Gifts)— | | | | |
| All Types—1941-1943 | \$ 3,266,676.02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | \$ 4,471,830.04 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 6,082,018.03 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 3,057,225.15 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 172,727,483.13 | \$ 135,627,493.83 | \$ 170,946,827.99 | \$ 179,035,364.82 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 6,932,333.92 | \$ 6,318,084.82 | \$ 290,136.73 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,012,933.57 | \$ 72,780,688.56 |

‡ Includes \$148,000.00 for the Employment Board.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 438,671.91 | \$ 457,517.85 | \$ 528,665.74 | \$ 302,429.41 |
| Wages | 44,838.79 | 23,084.49 | 31,812.17 | 23,470.05 |
| Fees | 13.00 | 37.00 | 1,507.36 | 80.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 71,694.05 | 63,662.76 | 56,966.18 | 14,305.20 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 53,832.60 | 33,701.49 | 46,120.38 | 26,978.26 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 7,703.73 | 6,360.63 | 8,599.69 | 5,431.31 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 5,715.19 | 1,785.19 | 12,839.99 | 3,466.40 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 622,469.27 | \$ 586,149.41 | \$ 686,511.51 | \$ 376,160.63 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 595,393.14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 27,076.13 | \$ 555,294.92 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 30,854.49 | \$ 656,943.85 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,567.66 | \$ 373,392.81 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,767.82 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 624,000.00 | \$ 624,000.00 | \$ 674,000.00 | \$ 805,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,019.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 624,000.00 | \$ 624,000.00 | \$ 688,019.00 | \$ 805,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,530.73 | \$ 37,850.59 | \$.15 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,507.34 | \$ 428,839.37 |

EXPENDED FOR—

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 139,224.84 | \$ 159,368.81 | \$ 126,278.21 | \$ 76,110.36 |
| Wages | 8,457.84 | 10,936.45 | 10,011.09 | 6,261.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 16,437.03 | 2,702.77 | 2,057.11 | 636.25 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 4,958.49 | 3,638.34 | 2,092.89 | 1,613.47 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,865.53 | 935.42 | 449.05 | 321.82 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 52,056.27 | 61,311.41 | 55,111.65 | 27,999.11 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 223,000.00 | \$ 238,893.20 | \$ 196,000.00 | \$ 112,942.01 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 213,888.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 6,420.69 | \$ 234,083.43 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | 2,690.82 | 4,809.77 | \$ 189,362.76 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,637.24 | \$ 108,235.20 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,706.81 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Library and Museum | \$ 223,000.00 | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ † 196,000.00 | \$ 269,500.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 223,000.00 | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ † 196,000.00 | \$ 269,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | \$ 1,106.80 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 156,557.99 |

† This appropriation was originally \$255,000.00. \$59,000.00 of which was transferred to the Historical and Museum Commission to be expended by that commission for expenses of the State Museum.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PUBLIC SCHOOL SUBSIDIES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,641,152.02 | \$ 1,732,155.38 | \$ 1,934,059.29 | \$ 1,029,503.78 |
| Wages | 95,111.64 | 42,913.16 | 120,379.82 | 19,923.49 |
| Fees | 1,810.00 | 1,505.00 | 1,010.00 | 490.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,290.71 | 1,174.76 | 6,131.94 | 1,625.15 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 228,210.11 | 232,430.20 | 278,866.32 | 171,510.92 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,504.40 | 630.37 | 1,691.74 | 1,461.88 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 10,669,136.00 | 12,271,844.60 | 13,969,595.59 | 8,241,628.01 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 12,638,214.88 | \$ 14,282,653.47 | \$ 16,311,734.70 | \$ 9,466,143.23 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 12,543,932.58 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 94,282.30 | \$ 14,125,814.22 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 156,839.25 | \$ 16,161,426.67 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 150,308.03 | \$ 9,462,149.62 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 3,993.61 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries of County Superintendents | \$ 511,155.00 | \$ 521,000.00 | \$ 588,000.00 | \$ 653,000.00 |
| Salaries of County Superintendents—Deficiency | 3,612.00 | | | |
| Expenses of County Superintendents | 50,000.00 | 56,100.00 | 56,100.00 | 92,000.00 |
| Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents | 710,410.00 | 708,000.00 | 826,000.00 | 976,000.00 |
| Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents— Deficiency | | | | |
| Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents | 94,406.00 | 100,300.00 | 100,300.00 | 171,000.00 |
| Salaries of County Boards | 52,800.00 | 52,800.00 | 52,800.00 | 52,800.00 |
| Transportation | 6,229,500.00 | 9,000,000.00 | 9,900,000.00 | 13,000,000.00 |
| Transportation—Deficiency | 683,000.00 | | 120,000.00 | |
| Special Vocational Classes | 75,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | |
| Vocational Education | 1,500,000.00 | 1,650,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,300,000.00 |
| Vocational Education—Deficiency | | | 225,000.00 | |
| Reimbursement for Part-Time Home Instruction ... | 5,000.00 | | | |
| Miscellaneous Subsidies | 326,000.00 | 438,500.00 | 405,800.00 | 360,200.00 |
| Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency | 44,000.00 | | | |
| Credits 1941-1943—Vocational Education | 2,639,534.25 | | | |
| Credits 1943-1945—Vocational Education | 61,567.08 | 2,596,813.33 | | |
| Credits 1945-1947—Vocational Education | | 19,628.78 | 2,502,167.33 | |
| Credits 1947-1948—Vocational Education | | | 66,014.31 | 1,167,738.93 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 12,985,984.33 | \$ 15,183,142.11 | \$ 16,842,181.64 | \$ 18,772,738.93 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 347,769.45 | \$ 900,488.64 | \$ 439,622.24 | |
| To Continue | | | 90,824.70 | \$ 9,306,595.70 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EYE AND EAR TESTS OF PUPILS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 6,991.34 | \$ 8,521.68 | \$ 6,516.70 | \$ 6,243.25 |
| Wages | 244.48 | 51.24 | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 42.05 | 802.88 | 74.85 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 1,393.70 | 1,818.57 | 1,215.96 | 1,403.72 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 547.24 | 580.76 | 1,138.19 | 545.58 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 323.46 | 1,509.35 | 1,937.00 | 1,350.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 9,542.27 | \$ 13,284.48 | \$ 10,882.50 | \$ 9,542.55 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 9,396.67 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 145.60 | \$ 11,978.72 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 1,305.76 | \$ 9,336.31 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 1,546.19 | \$ 9,542.55 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EYE AND EAR TESTS OF PUPILS—Continued | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Eye and Ear Tests of Pupils | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 10,457.73 | \$ 1,715.52 | \$ 4,117.50 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 10,457.45 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 68,350,701.91 | \$ 74,521,327.03 | \$ 124,999,906.90 | \$ 82,954,267.36 |
| AID TO FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED SCHOOL DISTRICTS | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 3,839,367.81 | \$ 2,297,943.49 | \$ 1,173,493.92 | \$ 472,384.20 |
| SALARY INCREASES—SCHOOL TEACHERS | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 2,447,834.27 | \$ 26,560,472.29 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 74,637,903.99 | \$ 103,379,742.81 | \$ 126,173,400.82 | \$ 83,426,651.56 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 74,001,027.23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 636,876.76 | \$ 100,059,954.15 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 3,319,788.66 | \$ 123,491,301.69 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,682,099.13 | \$ 81,205,583.37 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,221,068.19 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Support of Public Schools | \$ 65,388,280.00 | \$ 78,000,000.00 | \$ 125,000,000.00 | \$ 173,000,000.00 |
| Support of Public Schools—Deficiency | 3,146,337.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Salary Increases—School Teachers | 2,698,930.00 | 24,300,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Salary Increases—School Teachers—Deficiency .. | ..... | 2,442,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts ... | 3,000,000.00 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 750,000.00 |
| Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts— | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Additional and Deficiency | 950,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 175,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 75,183,547.00 | \$ 107,042,000.00 | \$ 126,175,000.00 | \$ 173,750,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 545,643.01 | \$ 3,662,257.19 | \$ 1,599.18 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 90,323,348.44 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LICENSING PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS | | | \$ 16,281.72 | \$ 8,354.70 |
| EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLO- MAS | | | 25,349.14 | 23,034.43 |
| REHABILITATION | | | 825,000.00 | |
| BOOKS FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED | | | 19,327.13 | 967.95 |
| ACCREDITMENT OF VETERANS TRAINING FACILITIES | | | | 109,112.99 |
| LICENSING BUSINESS SCHOOLS | | | | 2,898.29 |
| LICENSING CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS . | | | | 3,822.82 |
| LICENSING PRIVATE SCHOOLS | | | | 4,963.40 |
| FARM AND HOME SAFETY EDUCATION | | | | 6,122.73 |
| REVISING THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM | | | | 13,806.50 |
| STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AU- THORITY | | | | 4,013.36 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 885,957.99 | \$ 177,096.97 |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 869,669.66 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 16,288.33 | \$ 160,236.56 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 16,860.41 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Licensing private Trade Schools | | | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| Examinations for High School Diplomas | | | 30,000.00 | 66,000.00 |
| Rehabilitation | | | 825,000.00 | |
| Books for Partially Sighted | | | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Accredittment of Veterans Training Facilities | | | | 70,000.00 |
| Licensing Business Schools | | | | 15,000.00 |
| Licensing Correspondence Schools | | | | 15,000.00 |
| Licensing Private Schools | | | | 25,000.00 |
| Farm and Home Safety Education | | | | 25,000.00 |
| Revising the School Curriculum | | | | 100,000.00 |
| State Public School Building Authority | | | | 100,000.00 |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | 324,875.72 | 80,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | \$ 1,244,875.72 | \$ 561,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | \$ 13,369.14 | |
| To Continue | | | 345,548.59 | \$ 383,903.03 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| ACQUISITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS— | | | | |
| Salaries | | | | \$ 22,654.72 |
| Wages | | | | 19,768.06 |
| Fees | | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | | 118.39 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | | 26,897.05 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | | 75.42 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | | 791.20 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | | \$ 70,304.84 |
| During—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 69,667.13 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 637.71 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools | | | | \$ 150,000.00 |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | | 32,156.11 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | | \$ 182,156.11 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 111,851.27 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM— | | | | |
| Salaries | | | | \$ 18,016.43 |
| Wages | | | | 2,651.17 |
| Fees | | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | | 164.62 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | | 3,353.44 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | | 40.81 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | | 546.73 |
| Subsidies | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | | \$ 24,773.20 |
| During—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 24,717.48 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 55.72 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| School Lunch Program | | | | \$ 90,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 65,226.80 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES—MAINTENANCE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 5,447,662.60 | \$ 5,272,127.07 | \$ 6,597,533.30 | \$ 4,691,117.48 |
| Wages | 530,411.40 | 762,006.91 | 1,090,469.57 | 871,082.62 |
| Fees | 19,723.58 | 26,375.00 | 32,522.97 | 16,662.10 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,285,946.51 | 1,476,807.90 | 2,072,781.15 | 1,717,918.53 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 117,102.69 | 129,573.59 | 157,469.49 | 84,049.34 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 758,370.95 | 1,011,643.47 | 1,137,092.46 | 570,424.06 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 156,016.38 | 207,169.96 | 351,846.77 | 225,767.08 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 145,134.81 | 166,498.65 | 160,927.29 | 121,375.57 |
| Stores | 34,802.72 | *7,196.64 | 61,786.19 | 27,097.98 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | 4,550.58 | 721.57 | 19,800.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 8,495,171.64 | \$ 9,049,556.49 | \$ 11,663,150.76 | \$ 8,345,294.76 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 8,119,165.86 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 366,955.18 | \$ 8,706,071.81 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | 9,050.60 | 343,484.68 | \$ 10,947,625.00 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 715,525.76 | \$ 8,065,241.50 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 280,053.26 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 4,000,000.00 | \$ 4,800,000.00 | \$ 6,500,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 176,546.00 | ..... | 248,246.00 | ..... |
| Indiana—Sewage Plant | 21,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Millersville—Sewage Plant | 9,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 4,339,540.72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 5,082,663.63 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,708,347.28 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,509,762.92 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 8,546,086.72 | \$ 9,082,663.63 | \$ 11,756,593.28 | \$ 12,009,762.92 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 37,840.25 | \$ 33,107.14 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue | 13,074.83 | ..... | \$ 93,442.52 | \$ 3,664,468.16 |

EXPENDED FOR—

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

MAINTENANCE

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Bloomsburg | \$ 622,227.16 | \$ 834,332.79 | \$ 764,945.26 | \$ 519,497.17 |
| California | 584,995.62 | 482,864.71 | 767,489.68 | 554,087.76 |
| Cheyney | 297,880.53 | 293,528.22 | 431,112.46 | 272,961.75 |
| Clarion | 317,754.52 | 555,896.03 | 575,540.67 | 478,425.42 |
| East Stroudsburg | 553,031.52 | 518,461.77 | 869,682.69 | 547,779.54 |
| Edinboro | 399,878.58 | 421,295.86 | 717,061.77 | 542,313.71 |
| Indiana | 1,323,911.41 | 1,139,377.38 | 1,480,681.57 | 965,276.38 |
| Kutztown | 534,371.12 | 681,778.18 | 752,323.50 | 516,000.32 |
| Lock Haven | 427,370.57 | 518,658.87 | 672,575.51 | 473,477.08 |
| Mansfield | 618,687.07 | 490,360.13 | 714,235.66 | 598,947.60 |
| Millersville | 492,279.28 | 483,390.45 | 733,814.61 | 590,546.88 |
| Shippensburg | 457,199.37 | 386,829.33 | 638,532.75 | 486,536.03 |
| Slippery Rock | 633,215.14 | 853,131.99 | 889,846.26 | 619,962.15 |
| West Chester | 1,232,369.75 | 1,371,251.95 | 1,655,308.37 | 1,179,482.96 |
| Total Maintenance | \$ 8,495,171.64 | \$ 9,031,157.66 | \$ 11,663,150.76 | \$ 8,345,294.76 |

* Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA AREA COLLEGE CENTERS | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 204,876.44 | \$ 202,160.59 |
| Wages | | | 444,911.00 | 419,244.74 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 43,870.51 | 35,703.18 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | | | 14,910.57 | 12,894.03 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 89,861.66 | 103,602.93 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 68,003.31 | 19,457.93 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | | 490.42 | 2,822.11 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 866,923.91 | \$ 795,885.51 |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 714,491.65 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | | | 152,432.26 | \$ 791,047.60 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 4,837.91 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Deficiency | | | \$ 750,000.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Additional | | | 200,000.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Area College Centers (1947-1949) .. | | | | \$ 1,800,000.00 |
| Credits—1945-1947 | | | 885,296.55 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | | 922,870.70 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | \$ 1,835,296.55 | \$ 2,722,870.70 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 968,372.64 | \$ 1,926,985.19 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EXAMINING BOARDS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 238,702.97 | \$ 288,680.37 | \$ 317,499.07 | \$ 171,897.31 |
| Wages | 131,086.47 | 85,438.47 | 123,218.08 | 64,285.35 |
| Fees | 151.85 | ..... | 16,015.36 | 10,676.25 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 25,009.13 | 20,919.48 | 27,767.40 | 8,717.18 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 97,648.40 | 90,567.57 | 118,884.18 | 57,904.13 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 16,964.38 | 17,686.43 | 16,822.72 | 9,154.17 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,627.07 | 1,671.94 | 2,072.45 | 1,048.80 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 513,190.27 | \$ 504,964.26 | \$ 627,279.26 | \$ 323,683.19 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 496,672.59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 16,517.68 | \$ 492,021.14 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 12,943.12 | \$ 604,780.59 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,498.67 | \$ 318,204.77 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,478.42 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Examining Boards | \$ 600,000.00 | \$ 565,000.00 | \$ 600,000.00 | \$ 700,000.00 |
| Examining Boards—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,096.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 86,809.73 | \$ 60,035.74 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,816.74 | \$ 376,316.81 |
| EXAMINING BOARDS (BY BOARDS) | | | | |
| State Board of Anthracite Examiners | \$ 2,590.49 | \$ 2.97 | \$ 1,849.79 | ..... |
| State Board of Examiners of Architects | 8,507.47 | 5,946.32 | 6,784.05 | \$ 2,728.74 |
| State Dental Council and Examining Board | 21,617.43 | 22,150.18 | 22,576.90 | 10,092.33 |
| State Registration Board of Professional Engineers .. | 12,764.14 | 15,818.53 | 36,299.00 | 22,655.41 |
| State Board of Medical Education and Licensure .. | 32,646.15 | 29,590.85 | 33,843.47 | 17,333.38 |
| State Board of Examination for Registration of Nurses | 63,842.11 | 69,543.25 | 94,337.54 | 52,643.05 |
| State Board of Optometrical Examiners | 9,230.17 | 8,376.25 | 11,317.11 | 5,906.73 |
| State Board of Osteopathic Examiners | 7,193.38 | 6,379.28 | 7,029.57 | 2,761.42 |
| Osteopathic Surgeons Examining Board | 353.81 | 264.89 | 460.80 | 122.41 |
| State Board of Pharmacy and Laboratory | 37,998.95 | 37,283.97 | 35,477.27 | 16,346.79 |
| State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants .. | 6,948.76 | 7,942.83 | 12,985.73 | 6,980.36 |
| State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners | 3,659.40 | 2,521.01 | 3,985.32 | 2,443.05 |
| Real Estate Licensing Section | 12,338.69 | 12,037.20 | 22,809.64 | 12,167.09 |
| State Administrative Section | 48,853.87 | 36,037.58 | 34,247.53 | 18,453.30 |
| Law Enforcement Section | 118,078.80 | 130,820.25 | 149,567.14 | 79,814.72 |
| Registration and Renewals Section | 42,486.10 | 42,618.90 | 51,703.98 | 25,318.59 |
| Barber's Licensing Section | 10,979.75 | 10,479.01 | 15,030.27 | 8,511.49 |
| Bituminous Mine Inspectors Examining Board | 3,159.04 | 38.56 | 4,499.85 | ..... |
| Beauty Culture Licensing | 34,673.53 | 30,489.88 | 45,261.11 | 30,286.24 |
| Pre-Professional Credentials and Examinations | 35,258.23 | 36,622.55 | 37,213.19 | 9,118.09 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 513,190.27 | \$ 504,964.26 | \$ 627,279.26 | \$ 323,683.19 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF | | | | |
| Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Edgewood .. | \$ 284,263.23 | \$ 307,393.80 | \$ 351,663.78 | \$ 177,375.26 |
| Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy | 491,042.23 | 553,121.78 | 787,167.28 | 312,864.16 |
| Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pitts- burgh | 139,930.74 | 148,884.35 | 174,739.02 | 85,657.56 |
| Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind—Overbrook | 188,525.62 | 205,184.53 | 240,152.95 | 125,482.32 |
| Royer-Greaves School for Blind ..... | ..... | 10,245.38 | 16,381.72 | 14,484.32 |
| Perkins Institution for Blind ..... | ..... | 1,130.42 | 60.00 | 249.47 |
| Total | \$ 1,103,761.82 | \$ 1,225,960.26 | \$ 1,570,164.75 | \$ 718,113.09 |
| AID TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 79,000.00 | \$ 47,574.83 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,158,761.82 | \$ 1,280,960.26 | \$ 1,649,164.75 | \$ 763,687.92 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 979,416.26 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 179,345.56 | \$ 1,071,909.54 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 209,050.72 | \$ 1,248,332.12 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 400,832.63 | \$ 763,687.92 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Education of Blind and Deaf | \$ 1,150,000.00 | \$ 1,330,000.00 | \$ 1,450,000.00 | \$ 2,500,000.00 |
| Education of Deaf and Blind-Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| —Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,305.00 | ..... |
| Aid to Free Public Libraries | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 79,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS..... | \$ 1,205,000.00 | \$ 1,385,000.00 | \$ 1,697,305.00 | \$ 2,600,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 46,238.18 | \$ 104,039.74 | \$ 48,140.25 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,836,812.08 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| BOARD OF CENSORS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 86,097.39 | \$ 97,591.17 | \$ 104,534.92 | \$ 56,018.40 |
| Wages | 1,787.22 | 1,201.56 | 2,985.57 | 905.07 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 8,516.02 | 6,956.12 | 6,491.24 | 1,837.10 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 8,700.20 | 10,431.17 | 10,163.55 | 4,772.86 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 13,058.43 | 12,881.09 | 12,678.70 | 6,080.22 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 678.07 | 245.68 | 2,368.35 | 199.62 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 118,837.33 | \$ 129,306.79 | \$ 139,222.33 | \$ 69,813.27 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 118,431.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 405.93 | \$ 126,445.68 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 2,861.11 | \$ 135,499.93 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,722.40 | \$ 69,813.27 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Board of Censors | \$ 118,000.00 | \$ 125,000.00 | \$ 140,000.00 | \$ 161,000.00 |
| Board of Censors—Deficiency | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,162.67 | \$ 693.21 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 777.67 | \$ 91,186.73 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 12,297.75 | \$ 108,630.38 |
| Wages | | | 1,585.92 | 11,910.00 |
| Fees | | | 1,093.08 | 2,780.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 1,362.29 | 2,964.10 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 866.77 | 5,204.10 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 353.70 | 807.83 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 3,359.44 | 365.95 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | # | # | \$ 20,918.95 | \$ 132,662.36 |
| During—1945-1947 | | | \$ 15,213.25 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | | | 5,705.70 | \$ 132,662.36 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | | | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | # | # | \$ 33,398.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 12,479.05 | \$ 167,337.64 |

Appropriated to and Expended from School Employees Retirement Fund during these periods.

EXPENDED FOR—

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | \$ 3,500,000.00 | \$ 3,850,000.00 | \$ 5,024,000.00 | \$ 5,928,534.56 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 2,450,000.00 | 2,600,000.00 | 3,168,000.00 | 2,397,157.27 |
| Former Teacher Account | 221,505.12 | 192,985.58 | 199,339.15 | 90,341.91 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 6,171,505.12 | \$ 6,642,985.58 | \$ 8,391,339.15 | \$ 8,416,033.74 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 5,178,078.29 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 993,426.83 | \$ 6,033,951.74 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 609,033.84 | \$ 7,961,076.25 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 430,262.90 | \$ 8,416,033.74 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | \$ 3,500,000.00 | \$ 3,850,000.00 | \$ 5,024,000.00 | \$ 8,811,400.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 2,450,000.00 | 2,600,000.00 | 3,168,000.00 | 4,480,000.00 |
| Former Teacher Account | 250,000.00 | 220,000.00 | 220,000.00 | 195,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 6,200,000.00 | \$ 6,670,000.00 | \$ 8,412,000.00 | \$ 13,486,400.00 |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Lapsed | \$ 28,494.88 | \$ 27,014.42 | \$ 20,660.85 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 5,070,366.26 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 99,153.71 | \$ 104,972.63 | \$ 140,206.18 | \$ 87,136.39 |
| Wages | 17,916.21 | 19,388.36 | 9,721.08 | 3,911.13 |
| Fees | 699.50 | 840.00 | 3,474.90 | 1,870.54 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 34,765.40 | 31,352.65 | 41,970.04 | 23,093.88 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 2,858.35 | 2,173.74 | 3,128.45 | 1,275.05 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 20,938.49 | 24,057.04 | 24,293.90 | 12,695.68 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,292.78 | 12,416.94 | 5,117.78 | 161.50 |
| Stores | 1,492.02 | *333.23 | *930.69 | *774.17 |
| Advance Requisitions | 313.73 | ..... | ..... | 500.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 181,430.19 | \$ 194,868.13 | \$ 226,981.64 | \$ 129,870.00 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 171,107.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 10,322.49 | \$ 169,129.01 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 25,739.12 | \$ 217,236.46 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,745.18 | \$ 128,109.76 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,760.24 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf | \$ 180,000.00 | \$ 207,000.00 | \$ 227,000.00 | \$ 240,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf— Deficiency | 3,991.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,560.81 | \$ 12,131.87 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 18.36 | \$ 110,130.00 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 62,360.84 | \$ 81,158.72 | \$ 118,236.60 | \$ 76,311.85 |
| Wages | 3,329.79 | 4,398.78 | 12,138.45 | 22,528.98 |
| Fees | 31.25 | 236.00 | 740.98 | 1,153.92 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 26,073.62 | 30,453.20 | 52,049.72 | 43,102.00 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 745.12 | 922.25 | 3,784.84 | 3,709.12 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 7,802.54 | 12,928.69 | 22,611.70 | 11,485.44 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 5,084.61 | 1,857.12 | 14,188.03 | 7,712.95 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 301.87 | 309.11 | 208.44 | 416.11 |
| Stores | *344.01 | *1,870.83 | 5,517.39 | 12,615.53 |
| Advance Requisitions | 337.45 | ..... | ..... | 500.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 105,723.08 | \$ 130,393.04 | \$ 229,476.15 | \$ 179,535.90 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 103,135.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 2,587.18 | \$ 130,214.86 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 178.18 | \$ 226,952.44 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,523.71 | \$ 177,255.99 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,279.91 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School | \$ 95,000.00 | \$ 130,000.00 | \$ 172,000.00 | \$ 300,000.00 |
| Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School—Deficiency ... | 12,087.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 394.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,476.54 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74,282.49 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,363.92 | \$.96 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ .39 | \$ 194,746.59 |

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 194,560.27 | \$ 207,543.38 | \$ 249,156.61 | \$ 149,046.78 |
| Wages | 14,441.91 | 17,775.29 | 28,858.23 | 13,428.23 |
| Fees | 2,563.29 | 3,466.21 | 3,935.65 | 2,191.52 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 112,366.97 | 121,345.46 | 128,752.25 | 86,249.43 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 5,243.77 | 6,853.16 | 6,667.34 | 4,905.54 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 51,019.96 | 62,565.70 | 58,331.59 | 43,253.64 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 6,231.53 | 9,801.22 | 13,008.20 | 1,984.67 |
| Stores | *6,482.73 | 6,431.25 | *8,710.59 | 5,730.81 |
| Advance Requisition | 47.81 | ..... | ..... | 519.28 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 379,992.78 | \$ 435,781.67 | \$ 479,999.28 | \$ 307,309.90 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 377,194.77 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 2,798.01 | \$ 401,618.11 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 34,163.56 | \$ 478,551.82 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,447.46 | \$ 300,689.43 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,620.47 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School | \$ 380,000.00 | \$ 450,000.00 | \$ 480,000.00 | \$ 610,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 7.22 | \$ 14,218.33 | \$.72 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 302,690.10 |

*Indicates Deduction.

EXPENDED FOR—

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE (LAND GRANT)

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Maintenance | \$ 4,985,000.00 | \$ 5,035,000.00 | \$ 5,669,000.00 | \$ 3,829,571.80 |
| School of Mineral Industries | 60,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 195,000.00 | 69,876.98 |
| Advancing Interests of Tobacco Growers | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| School of Agriculture—Crop Study ..... | ..... | 130,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 41,887.10 |
| Petroleum Industries ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,713.32 |
| Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,987.51 |
| Total Pennsylvania State College | \$ 5,050,000.00 | \$ 5,290,000.00 | \$ 6,014,000.00 | \$ 3,976,038.71 |

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—STATE AIDED

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| University of Pennsylvania | \$ 1,485,000.00 | \$ 1,650,000.00 | \$ 2,330,000.00 | \$ 759,750.00 |
| University of Pittsburgh | 1,238,000.00 | 1,376,000.00 | 1,651,200.00 | 594,040.82 |
| Women's Medical College | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 132,000.00 | 61,875.00 |
| Jefferson Medical College | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 181,500.00 | 147,000.00 |
| Temple University | 900,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 778,125.00 |
| Hahnemann Medical College | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 181,500.00 | 155,812.50 |
| Lincoln University | 75,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 57,750.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 9,168,000.00 | \$ 10,116,000.00 | \$ 12,100,200.00 | \$ 6,530,389.83 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 7,854,543.36 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 1,313,456.64 | \$ 8,887,789.74 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 1,228,210.26 | \$ 10,313,686.01 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,786,513.99 | \$ 6,249,536.69 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 280,853.14 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—STATE AIDED—Continued | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania State College | \$ 5,050,000.00 | \$ 5,290,000.00 | \$ 6,014,000.00 | \$ 9,895,000.00 |
| University of Pennsylvania | 1,485,000.00 | 1,650,000.00 | 2,330,000.00 | 3,075,000.00 |
| University of Pittsburgh | 1,238,000.00 | 1,376,000.00 | 1,651,200.00 | 2,225,000.00 |
| Women's Medical College | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 132,000.00 | 165,000.00 |
| Jefferson Medical College | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 181,500.00 | 588,000.00 |
| Temple University | 900,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 2,075,000.00 |
| Hahnemann Medical College | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 181,500.00 | 415,500.00 |
| Lincoln University | 75,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 110,000.00 | 154,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 9,168,000.00 | \$ 10,116,000.00 | \$ 12,100,200.00 | \$ 18,592,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 12,062,110.17 |
| OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE AIDED | | | | |
| Philadelphia Museums | \$ 26,998.95 | \$ 29,989.17 | \$ 32,997.57 | \$ 13,139.05 |
| Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art .. | 90,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 77,250.00 |
| Philadelphia School of Design—Moore Institute .. | 30,000.00 | 33,000.00 | 36,300.00 | 22,750.00 |
| Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School .. | 60,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 72,600.00 | 34,009.21 |
| National Farm School | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 38,500.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Johnson Industrial School | 22,500.00 | 35,000.00 | 38,500.00 | 18,000.00 |
| Franklin Institute | | 50,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 25,875.00 |
| Berean Training School | | | | 13,125.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 264,498.95 | \$ 398,989.17 | \$ 438,897.57 | \$ 216,148.26 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 224,732.97 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 39,765.98 | \$ 325,333.45 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 73,655.72 | \$ 361,817.13 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 77,080.44 | \$ 216,148.26 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Philadelphia Museums | \$ 27,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 33,000.00 | \$ 41,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art .. | 90,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 206,000.00 |
| Philadelphia School of Design—Moore Institute .. | 30,000.00 | 33,000.00 | 36,300.00 | 45,500.00 |
| Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School .. | 60,000.00 | 66,000.00 | 72,600.00 | 91,000.00 |
| National Farm School | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 38,500.00 | 48,000.00 |
| Johnson Industrial School | 22,500.00 | 35,000.00 | 38,500.00 | 48,000.00 |
| Franklin Institute | | 50,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 69,000.00 |
| Berean Training School | | | | 35,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art—Textile | | | | 80,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 264,500.00 | \$ 399,000.00 | \$ 438,900.00 | \$ 663,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1.05 | \$ 10.83 | \$ 2.43 | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 447,351.74 |

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| TUBERCULAR REHABILITATION | \$ 5,410.54 | \$ 3,785.18 | \$ 13,824.62 | ..... |
| VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE | 16,100,763.02 | 9,996,402.27 | 670,737.78 | ..... |
| PENNSYLVANIA ORAL SCHOOL (CONTRIBUTIONS) | 506.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING OUT-OF- SCHOOL YOUTH | 910,408.00 | 1,042,694.91 | 148,315.05 | \$ 9,062.99 |
| FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING N. Y. A. YOUTH | 1,157,275.16 | 487.07 | ..... | ..... |
| FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PRO- GRAM ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,267,827.80 | 2,283,486.18 |
| CONTRACTS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS FOR DEFENSE SUPERVISION | 4,044.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PURCHASE OF ORGAN BY ALUMNI ASSO- CIATION—INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 18,178,408.34 | \$ 11,043,319.43 | \$ 2,100,705.25 | \$ 2,292,549.17 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium | \$ 1,950,620.37 | \$ 2,023,961.31 | \$ 732,905.86 | \$ 887,812.87 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 18,251,749.28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 9,752,263.98 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,255,612.26 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,909,404.15 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 20,202,369.65 | \$ 11,776,225.29 | \$ 2,988,518.12 | \$ 2,797,217.02 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred | \$ 2,023,961.31 | \$ 732,905.86 | \$ 887,812.87 | \$ 504,667.85 |

GENERAL FUND
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,459,140.73 | \$ 1,456,600.21 | \$ 1,670,132.67 | \$ 1,026,746.71 |
| Wages | 1,197.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fees | 44,690.48 | 41,128.73 | 58,448.34 | 34,703.89 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 55,052.87 | 35,508.09 | 39,426.15 | 35,483.54 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 138,708.25 | 86,567.41 | 102,409.50 | 80,974.90 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 21,948.85 | 14,976.52 | 15,056.28 | 8,588.88 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 9,819.48 | 12,623.55 | 59,761.81 | 11,885.43 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | 6,291.36 | 23,138.20 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,730,558.36 | \$ 1,653,695.87 | \$ 1,968,372.95 | \$ 1,198,383.55 |
| During— | | | | |
| 1941-1943 | \$ 1,717,518.54 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 13,039.82 | \$ 1,639,304.41 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 14,391.46 | \$ 1,908,883.14 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,489.81 | \$ 1,192,380.26 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,003.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION—(Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 1,951,000.00 | \$ 2,071,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 | \$ 2,580,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,951,000.00 | \$ 2,071,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 | \$ 2,580,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 220,441.64 | \$ 417,304.13 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 31,627.05 | \$ 1,381,616.65 |

EXPENDED FOR—**GRADE CROSSING PROTECTION—**

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 5,367.93 | \$ 5,416.89 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 5,367.93 | \$ 5,416.89 | ..... | ..... |
| During—1941-1943 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | \$ 2,717.93 | \$ 1,384.92 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | 1,450.00 | 4,031.97 | ..... | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | 1,200.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Grade Crossing Protection | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 9,632.07 | \$ 9,583.11 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 15,000.00 | \$ 25,000.00 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,977,157.61 | \$ 2,215,928.02 | \$ 2,442,875.69 | \$ 1,434,006.31 |
| Wages | 262,408.57 | 90,257.70 | 35,755.01 | 61,114.21 |
| Fees | 1,049.01 | 5,496.75 | 35,733.79 | 4,918.09 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 278,453.29 | 215,576.91 | 367,306.24 | 121,958.76 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 450,119.79 | 371,361.66 | 366,596.46 | 219,970.12 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 91,544.48 | 72,719.83 | 76,708.05 | 45,558.03 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 15,568.52 | 10,475.28 | 15,935.86 | 14,256.69 |
| Subsidies | 1,264.38 | 220.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 3,077,565.65 | \$ 2,982,036.15 | \$ 3,340,911.10 | \$ 1,901,782.21 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 3,031,180.96 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 46,384.69 | \$ 2,962,334.84 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 19,701.31 | \$ 3,180,319.78 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 160,591.32 | \$ 1,877,786.57 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,995.64 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 3,069,000.00 | \$ 3,161,000.00 | \$ 3,081,000.00 | \$ 4,360,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 50,000.00 | ..... | 350,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 3,119,000.00 | \$ 3,161,000.00 | \$ 3,431,000.00 | \$ 4,360,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 41,434.35 | \$ 178,963.85 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 90,088.90 | \$ 2,458,217.79 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| COMPENSATION OF INFORMANTS IN ES-CHEATS | \$ 4,788.71 | \$ 14,994.57 | ..... | ..... |
| MILEAGE OF MERCANTILE APPRAISERS .. | \$ 29,974.39 | \$ 13,609.74 | ..... | ..... |
| COSTS IN SUITS VS. DELINQUENT DEALERS | \$ 4,990.40 | \$ 3,468.50 | ..... | ..... |
| PAYMENT OF CLAIMS | \$ 8,830.13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| FIRE DAMAGES | \$ 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| CLAIMS FOR LEGAL SERVICES ..... | ..... | \$ 2,227.89 | ..... | ..... |
| STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 42,354.31 | \$ 45,745.81 | \$ 48,168.33 | \$ 28,478.76 |
| Wages | 7,240.02 | 6,769.02 | 2,601.25 | 1,011.75 |
| Fees | 18,575.00 | 20,370.50 | 30,864.24 | 15,805.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 426.34 | 400.90 | 531.93 | 821.85 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 8,057.04 | 8,410.32 | 11,204.61 | 5,358.55 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 7,250.72 | 7,879.17 | 11,210.00 | 9,232.29 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Advance Requisitions | 22.26 | *7.53 | 19.64 | 25.00 |
| Total | \$ 83,925.69 | \$ 89,568.19 | \$ 104,600.00 | \$ 60,733.20 |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES—GARRETT ES-TATE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 15,457.50 | \$ 14,465.00 | \$ 18,626.00 | \$ 9,432.00 |
| Wages ..... | ..... | 625.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Fees | 30,720.38 | 14,601.60 | 15,000.00 | 7,504.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 110.22 | 25.70 | 4.80 | 5.40 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 554.24 | 4.46 | 28.56 | 6.57 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 64.39 | 53.84 | 40.83 | 9.85 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.44 | ..... |
| Total | \$ 46,906.73 | \$ 29,775.60 | \$ 33,714.63 | \$ 16,957.82 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 181,916.05 | \$ 153,644.49 | \$ 138,314.63 | \$ 77,691.02 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 178,571.51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 3,344.54 | \$ 151,127.51 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 2,516.98 | \$ 136,361.96 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,952.67 | \$ 75,201.23 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,489.79 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Compensation of Informants in Escheats | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Compensation of Informants in Escheats—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers | 30,000.00 | 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers—Deficiency ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Payment of Settled Claims against the Commonwealth .. | 8,830.13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fire Damages | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| State Athletic Commission | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 | \$ 90,000.00 | \$ 122,000.00 |
| State Athletic Commission—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,600.00 | ..... |
| Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate | 50,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 |
| Claims for Legal Services ..... | ..... | 2,230.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 191,330.13 | \$ 157,230.00 | \$ 139,600.00 | \$ 157,000.00 |
| BALANCES | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 9,414.08 | \$ 3,585.51 | \$ 1,285.37 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 79,308.98 |

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 140,571.55 | \$ 194,882.79 | \$ 253,309.52 | \$ 157,046.48 |
| Wages | 23,537.59 | 8,541.91 | 11,876.40 | 2,101.68 |
| Fees | 69.00 | 224.50 | 74.75 | 52.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 7,351.40 | 10,183.48 | 17,224.64 | 10,297.09 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 11,271.28 | 8,663.01 | 11,799.86 | 6,503.26 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,882.27 | 1,761.99 | 3,678.02 | 621.96 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,030.58 | 5,132.46 | 15,912.73 | 5,944.51 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 187,713.67 | \$ 229,390.14 | \$ 313,875.92 | \$ 182,564.98 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 183,113.88 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 4,599.79 | \$ 223,545.16 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 5,844.98 | \$ 303,176.88 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 10,699.04 | \$ 180,205.98 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 2,359.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ 285,000.00 | \$ 410,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 28,996.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ 313,996.00 | \$ 410,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 12,286.33 | \$ 10,609.86 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 120.08 | \$ 227,435.02 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PUBLISHING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS | | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | \$ 3,119.36 | \$ 13,664.20 | \$ 22,062.37 | \$ 22,873.39 |
| SALARIES OF RETIRED STATE EMPLOYEES | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 17,183.26 | \$ 8,309.68 | | |
| PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 1,848.00 | \$ 1,848.00 | \$ 8,587.68 | \$ 3,906.84 |
| EXPENSES—VOTING CITIZENS IN MILITARY SERVICE | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 7,393.53 | \$ 494,452.63 | \$ 34,516.77 | |
| FILING FEE—EXAMINATION OF VOTING MACHINES IN PHILADELPHIA | | | | |
| | | | \$ 900.00 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 29,544.15 | \$ 518,274.51 | \$ 66,066.82 | \$ 26,780.23 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 29,053.89 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 490.26 | \$ 341,068.51 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 177,206.00 | \$ 65,628.17 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 438.65 | \$ 26,744.23 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 36.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Publishing Constitutional Amendments | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 |
| Salaries of Retired Employees | 20,836.00 | 16,400.00 | | |
| Payments of Pensions and Gratuities | 1,850.00 | 1,850.00 | 9,670.00 | 9,670.00 |
| Expenses—Voting Citizens in Military Service | 300,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 750,000.00 | |
| Expenses—Voting Citizens in Military Service—1944 Special Session | | 750,000.00 | | |
| Filing Fee for Examination of Voting Machines in Philadelphia—Credits—1945-1947 | | | 900.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 352,686.00 | \$ 848,250.00 | \$ 790,570.00 | \$ 39,670.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 323,141.85 | \$ 329,975.49 | \$ 724,503.18 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 12,889.77 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 62,339.49 | \$ 79,445.84 | \$ 102,340.96 | \$ 63,883.20 |
| Wages | 6,883.31 | 2,961.41 | 7,406.90 | 6,977.36 |
| Fees | 1,670.95 | 6,702.71 | 12,177.13 | 3,070.58 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 2,776.08 | 2,641.74 | 2,993.75 | 2,105.08 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,902.69 | 3,181.01 | 3,774.21 | 1,984.42 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,821.22 | 3,223.23 | 1,728.78 | 885.46 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 933.80 | 26.34 | 7,925.62 | 5,215.67 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 79,327.54 | \$ 98,182.28 | \$ 138,347.35 | \$ 84,121.77 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 78,944.87 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 382.67 | \$ 97,256.24 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 926.04 | \$ 130,145.41 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,201.94 | \$ 79,478.27 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,643.50 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 80,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 160,000.00 | \$ 183,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 80,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 160,000.00 | \$ 183,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 672.46 | \$ 1,817.72 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 21,632.65 | \$ 98,878.23 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD | | | | |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | \$ 853,700.00 | \$ 1,711,400.00 | \$ 1,185,000.00 | \$ 690,839.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 680,900.00 | 814,200.00 | 1,309,000.00 | 849,445.50 |
| State Police Retirement System | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies ..... | ..... | 251,710.00 | 537,750.00 | ..... |
| Employees of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,500.00 |
| Total | \$ 1,584,600.00 | \$ 2,827,310.00 | \$ 3,081,750.00 | \$ 1,602,784.50 |
| MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM | | | | |
| Expenses ..... | ..... | \$ 4,633.17 | \$ 3,361.34 | \$ 465.97 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,584,600.00 | \$ 2,831,943.17 | \$ 3,085,111.34 | \$ 1,603,250.47 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,584,600.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | \$ 2,831,962.83 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 3,084,483.84 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | *19.66 | 627.50 | \$ 1,602,806.50 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 443.97 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 | \$ 853,700.00 | \$ 1,711,400.00 | \$ 1,185,000.00 | \$ 1,381,678.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 680,900.00 | 814,200.00 | 1,309,000.00 | 1,698,891.00 |
| State Police Retirement System | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies ..... | ..... | 251,710.00 | 537,750.00 | 696,000.00 |
| Municipal Employees' Retirement System ..... | ..... | 20,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Employees of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,584,600.00 | \$ 2,847,310.00 | \$ 3,106,750.00 | \$ 3,931,569.00 |

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | \$ 21,638.66 | |
| To Continue | | \$ 15,366.83 | | \$ 2,328,318.53 |

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 5,816,711.19 | \$ 6,024,022.08 | \$ 7,180,534.50 | \$ 4,500,777.31 |
| Wages | 17,305.02 | 1,999.37 | 1,551.20 | |
| Fees | 11,582.11 | 11,829.29 | 11,558.90 | 6,127.05 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 177,932.32 | 206,466.79 | 462,421.02 | 102,478.16 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,072,600.53 | 1,863,378.47 | 2,268,222.40 | 1,545,271.94 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 546,221.45 | 451,071.08 | 703,777.72 | 304,626.78 |
| Equipment | 187,895.70 | 128,722.93 | 326,468.25 | 66,676.46 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 16,000.00 |
| Subsidies | 379.00 | 2,243.99 | | 21.56 |
| Transfer to Motor Fund to close account | 170,843.93 | 310,266.05 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 9,001,471.25 | \$ 9,000,000.00 | \$ 10,954,533.99 | \$ 6,541,979.26 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 8,672,844.88 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 328,626.37 | \$ 8,526,592.35 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 473,407.65 | \$ 10,408,269.64 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 546,264.35 | \$ 6,337,502.13 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 204,477.13 |

CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 3,000,000.00 | \$ 5,000,000.00 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | †8,001,471.25 | | | |
| Credits—1943-1945 | | †8,000,000.00 | | |
| Credits—1945-1947 | | | † 8,002,773.08 | |
| Credits—1947-1948 | | | | † 2,003,726.66 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 9,001,471.25 | \$ 9,000,000.00 | \$ 11,002,773.08 | \$ 7,003,726.66 |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--------------|---------------|
| To Continue | | | \$ 48,239.09 | \$ 461,747.40 |
|-------------------|--|--|--------------|---------------|

†Allocation from the Motor License Fund. As required this money is transferred to the credit of this appropriation in the General Fund.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 310,537.98 | \$ 378,256.54 | \$ 491,540.32 | \$ 283,965.74 |
| Wages | 44,723.16 | 17,358.93 | 18,347.41 | 6,189.76 |
| Fees | 426.43 | 1,020.12 | 276.75 | 72.58 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 11,810.73 | 11,022.37 | 30,740.17 | 8,116.02 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 46,139.61 | 46,152.45 | 63,321.01 | 33,806.45 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 19,946.20 | 21,304.18 | 23,384.83 | 13,050.21 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 4,128.54 | 2,401.86 | 9,290.96 | 3,272.69 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 437,712.65 | \$ 477,515.95 | \$ 636,901.45 | \$ 348,473.45 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 432,790.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 4,922.20 | \$ 472,203.57 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 5,312.38 | \$ 622,789.82 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,111.63 | \$ 343,047.02 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,426.43 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 412,000.00 | \$ 556,000.00 | \$ 620,000.00 | \$ 900,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | 40,000.00 | ..... | 21,290.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 452,000.00 | \$ 556,000.00 | \$ 641,290.00 | \$ 900,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 14,287.35 | \$ 78,484.05 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 4,388.55 | \$ 551,526.55 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 36,391.99 | \$ 66,297.86 | \$ 134,554.49 | \$ 76,405.01 |
| Wages | 963.25 | 11,793.94 | 5,933.13 | 3,458.89 |
| Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,340.21 | 74,646.98 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 879.08 | 1,348.90 | 5,264.88 | 1,576.90 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 9,060.94 | 20,394.92 | 30,347.32 | 14,390.07 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 302.26 | 779.48 | 1,730.20 | 763.21 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 184.95 | 610.82 | 3,120.99 | 390.89 |
| Total | \$ 47,782.36 | \$ 101,225.92 | \$ 281,291.22 | \$ 171,631.95 |
| TREATMENT OF THE BLIND | \$ 48,580.43 | \$ 89,998.74 | ..... | ..... |
| HOME INSTRUCTION FOR BLIND ..... | ..... | \$ 34,147.81 | \$ 7,983.01 | \$ 180,004.96 |
| EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND ..... | ..... | \$ 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,537.74 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 96,362.79 | \$ 245,372.47 | \$ 289,274.23 | \$ 353,174.65 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 79,222.69 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 17,140.10 | \$ 237,977.60 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 7,394.87 | \$ 263,613.82 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,660.41 | \$ 343,753.01 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,421.64 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Council for the Blind | \$ 51,000.00 | \$ 104,000.00 | \$ 288,700.00 | \$ 310,000.00 |
| Treatment of the Blind | 60,000.00 | 90,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Home Instruction for the Blind ..... | ..... | 69,700.00 | 100,000.00 | 110,000.00 |
| Employment Fund for the Blind ..... | ..... | 20,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 |
| Credits—1947-1948—Home Instruction for the Blind ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133,819.99 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 14,637.21 | \$ 38,327.53 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 99,425.77 | \$ 260,645.34 |

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 196,194.43 | \$ 222,438.76 | \$ 275,572.95 | \$ 179,886.52 |
| Wages | 15,844.81 | 13,661.38 | 33,285.34 | 18,748.47 |
| Fees | 268.00 | 1,993.43 | 751.00 | 898.50 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 146,201.56 | 137,010.57 | 179,823.89 | 133,835.02 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 4,293.68 | 4,187.31 | 4,844.97 | 2,895.18 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 34,403.40 | 46,983.75 | 53,189.21 | 30,955.27 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 8,110.52 | 4,986.83 | 5,210.31 | 9,848.96 |
| Stores | 6,634.44 | *15,410.86 | *382.46 | 2,707.02 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 200.00 |
| Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement | | | *11,095.34 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 411,950.84 | \$ 415,851.17 | \$ 541,199.87 | \$ 379,974.94 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 399,053.90 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 12,896.94 | \$ 404,602.31 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 11,248.86 | \$ 530,964.79 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 10,235.08 | \$ 360,285.97 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 19,688.97 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡384,000.00 | \$ ‡416,000.00 | \$ ‡455,000.00 | \$ ‡709,800.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡28,000.00 | | ‡86,200.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 49.16 | \$ 148.83 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$.13 | \$ 329,825.06 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 143,857.89 | \$ 158,849.67 | \$ 197,461.25 | \$ 126,540.98 |
| Wages | 7,612.70 | 17,916.91 | 34,897.44 | 32,796.20 |
| Fees | 100.00 | 125.00 | 50.00 | 105.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 64,007.80 | 67,937.34 | 92,872.89 | 64,627.23 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 2,799.46 | 2,648.59 | 3,570.65 | 2,971.15 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 19,659.64 | 20,430.78 | 31,742.54 | 21,282.51 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 11,638.26 | 11,438.32 | 7,995.57 | 5,389.36 |
| Stores | *559.20 | *2,395.12 | 7,931.41 | 5,586.78 |
| Advance Requisitions | | 35.20 | | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 249,116.55 | \$ 276,986.69 | \$ 376,521.75 | \$ 259,499.21 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 242,550.12 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 6,566.43 | \$ 267,408.49 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 9,578.20 | \$ 351,857.78 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 24,663.97 | \$ 245,311.99 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 14,187.22 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡248,000.00 | \$ ‡277,500.00 | \$ ‡302,550.00 | \$ ‡495,800.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡5,000.00 | | ‡78,350.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,883.45 | \$ 513.31 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 4,378.25 | \$ 236,300.79 |

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from Lump appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 163,426.19 | \$ 200,903.20 | \$ 276,287.96 | \$ 210,936.34 |
| Wages | 18,654.88 | 41,227.55 | 62,769.84 | 23,986.34 |
| Fees | 100.00 | 100.00 | 110.00 | 105.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 85,893.93 | 100,842.45 | 145,461.46 | 104,033.51 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 3,971.29 | 4,126.41 | 5,252.55 | 2,747.55 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 19,939.62 | 31,354.66 | 29,550.09 | 16,870.11 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 10,540.88 | 11,010.55 | 9,313.56 | 6,562.51 |
| Stores | *1,036.96 | 1,749.22 | 11,008.55 | 1,402.09 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 301,489.83 | \$ 391,314.04 | \$ 539,754.01 | \$ 366,843.45 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 293,167.22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 8,322.61 | \$ 380,659.86 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 10,654.18 | \$ 527,327.61 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,426.40 | \$ 351,868.55 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,974.90 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡273,000.00 | \$ ‡391,700.00 | \$ ‡453,000.00 | \$ ‡675,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡30,000.00 | ..... | ‡86,800.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,510.17 | \$ 385.96 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 45.99 | \$ 308,756.55 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| CONNELLVILLE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 120,326.48 | \$ 148,249.74 | \$ 191,715.28 | \$ 127,409.47 |
| Wages | 4,151.60 | 8,045.22 | 27,287.88 | 32,548.15 |
| Fees | 187.00 | 128.00 | 85.00 | 152.50 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 50,923.55 | 60,561.52 | 89,393.96 | 68,486.86 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,904.68 | 3,088.28 | 3,322.77 | 1,965.31 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 13,624.56 | 15,784.13 | 20,834.04 | 12,672.80 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2,303.32 | 5,100.33 | 12,613.40 | 5,126.81 |
| Stores | 7,920.82 | 2,857.25 | 4,417.76 | 11,386.38 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 202,342.01 | \$ 243,814.47 | \$ 349,670.09 | \$ 259,948.28 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 197,870.04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 4,471.97 | \$ 235,551.28 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 8,263.19 | \$ 329,586.07 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,084.02 | \$ 233,286.19 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,662.09 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡197,500.00 | \$ ‡244,000.00 | \$ ‡288,000.00 | \$ ‡489,100.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡5,000.00 | ..... | ‡61,700.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 157.99 | \$ 185.53 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 29.91 | \$ 229,151.72 |

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 214,525.75 | \$ 250,767.61 | \$ 335,099.74 | \$ 226,157.62 |
| Wages | 9,486.89 | 30,343.06 | 48,702.43 | 18,952.31 |
| Fees | 285.50 | 800.00 | 299.45 | 1,220.44 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 164,537.71 | 190,426.47 | 253,806.03 | 162,255.05 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 4,049.92 | 4,377.70 | 5,236.07 | 2,484.77 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 45,927.60 | 51,099.99 | 68,828.91 | 33,146.16 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 8,635.56 | 5,695.68 | 13,596.63 | 9,999.38 |
| Stores | 1,224.25 | 1,914.55 | * 1,095.67 | 12,760.81 |
| Advance Requisitions | 50.79 | ..... | ..... | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 448,723.97 | \$ 535,425.06 | \$ 724,473.59 | \$ 467,176.54 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 436,571.53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 12,152.44 | \$ 521,070.86 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 14,354.20 | \$ 702,484.99 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,988.60 | \$ 434,964.25 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,212.29 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡415,000.00 | \$ ‡536,000.00 | \$ ‡608,500.00 | \$ ‡852,700.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡34,000.00 | ..... | ‡116,500.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 276.03 | \$ 574.94 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 526.41 | \$ 385,523.46 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 123,535.82 | \$ 147,769.56 | \$ 194,926.53 | \$ 128,256.61 |
| Wages | 12,857.63 | 13,254.30 | 17,259.23 | 11,174.59 |
| Fees | 100.50 | 100.00 | 110.00 | 105.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 76,837.21 | 60,440.30 | 76,738.30 | 55,767.75 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 1,851.14 | 2,032.41 | 2,938.56 | 1,755.81 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 25,017.49 | 23,100.64 | 28,093.61 | 14,957.45 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 8,372.17 | 6,486.35 | 6,171.78 | 3,819.59 |
| Advance Requisitions | 29.19 | ..... | ..... | * 202.87 |
| Stores | *24,849.25 | 3,110.10 | 2,753.88 | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 223,751.90 | \$ 256,293.66 | \$ 328,991.89 | \$ 215,833.93 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 216,419.68 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 7,332.22 | \$ 240,073.85 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 16,219.81 | \$ 305,666.88 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,325.01 | \$ 203,703.93 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,130.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡217,000.00 | \$ ‡256,300.00 | \$ ‡272,600.00 | \$ ‡423,200.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡10,000.00 | ..... | ‡56,450.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,248.10 | \$ 6.34 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 58.11 | \$ 207,366.07 |

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 153,283.10 | \$ 175,950.15 | \$ 268,228.83 | \$ 198,419.86 |
| Wages | 14,551.76 | 36,094.20 | 34,178.65 | 17,066.21 |
| Fees | *2.90 | 725.00 | 899.00 | 347.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 92,810.82 | 90,298.82 | 133,075.21 | 90,297.58 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 3,444.70 | 3,223.20 | 3,782.92 | 2,033.47 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 20,591.62 | 21,861.53 | 27,205.46 | 17,302.23 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 7,134.74 | 2,670.50 | 9,110.14 | 15,153.79 |
| Stores | 2,637.50 | *730.14 | 7,437.06 | 9,787.17 |
| Advance Requisitions | 69.22 | ..... | ..... | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 294,520.56 | \$ 330,093.26 | \$ 483,917.27 | \$ 350,607.31 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 286,710.38 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 7,810.18 | \$ 320,484.08 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 9,609.18 | \$ 472,220.74 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,696.53 | \$ 333,977.85 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,629.46 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1285,500.00 | \$ 1332,000.00 | \$ 1404,000.00 | \$ 1634,400.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 110,000.00 | ..... | 180,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 979.44 | \$ 1,906.74 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 82.73 | \$ 283,792.69 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 158,366.50 | \$ 193,840.35 | \$ 241,407.61 | \$ 151,663.51 |
| Wages | 13,613.65 | 13,208.02 | 20,812.04 | 17,105.37 |
| Fees | 2,352.16 | 11,542.01 | 2,805.32 | 164.61 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 98,556.25 | 99,983.09 | 140,802.35 | 103,245.26 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 4,510.33 | 4,311.70 | 4,962.64 | 2,408.88 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 24,533.59 | 30,960.44 | 45,118.70 | 21,265.68 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 15,740.26 | 18,527.98 | 15,925.10 | 1,298.20 |
| Stores | 751.38 | 2,008.21 | 3,358.48 | 787.82 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200.00 |
| Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement ..... | ..... | *23,659.50 | *11,596.02 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 318,424.12 | \$ 350,722.30 | \$ 463,596.22 | \$ 298,139.33 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 298,516.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 19,907.42 | \$ 330,116.18 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 20,606.12 | \$ 440,819.49 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,776.73 | \$ 275,050.08 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,089.25 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1298,000.00 | \$ 1350,800.00 | \$ 1385,350.00 | \$ 1582,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 122,500.00 | ..... | 178,300.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,075.88 | \$ 77.70 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 53.78 | \$ 284,460.67 |

‡Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 244,039.35 | \$ 281,561.84 | \$ 444,414.67 | \$ 297,149.70 |
| Wages | 16,259.69 | 43,051.72 | 34,301.28 | 24,055.49 |
| Fees | 399.00 | 309.09 | 286.00 | 218.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 236,828.81 | 263,045.75 | 344,603.60 | 239,193.13 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 7,167.81 | 7,192.97 | 7,487.81 | 3,418.53 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 47,829.53 | 59,502.18 | 66,029.32 | 37,412.11 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 5,784.89 | 9,953.53 | 10,602.43 | 4,775.96 |
| Stores | 2,029.20 | 2,224.13 | 8,919.46 | 1,377.22 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 200.00 |
| Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement | | *22,661.80 | *8,864.50 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 560,338.28 | \$ 644,179.41 | \$ 907,780.07 | \$ 607,800.14 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 545,804.79 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 14,533.49 | \$ 625,426.03 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 18,753.38 | \$ 879,816.51 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 27,963.56 | \$ 574,180.21 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 33,819.93 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1541,000.00 | \$ 1647,000.00 | \$ 1758,000.00 | \$ 1,141,200.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 120,000.00 | | 149,800.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 661.72 | \$ 2,820.59 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 19.93 | \$ 533,399.86 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 120,782.71 | \$ 149,450.51 | \$ 207,030.48 | \$ 146,576.92 |
| Wages | 20,571.83 | 24,700.00 | 36,498.93 | 26,014.61 |
| Fees | 825.00 | 1,217.00 | 1,287.00 | 280.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 69,554.74 | 81,699.37 | 100,091.54 | 63,287.51 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,842.54 | 3,080.70 | 3,170.03 | 1,407.47 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 26,189.58 | 24,830.09 | 37,056.07 | 19,020.77 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,706.97 | 2,212.64 | 6,688.40 | 4,045.95 |
| Stores | 1,893.08 | *407.55 | 3,959.37 | 6,166.04 |
| Advance Requisitions | 130.00 | | | 200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 246,496.45 | \$ 286,782.76 | \$ 395,781.82 | \$ 266,999.27 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 241,616.66 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 4,879.79 | \$ 276,019.87 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 10,762.89 | \$ 378,124.80 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 17,657.02 | \$ 252,539.83 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 14,459.44 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1241,000.00 | \$ 1288,000.00 | \$ 1323,000.00 | \$ 1,495,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 15,500.00 | | 172,800.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3.55 | \$ 1,217.24 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 18.18 | \$ 228,600.73 |

*Indicates deduction.

†Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS | | | | |
| Ashland State Hospital | \$ 384,000.00 | \$ 416,000.00 | \$ 455,000.00 | \$ 709,800.00 |
| Blossburg State Hospital | 248,000.00 | 277,500.00 | 302,550.00 | 495,800.00 |
| Coaldale State Hospital | 273,000.00 | 391,700.00 | 453,000.00 | 675,600.00 |
| Connellsville State Hospital | 197,500.00 | 244,000.00 | 288,000.00 | 489,100.00 |
| Hazleton State Hospital | 415,000.00 | 536,000.00 | 608,500.00 | 852,700.00 |
| Locust Mountain State Hospital | 217,000.00 | 256,300.00 | 272,600.00 | 423,200.00 |
| Nanticoke State Hospital | 285,500.00 | 332,000.00 | 404,000.00 | 634,400.00 |
| Philipsburg State Hospital | 298,000.00 | 350,800.00 | 385,350.00 | 582,600.00 |
| Scranton State Hospital | 541,000.00 | 647,000.00 | 758,000.00 | 1,141,200.00 |
| Shamokin State Hospital | 241,000.00 | 288,000.00 | 323,000.00 | 495,600.00 |
| Reserve ..... | ..... | 10,700.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total Appropriation | \$ 3,100,000.00 | \$ 3,750,000.00 | \$ 4,250,000.00 | \$ 6,500,000.00 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT HUNTINGDON | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 540,066.40 | \$ 631,026.79 | \$ 669,086.15 | \$ 369,567.51 |
| Wages | 2,834.68 | 4,984.45 | 15,791.34 | 1,417.46 |
| Fees | 3,261.84 | 3,570.21 | 4,257.07 | 2,930.36 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 171,844.09 | 246,730.64 | 248,867.13 | 141,742.18 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 9,890.84 | 8,105.03 | 8,120.99 | 3,941.37 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 65,900.42 | 102,116.00 | 100,491.92 | 62,232.54 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 12,462.77 | 10,309.22 | 39,522.92 | 5,642.89 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 44,601.04 | 61,313.51 | 56,309.11 | 28,520.86 |
| Stores | 1,832.68 | 24,125.73 | 8,426.88 | *6,280.97 |
| Advance Requisitions | 159.87 | 2,195.25 | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 852,854.63 | \$ 1,094,476.83 | \$ 1,150,873.51 | \$ 612,714.20 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 842,728.73 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 10,125.90 | \$ 1,051,384.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 43,092.08 | \$ 1,113,123.94 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,749.57 | \$ 574,818.29 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,895.91 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1765,000.00 | \$ 1,096,800.00 | \$ 1,100,000.00 | \$ 1,238,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 190,000.00 | ..... | 151,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,145.37 | \$ 2,323.17 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 126.49 | \$ 625,285.80 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 313,166.30 | \$ 384,606.48 | \$ 480,742.39 | \$ 243,830.98 |
| Wages | 24,679.35 | 87,671.98 | 92,305.72 | 45,167.21 |
| Fees | 4,604.42 | 4,457.44 | 7,679.02 | 3,735.58 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 237,843.62 | 278,813.77 | 321,938.18 | 159,769.34 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 16,513.26 | 19,073.15 | 23,044.89 | 10,827.29 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 72,875.95 | 93,058.28 | 102,146.35 | 57,223.72 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 19,575.53 | 46,118.44 | 58,091.47 | 13,722.36 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 520.00 | 530.00 | *200.00 | ..... |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Stores | 17,357.43 | 1,344.63 | 46,135.49 | 1,295.13 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 707,135.86 | \$ 915,674.17 | \$ 1,131,883.51 | \$ 536,571.61 |

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 683,740.44 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 23,395.42 | \$ 847,116.80 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 68,557.37 | \$ 1,077,867.26 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 54,016.25 | \$ 505,890.41 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 30,681.20 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,665,000.00 | \$ 1,916,000.00 | \$ 1,127,000.00 | \$ 1,021,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 150,000.00 | | 21,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 7,864.14 | \$ 325.83 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 16,116.49 | \$ 484,428.39 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—MUNCY | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 181,624.53 | \$ 210,886.69 | \$ 261,388.49 | \$ 151,809.52 |
| Wages | 12,974.67 | 19,789.33 | 41,498.80 | 35,904.67 |
| Fees | 397.50 | 375.55 | 514.10 | 78.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 92,682.38 | 101,470.93 | 146,192.97 | 91,203.36 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 11,320.76 | 11,531.65 | 12,826.93 | 7,759.75 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 37,290.16 | 46,625.17 | 65,446.03 | 30,794.08 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 8,305.24 | 29,523.32 | 13,327.52 | 4,411.79 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 14,583.85 | 17,111.25 | 17,676.47 | 8,898.70 |
| Advance Requisitions | 127.35 | *44.62 | | 500.00 |
| Stores | 7,418.04 | 5,283.60 | *220.27 | 14,052.73 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 366,724.48 | \$ 442,552.87 | \$ 558,651.04 | \$ 345,412.60 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 353,139.32 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 13,585.16 | \$ 408,539.32 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 34,013.55 | \$ 540,229.24 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 18,421.80 | \$ 326,220.36 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 19,192.24 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,340,000.00 | \$ 1,443,000.00 | \$ 1,529,500.00 | \$ 1,686,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 30,000.00 | | 41,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,275.52 | \$ 447.13 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 11,848.96 | \$ 340,587.40 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,333,380.68 | \$ 1,481,530.22 | \$ 1,749,772.62 | \$ 996,547.21 |
| Wages | 3,342.74 | 39,237.37 | 40,143.33 | 33,468.05 |
| Fees | 9,473.18 | 8,511.21 | 14,102.72 | 6,698.89 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 947,402.23 | 876,287.91 | 1,048,145.76 | 749,758.42 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 39,453.72 | 34,848.44 | 41,102.02 | 23,930.36 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | 272,964.19 | 264,252.49 | 298,596.31 | 209,616.90 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 34,854.76 | 29,430.06 | 69,233.59 | 25,292.99 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 154,137.55 | 146,925.95 | 158,903.85 | 91,279.50 |
| Stores | 2,243.24 | 37,255.53 | 10,739.41 | 46,342.62 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 3,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,797,252.29 | \$ 2,918,279.18 | \$ 3,430,739.61 | \$ 2,185,934.94 |

*Indicates deduction.

†Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY—Continued | | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 2,763,838.39 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 33,413.90 | \$ 2,842,223.26 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 76,055.92 | \$ 3,357,418.37 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 73,321.24 | \$ 2,083,940.94 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101,994.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 12,620,000.00 | \$ 12,938,800.00 | \$ 13,185,500.00 | \$ 14,079,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 1225,000.00 | ..... | 1270,500.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 47,747.71 | \$ 20,520.82 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 25,260.39 | \$ 1,893,065.06 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,013,862.03 | \$ 1,129,817.33 | \$ 1,279,358.06 | \$ 707,633.88 |
| Wages | 6,318.98 | 30,318.15 | 34,749.27 | 32,094.25 |
| Fees | 12,557.61 | 9,259.55 | 10,782.46 | 7,327.29 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 630,477.91 | 665,644.51 | 800,498.29 | 504,200.85 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 35,663.88 | 32,398.38 | 36,754.99 | 16,677.04 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 158,067.57 | 189,637.55 | 213,207.40 | 130,838.58 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 107,528.25 | 144,211.89 | 63,067.74 | 11,119.42 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 106,665.75 | 91,410.50 | 89,787.60 | 47,958.50 |
| Stores | 33,934.19 | 44,452.37 | 9,444.21 | 29,536.03 |
| Advance Requisitions | 675.18 | *2,477.13 | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,105,751.35 | \$ 2,334,673.10 | \$ 2,537,650.02 | \$ 1,490,385.84 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 2,038,326.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 67,424.45 | \$ 2,192,541.02 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 142,132.08 | \$ 2,460,728.92 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,921.10 | \$ 1,389,344.19 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101,041.65 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,895,000.00 | \$ 2,339,800.00 | \$ 2,397,000.00 | \$ 2,845,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 1220,000.00 | ..... | 146,500.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 9,248.65 | \$ 5,126.90 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 5,849.98 | \$ 1,354,614.16 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WHITE HILL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 769,935.72 | \$ 804,484.40 | \$ 1,010,959.49 | \$ 621,844.85 |
| Wages | 7,667.13 | 95,419.12 | 58,612.90 | 2,270.62 |
| Fees | 2,939.58 | 3,240.07 | 6,868.81 | 2,578.28 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 403,593.36 | 364,688.28 | 494,949.06 | 338,432.71 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 12,415.68 | 12,185.65 | 15,865.00 | 6,959.58 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 91,555.11 | 113,408.85 | 130,551.25 | 83,523.38 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 54,679.06 | 27,624.93 | 40,006.40 | 20,708.04 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 56,765.60 | 65,901.76 | 82,355.78 | 43,486.40 |
| Stores | 60,564.92 | *16,696.02 | 38,121.99 | 17,022.70 |
| Advance Requisitions | 1,020.45 | ..... | *1,167.66 | 3,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,461,136.61 | \$ 1,470,257.04 | \$ 1,877,123.02 | \$ 1,139,831.56 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,433,260.01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 27,876.60 | \$ 1,441,445.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 28,811.29 | \$ 1,832,562.81 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 44,560.21 | \$ 1,097,347.12 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42,484.44 |

* Indicates deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ †1,315,000.00 | \$ †1,503,800.00 | \$ †1,761,000.00 | \$ †2,131,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | †195,000.00 | ..... | †158,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 48,863.39 | \$ 33,542.96 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 41,876.98 | \$ 991,168.44 |

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

**BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pennsylvania Industrial School-Huntingdon | \$ 765,000.00 | \$ 1,096,800.00 | \$ 1,100,000.00 | \$ 1,238,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Training School | 665,000.00 | 916,000.00 | 1,127,000.00 | 1,021,000.00 |
| State Industrial Home for Women | 340,000.00 | 443,000.00 | 529,500.00 | 686,000.00 |
| Eastern State Penitentiary | 2,620,000.00 | 2,938,800.00 | 3,185,500.00 | 4,079,000.00 |
| Western State Penitentiary | 1,895,000.00 | 2,339,800.00 | 2,397,000.00 | 2,845,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents— White Hill | 1,315,000.00 | 1,503,800.00 | 1,761,000.00 | 2,131,000.00 |
| Reserve ..... | ..... | 136,800.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION | \$ 7,600,000.00 | \$ 9,375,000.00 | \$ 10,100,000.00 | \$ 12,000,000.00 |

In addition to above allocations during 1941-1943 deficiency appropriations amounted to \$830,000.00 of which \$810,000.00 has been allocated and \$20,000.00 lapsed.

EXPENDED FOR—

THE GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 283,248.47 | \$ 301,752.42 | \$ 314,600.00 | \$ 154,305.27 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 283,248.47 | \$ 301,752.42 | \$ 314,600.00 | \$ 154,305.27 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 245,578.37 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 37,670.10 | \$ 261,146.62 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 40,605.80 | \$ 277,093.36 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,506.64 | \$ 154,305.27 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Maintenance | \$ 285,000.00 | \$ 309,726.00 | \$ 310,000.00 | \$ 435,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,600.00 | ..... |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Lapsed | \$ 1,751.53 | \$ 7,973.58 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 280,694.73 |

EXPENDED FOR—

SLEIGHTON FARMS SCHOOL

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 270,000.00 | \$ 274,999.97 | \$ 293,643.94 | \$ 140,379.67 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 270,000.00 | \$ 274,999.97 | \$ 293,643.94 | \$ 140,379.67 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 236,133.23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 33,866.77 | \$ 240,514.38 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 34,485.59 | \$ 252,503.98 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,139.96 | \$ 140,379.67 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Maintenance | \$ 270,000.00 | \$ 275,000.00 | \$ 275,000.00 | \$ 380,327.82 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,644.00 | ..... |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | \$ .....03 | \$06 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 239,948.15 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 656,133.24 | \$ 665,362.60 | \$ 886,555.45 | \$ 580,059.44 |
| Wages | 1,457.22 | 11,485.92 | 15,211.90 | 13,879.09 |
| Fees | 6,236.44 | 9,666.58 | 11,100.58 | 4,601.35 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 434,750.73 | 498,980.46 | 584,399.93 | 395,739.63 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 11,380.08 | 14,399.34 | 14,210.13 | 7,228.94 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 110,260.59 | 132,285.84 | 187,623.22 | 102,884.60 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 23,635.55 | 88,662.89 | 69,104.28 | 15,897.47 |
| Stores | 35,510.76 | 12,435.87 | 19,606.99 | 51,847.20 |
| Advance Requisitions | 429.17 | *.27 | ..... | 2,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,279,793.78 | \$ 1,433,279.23 | \$ 1,787,812.48 | \$ 1,174,137.72 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,243,614.69 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 36,179.09 | \$ 1,315,210.45 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 118,068.78 | \$ 1,682,366.48 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 105,446.00 | \$ 1,116,464.47 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,673.25 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,200,000.00 | \$ 1,440,400.00 | \$ 1,625,000.00 | \$ 1,220,400.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 180,000.00 | ..... | 183,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 206.22 | \$ 7,120.77 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 20,187.52 | \$ 1,046,262.28 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 912,867.74 | \$ 975,297.46 | \$ 1,312,312.70 | \$ 986,454.91 |
| Wages | 4,408.03 | 13,700.63 | 47,498.57 | 15,009.31 |
| Fees | 9,858.94 | 15,872.33 | 4,135.31 | 5,235.55 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 491,292.59 | 541,154.56 | 712,274.00 | 528,788.34 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 9,210.83 | *13,615.36 | 10,989.15 | 6,457.00 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 70,340.30 | 109,453.56 | 123,858.54 | 76,919.47 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 10,759.49 | 140,213.65 | 75,556.38 | 12,011.16 |
| Stores | 31,378.06 | 46,955.97 | 10,033.88 | 42,637.13 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,540,115.98 | \$ 1,829,032.80 | \$ 2,296,658.53 | \$ 1,674,512.87 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,490,261.01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 49,854.97 | \$ 1,635,456.09 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 193,576.71 | \$ 2,191,348.66 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 105,309.87 | \$ 1,598,952.62 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,560.25 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,520,000.00 | \$ 1,835,000.00 | \$ 2,016,000.00 | \$ 1,386,900.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 125,000.00 | ..... | 128,050.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 4,884.02 | \$ 5,967.20 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 191.47 | \$ 1,412,387.13 |

*Indicates deduction.

†Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 557,367.96 | \$ 651,787.70 | \$ 824,367.23 | \$ 560,634.80 |
| Wages | 2,257.27 | 11,520.54 | 40,618.75 | 4,372.93 |
| Fees | 1,253.20 | 4,093.76 | 3,004.24 | 1,224.81 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 205,856.73 | 253,075.72 | 371,847.09 | 240,172.76 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 5,828.93 | 7,029.73 | 10,432.51 | 3,421.83 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 62,501.73 | 89,360.53 | 117,961.90 | 68,963.78 |
| Construction Equipment and Land | 5,732.04 | 15,043.35 | 8,376.15 | 2,097.14 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stores | 1,638.82 | 11,933.68 | 15,656.79 | 23,570.45 |
| Advance Requisitions | 40.60 | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 842,477.28 | \$ 1,043,845.01 | \$ 1,392,264.66 | \$ 905,458.50 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 820,964.07 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 21,513.21 | \$ 1,009,397.80 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 . . . . . | ..... | 34,447.21 | \$ 1,353,846.52 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 38,418.14 | \$ 858,590.01 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,868.49 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1785,000.00 | \$ 1,045,000.00 | \$ 1,229,000.00 | \$ 1,712,100.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 165,000.00 | ..... | 166,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 7,522.72 | \$ 1,154.99 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue . . . . . | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,735.34 | \$ 806,641.50 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 704,741.62 | \$ 642,633.36 | \$ 859,108.47 | \$ 573,708.52 |
| Wages | 3,835.42 | 49,926.33 | 72,926.53 | 57,336.94 |
| Fees | 4,927.30 | 5,677.04 | 2,163.73 | 1,831.05 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 548,269.75 | 641,137.61 | 772,733.23 | 531,305.52 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 12,064.75 | 11,129.29 | 14,052.81 | 7,545.99 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 101,297.59 | 129,134.68 | 149,204.83 | 86,668.73 |
| Construction Equipment and Land | 21,279.66 | 113,082.41 | 107,046.01 | 16,135.71 |
| Stores | 53,208.50 | *26,117.14 | 10,101.05 | 26,712.40 |
| Advance Requisition | 757.42 | ..... | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,450,382.01 | \$ 1,566,603.58 | \$ 1,987,336.66 | \$ 1,304,244.86 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,398,357.24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 52,024.77 | \$ 1,448,009.73 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 . . . . . | ..... | 118,593.85 | \$ 1,891,602.88 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 . . . . . | ..... | ..... | 95,734.28 | \$ 1,218,194.06 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86,050.80 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,425,000.00 | \$ 1,568,000.00 | \$ 1,819,000.00 | \$ 1,704,500.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 155,000.00 | ..... | 171,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 29,617.99 | \$ 1,396.42 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue . . . . . | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,663.34 | \$ 1,400,255.14 |

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,060,327.59 | \$ 915,252.36 | \$ 1,224,904.19 | \$ 946,304.37 |
| Wages | 2,707.10 | 58,118.03 | 99,967.51 | 118,991.53 |
| Fees | 12,210.95 | 14,026.23 | 11,914.15 | 5,861.55 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 996,882.03 | 1,212,080.42 | 1,463,173.77 | 1,031,361.41 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 25,871.43 | 23,331.42 | 33,450.38 | 14,808.91 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 224,647.34 | 320,814.06 | 387,870.45 | 245,182.14 |
| Construction Equipment and Land | 102,259.66 | 147,187.35 | 117,971.90 | 13,372.97 |
| Stores | 80,175.26 | *25,315.04 | 103,745.54 | 25,265.70 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 2,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,505,081.36 | \$ 2,665,494.83 | \$ 3,442,997.89 | \$ 2,403,148.58 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 2,433,100.86 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 71,980.50 | \$ 2,496,258.34 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 169,236.49 | \$ 3,280,839.52 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 162,158.37 | \$ 2,262,395.78 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 140,752.80 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡2,510,000.00 | \$ ‡2,678,600.00 | \$ ‡3,209,000.00 | \$ ‡4,706,200.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡75,000.00 | | ‡234,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 79,918.64 | \$ 13,105.17 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 2.11 | \$ 2,303,051.42 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 718,409.49 | \$ 716,538.81 | \$ 932,465.82 | \$ 713,835.54 |
| Wages | 5,183.43 | 14,957.03 | 52,514.67 | 11,870.44 |
| Fees | 6,816.69 | 4,127.48 | 8,929.85 | 5,808.90 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 548,643.72 | 667,090.53 | 874,378.46 | 564,593.67 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 17,563.82 | 21,324.19 | 25,933.71 | 13,980.11 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 92,670.83 | 192,437.68 | 225,393.04 | 104,581.20 |
| Construction Equipment and Land | 67,961.67 | 54,230.19 | 46,944.22 | 38,175.82 |
| Stores | 44,493.53 | *93,074.20 | *23,621.89 | *5,682.97 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 1,000.00 |
| Subsidies, Grants and Indemnities | 25.00 | 271.99 | 55.00 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,501,768.18 | \$ 1,577,903.70 | \$ 2,142,992.88 | \$ 1,448,162.71 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,425,662.29 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 76,105.89 | \$ 1,519,851.28 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 58,052.42 | \$ 2,062,247.89 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 80,744.99 | \$ 1,357,683.11 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 90,479.60 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡1,440,000.00 | \$ ‡1,620,000.00 | \$ ‡1,843,000.00 | \$ ‡2,772,500.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡70,000.00 | | ‡300,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 8,231.82 | \$ 42,096.30 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 7.12 | \$ 1,324,337.29 |

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| WARREN STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 914,084.83 | \$ 890,849.92 | \$ 1,215,834.90 | \$ 835,891.84 |
| Wages | 8,186.55 | 53,332.24 | 51,361.45 | 14,018.02 |
| Fees | 7,592.94 | 10,468.42 | 4,850.72 | 5,399.61 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 655,360.91 | 675,225.63 | 870,426.09 | 635,879.71 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 12,241.40 | 11,368.60 | 12,420.35 | 8,000.12 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | 146,330.71 | 169,853.19 | 207,272.66 | 129,402.39 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 18,266.35 | 121,653.08 | 36,516.66 | 35,288.48 |
| Stores | 16,727.60 | 12,932.91 | 33,324.43 | 20,547.68 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | *.67 | 2,000.00 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items ..... | ..... | *5,220.76 | *6,006.71 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,778,791.29 | \$ 1,940,463.23 | \$ 2,425,999.88 | \$ 1,686,427.85 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,731,235.73 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 47,555.56 | \$ 1,795,235.21 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 145,228.02 | \$ 2,355,728.88 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 70,271.00 | \$ 1,591,568.88 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94,858.97 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 1,705,000.00 | \$ 1,954,100.00 | \$ 2,169,000.00 | \$ 2,183,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡75,000.00 | ..... | ‡257,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,208.71 | \$ 13,636.77 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ .12 | \$ 1,497,172.15 |

EXPENDED FOR—

WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 540,711.86 | \$ 506,462.04 | \$ 642,810.80 | \$ 460,760.77 |
| Wages | 5,004.62 | 35,054.84 | 115,411.49 | 45,694.99 |
| Fees | 1,791.05 | 1,421.20 | 1,594.61 | 1,304.02 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 398,696.45 | 492,859.61 | 618,636.17 | 424,693.14 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 7,471.58 | 10,518.56 | 11,694.71 | 8,343.09 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 83,166.44 | 138,043.50 | 124,758.05 | 71,627.74 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 24,370.43 | 43,623.74 | 82,238.77 | 82,146.85 |
| Stores | 43,591.00 | *19,831.58 | 52,578.43 | 57,733.68 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,104,803.43 | \$ 1,208,151.91 | \$ 1,649,723.03 | \$ 1,153,304.28 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,076,699.23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 28,104.20 | \$ 1,163,897.26 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 44,254.65 | \$ 1,610,506.94 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,216.09 | \$ 1,077,013.40 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,290.88 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Maintenance | \$ 1,060,000.00 | \$ 1,212,500.00 | \$ 1,509,000.00 | \$ 1,085,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡45,000.00 | ..... | ‡141,000.00 | ..... |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Lapsed | \$ 196.57 | \$ 4,348.09 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 276.97 | \$ 931,695.72 |

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,703,681.00 | \$ 1,488,562.88 | \$ 2,020,503.15 | \$ 1,403,658.76 |
| Wages | 47,679.07 | 157,977.07 | 146,465.13 | 60,549.70 |
| Fees | 9,559.96 | 6,729.09 | 5,292.20 | 3,752.30 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,499,706.82 | 1,811,788.60 | 2,124,707.13 | 1,348,357.18 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 29,877.28 | 43,434.13 | 46,043.09 | 25,261.69 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 431,102.54 | 462,064.82 | 486,551.09 | 327,818.59 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 74,438.25 | 293,203.95 | 99,589.89 | 44,964.75 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| Stores | 9,033.80 | 130,210.79 | 86,361.93 | 113,430.43 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 3,805,078.72 | \$ 4,393,971.33 | \$ 5,015,513.61 | \$ 3,330,793.40 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 3,684,785.28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 120,293.44 | \$ 4,203,402.14 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 190,569.19 | \$ 4,846,703.60 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 168,810.01 | \$ 3,126,247.00 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204,546.40 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ \$3,740,000.00 | \$ \$4,406,100.00 | \$ \$4,470,000.00 | \$ \$6,386,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | \$105,000.00 | ..... | \$546,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 39,921.28 | \$ 12,128.67 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 486.39 | \$ 3,065,806.60 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| WESTERN STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 157,749.54 | \$ 452,844.31 | \$ 676,181.38 | \$ 476,727.61 |
| Wages | 9,686.30 | 6,993.83 | 11,525.24 | 13,707.20 |
| Fees | 642.75 | 12,267.45 | 23,846.68 | 11,970.36 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 74,327.62 | 142,755.12 | 222,066.64 | 135,830.18 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 3,150.09 | 7,772.82 | 11,349.57 | 7,188.81 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | 23,117.67 | 62,430.93 | 92,265.59 | 49,263.42 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 24,146.80 | 85,105.24 | 57,314.16 | 18,360.58 |
| Stores | 17,832.78 | 4,070.44 | 9,436.78 | 5,028.06 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | *490.84 | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 310,653.55 | \$ 774,240.14 | \$ 1,103,495.20 | \$ 719,076.22 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 292,659.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 17,994.46 | \$ 686,580.92 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 87,659.22 | \$ 1,052,062.45 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,432.75 | \$ 677,177.49 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,898.73 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ \$420,000.00 | \$ \$804,500.00 | \$ \$1,027,000.00 | \$ \$1,405,700.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | \$77,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 109,346.45 | \$ 30,259.86 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 504.80 | \$ 686,623.78 |

†Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

*Indicates deduction.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| BLAKELY STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 30,064.84 | \$ 40,336.02 | \$ 28,324.52 | \$ 11,867.76 |
| Wages | 408.49 | 681.59 | 1,592.72 | |
| Fees | 906.15 | 799.52 | 76.25 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 16,558.19 | 15,713.74 | 11,018.54 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 1,159.25 | 1,972.63 | 835.61 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 5,658.73 | 9,097.02 | 7,457.48 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 328.14 | 371.54 | 264.98 | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 50,085.05 | ..... | *15.00 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 105,168.84 | \$ 68,975.06 | \$ 49,555.10 | \$ 11,867.76 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 90,772.83 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 14,396.01 | \$ 59,666.40 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 9,308.66 | \$ 39,264.88 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,290.22 | \$ 11,867.76 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Maintenance | \$ 1103,405.00 | \$ 169,000.00 | \$ 145,000.00 | \$ 112,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 20,000.00 | ..... | 15,000.00 | ..... |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Lapsed | \$ 18,236.16 | \$ 24.94 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 444.90 | \$ 132.24 |

EXPENDED FOR—**CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL**

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Salaries | \$ 158,997.14 | \$ 503,784.19 | \$ 645,884.40 | \$ 373,587.31 |
| Wages | 3,130.91 | 22,849.14 | 8,344.96 | 3,135.51 |
| Fees | 4,473.00 | 11,999.84 | 7,968.22 | 2,367.95 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 159,196.93 | 370,591.41 | 385,968.09 | 274,435.12 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 8,597.71 | 16,903.08 | 17,661.33 | 9,117.60 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 39,052.98 | 68,452.59 | 123,818.32 | 61,504.67 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 840.23 | 138,090.43 | 88,392.90 | 40,623.88 |
| Stores | *56.24 | 65,283.69 | 29,685.91 | *10,779.27 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 312,862.86 | 29,085.81 | *29,168.11 | ..... |
| County Billing ..... | ..... | ..... | *29,477.18 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 687,095.52 | \$ 1,227,040.18 | \$ 1,249,078.84 | \$ 754,992.77 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 583,525.21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 103,570.31 | \$ 987,464.67 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 239,575.51 | \$ 1,190,605.65 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 58,473.19 | \$ 722,868.54 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,124.23 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Maintenance | \$ 1585,000.00 | \$ 1,227,300.00 | \$ 1,149,000.00 | \$ 1,465,400.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | 145,000.00 | ..... | 115,000.00 | ..... |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| Lapsed | \$ 42,904.48 | \$ 259.82 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 14,921.16 | \$ 710,407.23 |

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

* Indicates Deduction.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 122,116.16 | \$ 124,388.57 | \$ 163,180.88 | \$ 110,689.96 |
| Wages | 60.49 | 3,039.58 | 7,377.96 | 7,683.15 |
| Fees | 1,711.71 | 2,055.71 | 9,369.91 | 2,674.27 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 70,762.84 | 92,782.42 | 87,139.68 | 57,083.59 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 5,016.20 | 4,828.88 | 5,724.43 | 2,360.15 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | 36,628.44 | 39,518.69 | 73,410.57 | 39,180.60 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 10,724.14 | 36,552.72 | 15,340.53 | 7,683.80 |
| Stores | 17,648.48 | *261.92 | 4,498.19 | 7,339.61 |
| Advance Requisitions | 22.55 | ..... | ..... | 500.00 |
| County Billing | *6,951.46 | *9,947.16 | *21,087.60 | *10,576.62 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items ..... | ..... | 8,111.00 | *8,111.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 257,739.55 | \$ 301,068.49 | \$ 336,843.55 | \$ 224,618.51 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 250,400.63 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 7,338.92 | \$ 278,674.14 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 22,394.35 | \$ 321,041.38 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,802.17 | \$ 214,132.34 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,486.17 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡240,000.00 | \$ ‡302,400.00 | \$ ‡331,000.00 | \$ ‡458,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡20,000.00 | ..... | ‡9,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,260.45 | \$ 1,331.51 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 3,156.45 | \$ 233,381.49 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 71,386.78 | \$ 76,350.01 | \$ 117,384.82 | \$ 94,168.57 |
| Wages | 574.26 | 4,214.02 | 8,087.99 | 8,530.93 |
| Fees | 1,278.35 | 1,867.44 | 738.13 | 586.98 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 58,518.50 | 107,320.89 | 91,018.09 | 67,014.12 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 4,285.07 | 3,413.88 | 3,792.92 | 2,508.46 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 18,777.36 | 24,728.73 | 31,460.19 | 23,152.38 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 5,226.43 | 35,418.37 | 29,873.76 | 7,973.26 |
| Stores | 24,713.86 | *27,072.07 | 1,886.45 | 15,573.36 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500.00 |
| County Billing | *8,136.41 | *5,778.84 | *2,242.47 | *6,655.63 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 176,624.20 | \$ 220,462.43 | \$ 281,999.88 | \$ 213,352.43 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 174,361.03 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 2,263.17 | \$ 198,770.71 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 21,691.72 | \$ 275,042.83 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,957.05 | \$ 196,213.32 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,139.11 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡180,000.00 | \$ ‡227,000.00 | \$ ‡251,000.00 | \$ ‡427,300.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡31,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,375.80 | \$ 6,537.57 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ .12 | \$ 213,947.57 |

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 873,783.89 | \$ 942,640.97 | \$ 1,432,490.13 | \$ 956,778.13 |
| Wages | 287,147.73 | 323,095.52 | 386,347.04 | 251,395.20 |
| Fees | 51,488.35 | 30,911.10 | 23,897.05 | 15,913.16 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 1,079,603.32 | 1,081,099.72 | 1,112,950.94 | 790,715.60 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 20,578.37 | 23,765.44 | 26,158.66 | 15,237.98 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 128,599.10 | 127,133.80 | 146,873.74 | 80,644.31 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 44,553.71 | 182,220.07 | 60,296.18 | 55,243.46 |
| Stores | 131,795.03 | 90,011.28 | 42,511.04 | 56,802.15 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 4,000.00 |
| County Billings | *337,489.48 | *349,559.29 | *135,624.24 | *68,211.33 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,280,060.02 | \$ 2,451,318.61 | \$ 3,095,900.54 | \$ 2,158,518.66 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 2,213,963.59 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 66,096.43 | \$ 2,263,960.28 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 187,358.33 | \$ 2,977,394.12 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 118,506.42 | \$ 1,983,628.53 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 174,890.13 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡2,165,000.00 | \$ ‡2,451,500.00 | \$ ‡2,740,000.00 | \$ ‡3,886,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡150,000.00 | | ‡355,950.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 34,939.98 | \$ 181.39 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 49.46 | \$ 1,727,481.34 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| RANSOM STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 45,502.46 | \$ 107,398.64 | \$ 132,888.93 | \$ 11,839.99 |
| Wages | 477.31 | 1,166.40 | 2,239.47 | |
| Fees | 1,551.99 | 3,021.00 | 2,050.33 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 33,809.69 | 74,723.60 | 101,315.65 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 1,177.66 | 2,396.90 | 3,379.46 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 8,913.26 | 24,929.94 | 34,890.40 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 700.01 | 1,397.37 | 3,353.17 | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 86,256.91 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 178,389.29 | \$ 215,033.85 | \$ 280,117.41 | \$ 11,839.99 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 152,936.08 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 25,453.21 | \$ 165,400.63 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 49,633.22 | \$ 238,271.71 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 41,845.70 | \$ 11,839.99 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡184,276.00 | \$ ‡217,000.00 | \$ ‡262,000.00 | \$ ‡12,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡50,000.00 | | ‡19,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 55,886.71 | \$ 1,966.15 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 882.59 | \$ 160.01 |

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

* Indicates deduction.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 327,098.47 | \$ 386,692.23 | \$ 539,202.90 | \$ 342,935.16 |
| Wages | 1,371.15 | 25,495.25 | 25,519.44 | 17,575.86 |
| Fees | 1,553.99 | 3,597.29 | 4,465.20 | 1,517.44 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 298,631.38 | 276,445.02 | 453,322.45 | 290,156.98 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 12,178.24 | 14,771.81 | 13,420.00 | 6,717.36 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 91,662.81 | 45,572.39 | 111,308.73 | 71,477.12 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2,320.77 | 45,643.38 | 53,335.84 | 10,953.85 |
| Stores | | 116,450.88 | 24,293.58 | 7,431.71 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 734,816.81 | \$ 914,668.25 | \$ 1,224,868.14 | \$ 749,765.48 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 636,673.80 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 98,143.01 | \$ 866,413.64 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 48,254.61 | \$ 1,175,615.77 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 49,252.37 | \$ 701,359.02 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 48,406.46 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡649,509.28 | \$ ‡977,300.00 | \$ ‡1,137,000.00 | \$ ‡1,469,700.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡240,000.00 | | ‡88,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 154,692.47 | \$ 62,631.75 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 131.86 | \$ 719,934.52 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 113,166.42 | \$ 141,303.18 | \$ 166,862.27 | \$ 103,700.56 |
| Wages | 613.13 | 4,396.35 | 12,804.26 | 11,732.95 |
| Fees | 2,036.36 | 1,060.94 | 372.07 | 1,266.75 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 94,408.55 | 134,915.49 | 181,926.94 | 126,207.75 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 4,685.41 | 6,068.74 | 8,112.79 | 4,501.32 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 12,289.29 | 19,867.51 | 15,728.80 | 10,356.11 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 6,789.04 | 7,510.22 | 10,935.84 | 23,219.25 |
| Stores | 6,316.20 | 14,673.07 | 2,686.07 | 14,897.81 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 500.00 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | *3,500.00 | | | |
| County Billings | *10,057.74 | *20,230.82 | *27,547.35 | *19,314.58 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 226,746.66 | \$ 309,564.68 | \$ 371,881.69 | \$ 277,067.92 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 214,238.29 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 12,508.37 | \$ 293,600.09 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 15,964.59 | \$ 360,497.83 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 11,383.86 | \$ 259,299.51 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 17,768.41 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡230,000.00 | \$ ‡309,700.00 | \$ ‡334,000.00 | \$ ‡535,500.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | | | ‡41,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,253.34 | \$ 135.32 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 3,118.31 | \$ 258,432.08 |

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SCHUYLKILL HAVEN STATE HOSPITAL* | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 45,427.99 | | | |
| Wages | 6,367.74 | | | |
| Fees | 141.55 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 32,470.67 | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 1,124.33 | | | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 14,683.12 | | | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 964.56 | | | |
| Subsidies | 27,069.49 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 128,249.45 | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 101,166.96 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 27,082.49 | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡131,167.00 | | | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 2,917.55 | | | |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MERCER STATE HOSPITAL* | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 14,311.16 | | | |
| Fees | 217.17 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 9,330.71 | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 925.69 | | | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 2,150.26 | | | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 50.11 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 26,985.10 | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 26,985.10 | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡26,986.00 | | | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$.90 | | | |

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

* These Hospitals have been closed and the patients transferred.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| DIXMONT STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 426,295.37 | \$ 324,662.45 |
| Wages ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,727.90 | 24,933.63 |
| Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,746.18 | 1,127.40 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing ..... | ..... | ..... | 338,824.76 | 288,954.36 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,995.90 | 4,286.93 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses ..... | ..... | ..... | 225,132.29 | 94,330.23 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land ..... | ..... | ..... | 82,345.49 | 41,237.20 |
| Stores ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,371.71 | 85,267.86 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 803,978.91 | \$ 1,199,853.12 | 172,896.19 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 803,978.91 | \$ 1,199,853.12 | \$ 1,339,335.79 | \$ 865,805.06 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 689,761.88 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 114,217.03 | \$ 1,023,402.27 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 176,450.85 | \$ 1,279,443.38 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,892.41 | \$ 824,315.87 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,489.19 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡675,000.00 | \$ ‡1,017,000.00 | \$ ‡1,161,000.00 | \$ ‡1,523,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡130,000.00 | ..... | ‡180,500.00 | ..... |
| Indebtedness, Deficit, Steam Boiler, Fire Alarm and Laundry Equipment ..... | ..... | 267,568.99 | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,021.09 | \$ 84,715.87 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 2,164.21 | \$ 657,194.94 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,043,789.19 | \$ 962,944.23 | \$ 1,218,038.34 | \$ 830,759.30 |
| Wages | 274,570.11 | 230,893.89 | 242,762.28 | 162,955.30 |
| Fees | 3,579.87 | 7,145.19 | 6,159.72 | 3,985.46 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 701,058.31 | 735,206.39 | 944,845.55 | 725,442.39 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 19,779.64 | 17,533.14 | 20,708.00 | 11,964.70 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 84,903.28 | 165,783.36 | 332,902.64 | 185,282.16 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 13,666.94 | 42,271.65 | 26,340.22 | 36,053.32 |
| Stores | 92,236.63 | 26,439.35 | 7,398.35 | 37,942.24 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | 687.43 | ..... | 2,000.00 |
| County Billings | *44,128.69 | *43,179.23 | *82,018.09 | *56,408.33 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,189,455.28 | \$ 2,145,725.40 | \$ 2,717,137.01 | \$ 1,939,976.54 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 2,143,280.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 46,175.11 | \$ 2,073,118.66 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 72,606.74 | \$ 2,670,850.15 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,286.86 | \$ 1,853,898.83 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86,077.71 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡2,095,000.00 | \$ ‡2,187,500.00 | \$ ‡2,424,000.00 | \$ ‡3,622,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | ‡105,000.00 | ..... | ‡295,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 10,544.72 | \$ 41,774.60 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,862.99 | \$ 1,682,623.46 |

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

†Allocation from lump sum deficiency appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LANCASTER STATE HOSPITAL | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 154,656.72 | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 154,656.72 | | | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | | |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | |
| Subsidies | | | | \$ 106,721.01 |
| During—1947-1948 | | | | \$ 106,721.01 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION— | | | | |
| Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions | | | | \$ 325,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 218,278.99 |

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED MENTAL HOSPITALS | | | | |
| Allentown State Hospital | \$ 1,200,000.00 | \$ 1,440,400.00 | \$ 1,179,400.00 | \$ 2,220,400.00 |
| Danville State Hospital | 1,520,000.00 | 1,835,000.00 | 1,461,000.00 | 3,086,900.00 |
| Farview State Hospital | 785,000.00 | 1,045,000.00 | 746,250.00 | 1,712,100.00 |
| Harrisburg State Hospital | 1,425,000.00 | 1,568,000.00 | 1,410,000.00 | 2,704,500.00 |
| Norristown State Hospital | 2,510,000.00 | 2,678,600.00 | 2,506,000.00 | 4,706,200.00 |
| Torrance State Hospital | 1,440,000.00 | 1,620,000.00 | 1,386,500.00 | 2,772,500.00 |
| Warren State Hospital | 1,705,000.00 | 1,954,100.00 | 1,619,000.00 | 3,183,600.00 |
| Wernersville State Hospital | 103,405.00 | 69,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Philadelphia State Hospital | 3,740,000.00 | 4,406,100.00 | 3,528,000.00 | 6,386,600.00 |
| Western State Psychiatric Hospital | 420,000.00 | 804,500.00 | 778,250.00 | 1,405,700.00 |
| Blakely State Hospital | 103,405.00 | 69,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Clarks Summit State Hospital | 585,000.00 | 1,227,300.00 | 946,100.00 | 1,465,400.00 |
| Embreeville State Hospital | 240,000.00 | 302,400.00 | 220,500.00 | 458,000.00 |
| Holidaysburg State Hospital | 180,000.00 | 227,000.00 | 188,500.00 | 427,300.00 |
| Mayview State Hospital | 2,165,000.00 | 2,451,500.00 | 2,029,000.00 | 3,886,000.00 |
| Ransom State Hospital | 184,276.00 | 217,000.00 | 175,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Retreat State Hospital | 649,509.28 | 977,300.00 | 912,000.00 | 1,469,700.00 |
| Somerset State Hospital | 230,000.00 | 309,700.00 | 250,500.00 | 535,500.00 |
| Schuylkill Haven State Hospital | 131,167.00 | | | |
| Mercer State Hospital | 26,986.00 | | | |
| Lancaster State Hospital | 154,656.72 | | | |
| Woodville State Hospital | 2,095,000.00 | 2,187,500.00 | 1,815,000.00 | 3,622,600.00 |
| Dixmont State Hospital | 675,000.00 | 1,017,000.00 | 880,000.00 | 1,523,000.00 |
| Reserve | | 450,100.00 | 7,648,000.00 | |
| Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions | | | | 325,000.00 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION | \$ 23,225,000.00 | \$ 28,000,000.00 | \$ 30,750,000.00 | \$ 44,000,000.00 |

During 1941-1943 Deficiency appropriations amounted to \$1,455,000.00 all of which has been allocated.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 544,373.10 | \$ 577,899.37 | \$ 812,432.87 | \$ 565,939.77 |
| Wages | 4,651.97 | 10,652.86 | 41,398.25 | 7,117.07 |
| Fees | 7,274.69 | 6,758.67 | 6,433.50 | 8,356.96 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 419,086.02 | 559,953.28 | 812,018.10 | 528,541.82 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 10,678.46 | 15,704.52 | 22,280.09 | 11,044.66 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | 141,342.15 | 217,602.11 | 279,522.04 | 175,535.35 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 34,265.14 | 27,577.34 | 43,236.04 | 26,389.93 |
| Stores | 38,687.08 | 26,457.94 | 36,286.08 | 121,021.70 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | *177.28 | 1,000.00 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 33.97 | ..... | 559.86 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,200,392.58 | \$ 1,442,606.09 | \$ 2,053,989.55 | \$ 1,444,947.26 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,160,553.22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 39,839.36 | \$ 1,410,940.21 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 31,665.88 | \$ 1,968,259.81 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 85,729.74 | \$ 1,344,305.14 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,642.12 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡1,200,500.00 | \$ ‡1,446,000.00 | \$ ‡1,697,000.00 | \$ ‡2,586,300.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡357,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 107.42 | \$ 3,393.91 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 10.45 | \$ 1,141,352.74 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 338,416.64 | \$ 363,896.20 | \$ 437,152.16 | \$ 280,012.77 |
| Wages | 3,413.86 | 14,677.74 | 57,203.90 | 40,036.90 |
| Fees | 1,499.58 | 4,376.86 | 1,479.72 | 1,655.39 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 165,943.76 | 200,627.87 | 268,680.98 | 175,990.56 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 10,856.14 | 9,740.70 | 11,876.00 | 5,918.11 |
| Maintenance, Services and Expenses | 77,681.56 | 85,358.93 | 95,637.06 | 63,379.26 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 24,234.49 | 40,703.14 | 26,595.61 | 20,847.01 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 65.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 55.00 |
| Stores | 10,340.40 | 4,669.55 | 6,221.24 | *124.70 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 632,451.43 | \$ 724,150.99 | \$ 904,946.67 | \$ 588,270.30 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 598,813.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 33,638.26 | \$ 688,707.08 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 35,443.91 | \$ 870,852.79 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,093.88 | \$ 555,120.51 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,149.79 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡632,500.00 | \$ ‡725,500.00 | \$ ‡768,000.00 | \$ ‡1,147,600.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | ‡137,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 48.57 | \$ 1,349.01 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 53.33 | \$ 559,329.70 |

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| POLK STATE SCHOOL | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 754,529.22 | \$ 830,548.03 | \$ 1,043,315.45 | \$ 688,765.35 |
| Wages | 1,805.00 | 4,218.36 | 3,037.04 | 2,603.55 |
| Fees | 6,717.06 | 11,068.10 | 9,452.16 | 6,986.19 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 635,670.45 | 782,026.60 | 1,010,204.47 | 764,233.83 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 12,488.78 | 13,598.08 | 13,733.98 | 7,263.83 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 111,240.97 | 142,964.55 | 195,094.87 | 116,970.60 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 11,728.08 | 62,944.82 | 50,653.05 | 24,247.48 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | *19.57 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 |
| Stores | 10,839.97 | 1,510.48 | 54,456.23 | 32,923.01 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 1,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,544,999.96 | \$ 1,848,884.02 | \$ 2,379,949.25 | \$ 1,644,998.84 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,500,564.44 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 44,435.52 | \$ 1,780,620.16 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 68,263.86 | \$ 2,303,095.20 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 76,854.05 | \$ 1,539,036.33 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 105,962.51 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡1,545,000.00 | \$ ‡1,861,900.00 | \$ ‡1,995,000.00 | \$ ‡3,133,400.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | | | ‡885,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$.04 | \$ 13,015.98 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 50.75 | \$ 1,488,401.16 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SELINGROVE STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 264,256.58 | \$ 355,208.32 | \$ 501,186.46 | \$ 338,191.96 |
| Wages | 5,468.04 | 5,065.28 | 30,980.25 | 16,300.69 |
| Fees | 3,938.61 | 3,350.36 | 4,295.43 | 2,762.50 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 173,606.93 | 251,072.62 | 275,142.05 | 230,859.27 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 7,801.18 | 9,910.90 | 9,500.37 | 5,876.97 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 35,723.27 | 55,865.40 | 75,605.76 | 70,457.11 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 30,289.94 | 13,065.67 | 58,657.29 | 12,906.72 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | | | |
| Stores | 11,588.19 | *2,512.26 | 10,275.85 | 4,614.48 |
| Advance Requisitions | | | | 500.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 532,672.74 | \$ 691,026.29 | \$ 965,643.46 | \$ 682,469.70 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 507,677.79 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 24,994.95 | \$ 653,075.61 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 37,950.68 | \$ 923,375.15 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 42,268.31 | \$ 642,481.07 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 39,988.63 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ ‡533,000.00 | \$ ‡691,500.00 | \$ ‡805,000.00 | \$ ‡1,332,700.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency | | | ‡174,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 327.26 | \$ 473.71 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 13,356.54 | \$ 650,230.30 |

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note—See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PATIENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 30,232.57 | \$ 75,100.00 | \$ 83,065.81 | \$ 40,509.30 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 30,232.57 | \$ 75,100.00 | \$ 83,065.81 | \$ 40,509.30 |
| During—1943-1945 | \$ 30,232.57 | \$ 73,061.67 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 2,038.33 | \$ 79,217.71 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,848.10 | \$ 40,509.30 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 139,000.00 | \$ 175,100.00 | \$ 185,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 8,767.43 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,934.19 | \$ 59,490.70 |

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement

| BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTIC INSTITUTIONS | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| Pennhurst State School | \$ 1,200,500.00 | \$ 1,446,000.00 | \$ 1,697,000.00 | \$ 2,586,300.00 |
| Laurelton State Village | 632,500.00 | 725,500.00 | 768,000.00 | 1,147,600.00 |
| Polk State School | 1,545,000.00 | 1,861,900.00 | 1,995,000.00 | 3,133,400.00 |
| Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics | 533,000.00 | 691,500.00 | 805,000.00 | 1,332,700.00 |
| Patients in Private Institutions | 39,000.00 | 75,100.00 | 85,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Lapsed ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Reserve ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Appropriation | \$ 3,959,000.00 | \$ 4,800,000.00 | \$ 5,350,000.00 | \$ 8,300,000.00 |

During 1941-1943 Deficiency Appropriations amounted to \$150,000.00 all of which has been lapsed.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 414,846.56 | \$ 487,218.46 | \$ 551,891.98 | \$ 235,880.51 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 414,846.56 | \$ 487,218.46 | \$ 551,891.98 | \$ 235,880.51 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 362,327.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 52,519.01 | \$ 425,563.98 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 61,654.48 | \$ 432,824.45 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 119,067.53 | \$ 235,880.51 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 420,000.00 | \$ 498,000.00 | \$ 516,000.00 | \$ 702,000.00 |
| Maintenance—Deficiency ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 5,153.44 | \$ 10,781.54 | \$ 24,108.02 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 466,119.49 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| C. DUDLEY SAUL CLINIC—Childrens Medical Center, Philadelphia | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 25,000.00 |
| During— | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION— | | | | |
| C. Dudley Saul Clinic ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 50,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 25,000.00 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE-AIDED | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 8,615,109.82 | \$ 8,304,634.25 | \$ 8,589,238.86 | \$ 3,813,668.30 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 8,615,109.82 | \$ 8,304,634.25 | \$ 8,589,238.86 | \$ 3,813,668.30 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 7,009,478.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 1,605,631.77 | \$ 6,834,511.54 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 1,470,122.71 | \$ 6,826,148.85 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,763,090.01 | \$ 3,773,156.81 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,511.49 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 8,740,400.00 | \$ 8,730,500.00 | \$ 8,735,550.00 | \$ 12,262,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 125,290.18 | \$ 425,805.75 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 146,311.14 | \$ 8,448,331.70 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| HOMES—STATE-AIDED | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 429,569.57 | \$ 382,396.87 | \$ 418,135.25 | \$ 155,484.26 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 429,569.57 | \$ 382,396.87 | \$ 418,135.25 | \$ 155,484.26 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 364,676.64 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 64,892.93 | \$ 319,096.04 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 63,300.83 | \$ 332,571.25 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 85,564.00 | \$ 150,409.22 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,075.04 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| HOMES—STATE AIDED—Continued | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance | \$ 460,325.00 | \$ 452,425.00 | \$ 418,825.00 | \$ 519,275.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 30,755.43 | \$ 70,028.13 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue | | | \$ 689.75 | \$ 363,790.74 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| FOOD PROGRAM—STATE INSTITUTIONS | | | | |
| Wages | | \$ 220.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Fees | | 4,380.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | 20,461.79 | ..... | ..... |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | 4,575.51 | ..... | ..... |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | 37,050.50 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 66,687.80 | ..... | ..... |
| During—1943-1945 | | \$ 62,541.85 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 | | 4,145.95 | ..... | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Food Program—State Institutions | | \$ 125,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | \$ 58,312.20 | ..... | ..... |

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| REBUILDING OF STATE-AIDED INSTITUTIONS | \$ 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| FEDERAL AID FOR REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 161,811.55 | \$ 43,855.43 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 19,941.82 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | \$ 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 181,753.37 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,913.61 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 19,941.82 | ..... |

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED
BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MENTAL HOSPITALS

| | Allentown State Hospital | Danville State Hospital | Farview State Hospital | Harrisburg State Hospital | Norristown State Hospital | Philadelphia State Hospital | Torrance State Hospital | Warren State Hospital | Wernersville State Hospital |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1937-1938 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.90 | \$.91 | \$.98 | \$.81 | \$.79 | ..... | \$ .80 | \$.87 | \$.79 |
| Patient Days Service | 584,864 | 702,017 | 308,048 | 727,495 | 1,281,202 | ..... | 593,209 | 802,530 | 525,263 |
| 1938-1939 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.89 | \$.91 | \$ 1.02 | \$.84 | \$.80 | \$ 1,242,315* | \$.79 | \$.87 | \$.81 |
| Patient Days Service | 590,060 | 711,426 | 315,012 | 737,137 | 1,289,035 | | 627,029 | 839,492 | 533,225 |
| 1939-1940 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.87 | \$.89 | \$.97 | \$.83 | \$.80 | \$.81 | \$.79 | \$.83 | \$.79 |
| Patient Days Service | 594,775 | 731,424 | 338,710 | 767,710 | 1,331,052 | | 647,719 | 874,075 | 549,254 |
| 1940-1941 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.89 | \$.89 | \$.99 | \$.83 | \$.80 | \$.81 | \$.83 | \$.87 | \$.81 |
| Patient Days Service | 610,131 | 749,746 | 362,021 | 782,048 | 1,369,793 | | 700,636 | 890,653 | 563,435 |
| 1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.90 | \$.92 | \$ 1.02 | \$.86 | \$.79 | \$.83 | \$.82 | \$.89 | \$.84 |
| Patient Days Service | 661,443 | 795,748 | 376,934 | 794,909 | 1,461,736 | | 799,878 | 944,116 | 596,375 |
| 1942-1943 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.90 | \$.86 | \$ 1.17 | \$.80 | \$.75 | \$.83 | \$.80 | \$.93 | \$.80 |
| Patient Days Service | 706,089 | 869,601 | 384,932 | 865,650 | 1,564,395 | | 870,397 | 959,311 | 673,408 |
| 1943-1944 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.93 | \$.91 | \$ 1.24 | \$.82 | \$.78 | \$.85 | \$.85 | \$.94 | \$.83 |
| Patient Days Service | 709,724 | 878,964 | 390,064 | 889,574 | 1,601,445 | | 899,107 | 939,096 | 680,589 |
| 1944-1945 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.95 | \$.99 | \$ 1.39 | \$.85 | \$.80 | \$.90 | \$.85 | \$.98 | \$.93 |
| Patient Days Service | 711,638 | 873,824 | 389,942 | 892,589 | 1,600,120 | | 917,293 | 927,940 | 680,148 |
| 1945-1946 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.04 | \$ 1.03 | \$ 1.47 | \$.91 | \$.87 | \$.95 | \$.89 | \$ 1.09 | \$ 1.01 |
| Patient Days Service | 717,429 | 885,798 | 394,601 | 892,194 | 1,590,263 | | 934,038 | 929,780 | 678,838 |
| 1946-1947 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.30 | \$ 1.44 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 1.21 | \$ 1.18 | \$ 1.21 | \$ 1.29 | \$ 1.43 | \$ 1.32 |
| Patient Days Service | 729,939 | 880,269 | 402,824 | 890,086 | 1,553,112 | | 937,480 | 939,376 | 672,640 |
| 1947-1948 Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.52 | \$ 1.84 | \$ 2.08 | \$ 1.42 | \$ 1.49 | \$ 1.44 | \$ 1.49 | \$ 1.68 | \$ 1.53 |
| Patient Days Service | 732,145 | 876,085 | 420,050 | 894,236 | 1,580,953 | | 944,861 | 969,830 | 680,798 |

APPENDIX TO THE

MENTAL HOSPITALS—(Continued)

| | Embreerville State Hospital | Hollidaysburg -State Hospital | Mayview State Hospital | Somerset State Hospital | Woodville State Hospital | Clarks Summit State Hospital | Western State Psychiatric Hospital | Retreat State Hospital | Dixmont State Hospital | Total Days Service |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1937-1938 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1938-1939 Per Capita Per Diem Costs Patient Days Serv- ice ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,524,628 |
| 1939-1940 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,884,731 |
| 1940-1941 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,940,581 |
| 1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,143,324 |
| 1942-1943 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$.81 | \$.56 | \$.88 | \$.53 | \$ 1.18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,077,333 |
| 1943-1944 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 127,036 | 127,855 | 1,154,244 | 178,365 | 881,946 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,553,272 |
| 1944-1945 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$.97 | \$.62 | \$.94 | \$.67 | \$ 1.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,661,529 |
| 1945-1946 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 128,310 | 130,946 | 1,147,458 | 177,702 | 897,421 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,717,116 |
| 1946-1947 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$.98 | \$.68 | \$.96 | \$.78 | \$ 1.10 | \$ 7.99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,639,342 |
| 1947-1948 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 121,968 | 129,402 | 1,103,719 | 170,435 | 922,861 | ..... | 38,739 | ..... | ..... | 12,786,689 |
| 1948-1949 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$ 1.17 | \$.73 | \$ 1.04 | \$.95 | \$ 1.14 | \$ 8.57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,978,804 |
| 1949-1950 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 114,902 | 127,240 | 1,101,001 | 167,452 | 916,449 | ..... | 43,654 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1950-1951 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$ 1.38 | \$.73 | \$ 1.18 | \$.91 | \$ 1.29 | \$ 1.53 | \$ 9.76 | \$ 1.30 | \$ 1.44 | ..... |
| 1951-1952 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 98,510 | 132,747 | 1,092,449 | 167,520 | 894,938 | 376,153 | 44,466 | 399,473 | 231,053 | 12,639,342 |
| 1952-1953 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$ 1.84 | \$ 1.15 | \$ 1.57 | \$ 1.23 | \$ 1.70 | \$ 1.64 | \$ 14.15 | \$ 1.53 | \$ 1.92 | ..... |
| 1953-1954 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 91,392 | 132,872 | 1,096,406 | 166,490 | 890,912 | 387,941 | 42,295 | 408,873 | 357,804 | 12,786,689 |
| 1954-1955 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | \$ 2.04 | \$ 1.41 | \$ 1.84 | \$ 1.42 | \$ 2.05 | \$ 1.50 | \$ 16.68 | \$ 1.78 | \$ 2.06 | ..... |
| 1955-1956 Per Capita Per Diem Costs ice | 99,656 | 132,677 | 1,103,250 | 163,609 | 905,841 | 474,545 | 41,638 | 406,660 | 358,621 | 12,978,804 |

* Part of year only.

**STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED
BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS**

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS

| | Ashland State Hospital | Blossburg State Hospital | Coaldale State Hospital | Connellsville State Hospital | Hazleton State Hospital | Locust Mountain State Hospital | Nanticoke State Hospital | Philipsburg State Hospital | Scranton State Hospital | Shamokin State Hospital | Total Days Service |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1937-1938 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 3.44 | \$ 3.32 | \$ 3.24 | \$ 3.19 | \$ 3.26 | \$ 3.87 | \$ 3.61 | \$ 3.01 | \$ 3.51 | \$ 4.05 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 55,048 | 28,702 | 35,206 | 27,321 | 49,490 | 26,103 | 33,666 | 36,332 | 64,702 | 22,811 | 379,381 |
| 1938-1939 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 3.83 | \$ 3.08 | \$ 3.35 | \$ 3.37 | \$ 3.22 | \$ 3.88 | \$ 3.53 | \$ 3.14 | \$ 3.86 | \$ 3.39 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 51,737 | 31,338 | 34,719 | 26,927 | 50,196 | 26,577 | 33,843 | 37,286 | 49,837 | 30,503 | 372,963 |
| 1939-1940 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 3.61 | \$ 3.33 | \$ 3.45 | \$ 3.32 | \$ 3.30 | \$ 3.77 | \$ 3.38 | \$ 3.25 | \$ 4.38 | \$ 3.09 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 50,933 | 31,529 | 34,126 | 26,703 | 50,517 | 25,941 | 35,169 | 36,981 | 41,553 | 35,732 | 369,184 |
| 1940-1941 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 3.37 | \$ 3.23 | \$ 3.31 | \$ 3.36 | \$ 3.52 | \$ 3.83 | \$ 3.52 | \$ 3.21 | \$ 3.02 | \$ 3.23 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 54,135 | 33,250 | 35,843 | 27,142 | 52,686 | 26,279 | 36,036 | 36,646 | 67,254 | 35,889 | 405,160 |
| 1941-1942 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 3.84 | \$ 3.74 | \$ 3.13 | \$ 3.31 | \$ 3.80 | \$ 3.98 | \$ 3.78 | \$ 3.48 | \$ 3.09 | \$ 3.49 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 49,907 | 31,093 | 41,020 | 28,794 | 54,620 | 26,049 | 36,760 | 40,965 | 85,975 | 32,916 | 428,039 |
| 1942-1943 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 4.67 | \$ 4.53 | \$ 3.57 | \$ 3.73 | \$ 4.00 | \$ 4.10 | \$ 4.06 | \$ 3.94 | \$ 3.69 | \$ 3.98 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 43,731 | 25,709 | 50,275 | 26,455 | 57,673 | 26,827 | 35,468 | 39,480 | 75,728 | 31,287 | 412,633 |
| 1943-1944 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 4.68 | \$ 4.90 | \$ 4.01 | \$ 5.14 | \$ 4.41 | \$ 4.31 | \$ 4.49 | \$ 4.20 | \$ 4.04 | \$ 4.56 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 42,624 | 25,849 | 44,864 | 26,288 | 55,713 | 26,696 | 35,588 | 38,190 | 74,246 | 29,964 | 400,022 |
| 1944-1945 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 4.52 | \$ 5.34 | \$ 4.95 | \$ 4.92 | \$ 4.95 | \$ 4.78 | \$ 5.71 | \$ 4.23 | \$ 4.19 | \$ 4.91 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 44,560 | 26,384 | 39,731 | 25,730 | 56,649 | 27,562 | 29,492 | 39,962 | 79,971 | 30,281 | 400,322 |
| 1945-1946 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 4.91 | \$ 5.78 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 5.22 | \$ 5.36 | \$ 5.05 | \$ 5.46 | \$ 4.56 | \$ 4.40 | \$ 5.60 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 45,476 | 26,078 | 42,122 | 26,830 | 59,079 | 27,464 | 34,159 | 41,757 | 86,155 | 28,411 | 417,531 |
| 1946-1947 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 6.07 | \$ 6.88 | \$ 6.70 | \$ 5.71 | \$ 6.26 | \$ 6.18 | \$ 7.03 | \$ 5.39 | \$ 5.67 | \$ 7.80 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 50,739 | 29,018 | 45,713 | 33,695 | 63,113 | 29,432 | 40,068 | 46,575 | 89,953 | 29,308 | 457,614 |
| 1947-1948 Per Capita Per | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diem Costs | \$ 8.10 | \$ 8.14 | \$ 8.07 | \$ 6.95 | \$ 7.47 | \$ 7.85 | \$ 9.35 | \$ 6.52 | \$ 6.62 | \$ 8.69 | ..... |
| Patient Days Service | 45,247 | 30,506 | 44,039 | 35,007 | 59,336 | 26,974 | 34,969 | 45,375 | 91,194 | 29,588 | 442,235 |

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

| | Eastern State Penitentiary | Western State Penitentiary | Pennsylvania Industrial School Huntingdon | Pennsylvania Industrial School White Hill | Pennsylvania Training School | State Industrial Home for Women | Total Days Service |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1937-1938 | \$ 1.09 | \$ 1.20 | \$ 1.21 | ..... | \$ 1.28 | \$ 1.56 | ..... |
| Inmate Days Service | 1,131,879 | 749,934 | 400,778 | ..... | 221,885 | 93,044 | 2,597,520 |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | \$ 1.07 | \$ 1.15 | \$ 1.14 | ..... | \$ 1.18 | \$ 1.61 | ..... |
| 1938-1939 | 1,163,522 | 769,703 | 482,294 | ..... | 246,242 | 88,721 | 2,750,482 |
| Inmate Days Service | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.15 | ..... | 1.28 | 1.35 | ..... |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1,193,163 | 790,922 | 463,558 | ..... | 234,630 | 108,296 | 2,790,569 |
| 1940-1941 | \$ 1.07 | \$ 1.15 | \$ 1.19 | \$ 9.80 | \$ 1.34 | \$ 1.43 | ..... |
| Inmate Days Service | 1,198,723 | 784,192 | 451,668 | 21,465 | 220,972 | 111,703 | 2,788,723 |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.98 | \$ 2.29 | 1.39 | 1.46 | ..... |
| 1941-1942 | 1,157,885 | 779,869 | 207,482 | \$ 276,794 | 226,654 | 114,647 | 2,763,281 |
| Inmate Days Service | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.74 | \$ 2.19 | 1.47 | 1.68 | ..... |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1,054,516 | 742,559 | 245,429 | \$ 318,030 | 230,307 | 109,288 | 2,700,129 |
| 1943-1944 | \$ 1.45 | \$ 1.51 | \$ 1.72 | \$ 1.92 | \$ 1.75 | \$ 1.62 | ..... |
| Inmate Days Service | 975,769 | 696,595 | 282,534 | 370,561 | 225,366 | 119,574 | 2,670,399 |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1.53 | 1.78 | 1.71 | \$ 2.09 | \$ 2.23 | \$ 1.69 | ..... |
| 1944-1945 | \$ 1.28 | \$ 1.38 | \$ 1.61 | \$ 1.88 | \$ 2.00 | \$ 1.80 | ..... |
| Inmate Days Service | 953,128 | 624,529 | 327,618 | 354,292 | 200,114 | 127,164 | 2,586,845 |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1.61 | 1.92 | 2.04 | \$ 1.88 | \$ 2.39 | \$ 1.80 | ..... |
| 1945-1946 | \$ 1.86 | \$ 2.01 | \$ 2.13 | \$ 2.29 | \$ 2.01 | \$ 2.43 | ..... |
| Inmate Days Service | 952,599 | 599,094 | 262,297 | 435,933 | 211,064 | 129,639 | 2,590,626 |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1.99 | 2.13 | 2.22 | \$ 2.30 | \$ 3.05 | \$ 2.43 | ..... |
| 1946-1947 | \$ 1.065,731 | \$ 678,337 | \$ 272,626 | \$ 478,796 | \$ 147,366 | \$ 127,422 | 2,770,278 |
| Inmate Days Service | 988,663 | 644,895 | 266,130 | 430,865 | 198,061 | 125,800 | 2,624,414 |
| Per Capita Per Diem Costs.. | 1.39 | 2.13 | 2.22 | \$ 2.30 | \$ 3.50 | \$ 2.56 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 | 1,065,731 | 678,337 | 272,626 | 478,796 | 147,366 | 127,422 | 2,770,278 |
| Inmate Days Service | | | | | | | |

**STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED
BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS**

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

| | | Laurelton State Village | Pennhurst State School | Polk State School | Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics | Total Days Service |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1937-1938 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.90 | \$.69 | \$.65 | \$.96 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 253,025 | 628,282 | 1,044,740 | 154,420 | 2,080,467 |
| 1938-1939 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.93 | \$.68 | \$.62 | \$.96 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 257,756 | 663,391 | 1,055,369 | 162,265 | 2,138,781 |
| 1939-1940 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.92 | \$.66 | \$.61 | \$.99 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 255,333 | 709,033 | 1,057,226 | 161,157 | 2,182,749 |
| 1940-1941 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.92 | \$.66 | \$.63 | \$ 1.03 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 262,142 | 777,200 | 1,064,143 | 163,329 | 2,266,814 |
| 1941-1942 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.92 | \$.68 | \$.66 | \$ 1.02 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 317,446 | 814,123 | 1,084,250 | 186,716 | 2,402,535 |
| 1942-1943 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.88 | \$.70 | \$.70 | \$.96 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 351,193 | 826,677 | 1,130,046 | 302,034 | 2,609,950 |
| 1943-1944 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$.98 | \$.81 | \$.73 | \$ 1.00 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 337,619 | 835,882 | 1,148,175 | 317,486 | 2,639,162 |
| 1944-1945 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.05 | \$.89 | \$.81 | \$ 1.12 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 333,908 | 826,287 | 1,156,069 | 318,973 | 2,635,237 |
| 1945-1946 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.13 | \$ 1.01 | \$.87 | \$ 1.17 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 330,837 | 829,316 | 1,149,705 | 322,770 | 2,632,628 |
| 1946-1947 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.48 | \$ 1.32 | \$ 1.12 | \$ 1.57 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 330,419 | 849,815 | 1,139,216 | 329,636 | 2,649,086 |
| 1947-1948 | Per Capita Per Diem Costs | \$ 1.66 | \$ 1.44 | \$ 1.37 | \$ 1.94 | ..... |
| | Patient Days Service | 338,554 | 898,689 | 1,156,485 | 339,801 | 2,733,529 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 77,082.18 | \$ 285,264.86 | \$ 273,342.67 | \$ 183,599.59 |
| Wages | 14,614.90 | 16,699.59 | 18,040.16 | 21,283.75 |
| Fees | 11,187.64 | ..... | 2,115.00 | 810.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 11,391.99 | 7,072.25 | 7,203.04 | 14,619.51 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information .. | 15,974.91 | 13,538.87 | 15,897.62 | 8,955.39 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 4,792.43 | 6,060.97 | 6,838.40 | 5,554.84 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 8,143.86 | 76.90 | 6,255.39 | 4,853.05 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 143,187.91 | \$ 328,713.44 | \$ 329,692.28 | \$ 239,676.13 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 132,079.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 11,108.36 | \$ 327,143.01 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 1,570.43 | \$ 327,340.09 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,352.19 | \$ 238,604.79 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,071.34 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Civil Service Commission | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Credits—1941-1943 | 12,947.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1943-1945 | 19,077.27 | 314,719.49 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 13,993.95 | 306,167.70 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,524.58 | 192,419.98 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 282,024.82 | \$ 428,713.44 | \$ 429,692.28 | \$ 292,419.98 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 138,836.91 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 52,743.85 |

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 309,544.24 | \$ 616,051.28 | \$ 810,271.96 | \$ 473,052.36 |
| Wages | 1,672.20 | 3,120.52 | 3,900.80 | 3,891.51 |
| Fees | 8,956.11 | 1,264.54 | 1,420.18 | 1,258.64 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 7,183.46 | 9,210.61 | 8,271.93 | 6,267.84 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 64,399.94 | 97,632.24 | 139,457.51 | 81,730.77 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 28,741.30 | 44,218.39 | 61,664.33 | 40,043.03 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 10,640.70 | 21,855.18 | 32,236.46 | 6,079.46 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 431,137.95 | \$ 793,352.76 | \$ 1,060,223.17 | \$ 612,323.61 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 405,708.67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 25,429.28 | \$ 767,796.65 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 25,556.11 | \$ 1,036,345.46 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,877.71 | \$ 603,134.19 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,189.42 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Board of Parole | \$ 580,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 1,069,000.00 | \$ 1,260,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 148,862.05 | \$ 206,647.24 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 8,776.83 | \$ 647,676.39 |

GENERAL FUND

POST WAR PLANNING COMMISSION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES— | | | | |
| Salaries | | \$ 48,202.70 | \$ 45,637.89 | |
| Wages | | 9,874.65 | 5,166.03 | |
| Fees | | 32,498.06 | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | 3,351.44 | 7,626.33 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | 11,024.46 | 10,278.13 | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | 766.47 | 486.35 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | 2,055.40 | 1,187.12 | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | | 18,681.39 | |
| Total | | \$ 107,773.18 | \$ 89,063.24 | |
| AGREEMENTS WITH POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS— | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and other items | | | \$ 291,060.44 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 107,773.18 | \$ 380,123.68 | |
| During—1943-1945 | | \$ 90,052.86 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 17,720.32 | \$ 273,143.60 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 106,980.08 | |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | |
| Agreements with Political Subdivisions | | | 1,000,000.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | \$ 92,226.82 | \$ 160,936.76 | |
| To Continue | | | 708,939.56 | |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Harrisburg Fire Companies | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 2,500.00 |
| Cresson Volunteer Fire Company | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 500.00 |
| General State Authority—Administration | 337,448.53 | 100,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... |
| Port of Philadelphia | 199,837.44 | 199,996.27 | 168,780.94 | 47,070.53 |
| Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| Transfer to Motor Fund ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic States Fisheries Commission ..... | ..... | 200.00 | 1,200.00 | 500.00 |
| Annuity for Right-of-Way ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Federal Aid to State College | 365,980.76 | 365,980.76 | 365,980.76 | 182,990.38 |
| Federal Aid—National Forests | 20,174.98 | 28,043.15 | 44,769.95 | 25,959.69 |
| Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties ..... | ..... | 1,342.18 | 7,681.32 | ..... |
| Potomac River Valley Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 | 2,100.00 |
| Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,895,232.18 | 1,262,931.10 |
| Commission to Prepare 80th Division History ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000.00 | ..... |
| Commission on Interstate Cooperation ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 496.66 |
| Commission on Delaware River Basin ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Council of State Governments ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000.00 |
| Interstate Oil Compact Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,382.96 |
| Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201.48 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 930,041.71 | \$ 707,162.36 | \$ 2,555,645.15 | \$ 1,592,232.80 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 882,556.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 47,485.22 | \$ 680,751.26 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 26,411.10 | \$ 2,548,145.15 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500.00 | \$ 1,592,232.80 |
| CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Harrisburg Fire Companies | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 |
| Cresson Volunteer Fire Company | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| General State Authority—Administration | 385,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... |
| Port of Philadelphia | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| Atlantic States Fisheries Commission ..... | ..... | 200.00 | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Special Transfer to Motor Fund ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium | 5,408.59 | 20,000.00 | 801,018.79 | 565,165.67 |
| Commission to Prepare 80th Division History ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500.00 | ..... |
| Ohio River Valley Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 |
| Potomac River Valley Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Commission on Interstate Cooperation ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000.00 |
| Commission on Delaware River Basin ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 |
| Council of State Governments ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000.00 |
| Interstate Oil Compact Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400.00 |
| Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 |
| Delaware River Joint Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,000.00 |
| George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000.00 |
| Credits 1941-1943 | 400,747.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Credits 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 1,176,384.88 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,127,811.09 | ..... |
| Credits 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,284,809.54 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 997,755.74 | \$ 1,508,184.88 | \$ 3,158,929.88 | \$ 2,276,775.21 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 47,551.47 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue | 162.56 | \$ 3.73 | \$ 38,119.06 | \$ 326,448.37 |
| Balance Transferred | 20,000.00 | 801,018.79 | 565,165.67 | 368,094.04 |

GENERAL FUND

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 125,906.29 | \$ 275,982.51 | \$ 36,089.14 | ..... |
| Wages | 72,156.78 | 21,177.57 | 1,295.13 | ..... |
| Fees | 914.73 | 708.26 | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 49,342.57 | 14,853.04 | 6,217.83 | ..... |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 83,329.05 | 94,400.42 | 10,541.45 | ..... |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,273.97 | 7,695.22 | 2,111.20 | ..... |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 8,283.11 | 19,299.77 | 2,020.14 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 341,206.50 | \$ 434,116.79 | \$ 58,274.89 | ..... |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 329,479.66 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 11,726.84 | \$ 424,990.62 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 9,126.17 | \$ 58,274.89 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ †325,000.00 | \$ †435,000.00 | \$ †75,000.00 | ..... |
| Expenses—Available Prior | 25,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 8,793.50 | ..... | \$ 16,725.11 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | \$ 883.21 | ..... | ..... |

†Allocation by the Governor from the Salaries and Expense appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs.

GENERAL FUND

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Transfer to Milk Control Fund | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ 340,000.00 | \$ 320,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ 340,000.00 | \$ 320,000.00 | \$ 200,000.00 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 240,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | \$ 340,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 320,000.00 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 200,000.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 240,000.00 | \$ 340,000.00 | \$ 320,000.00 | \$ 400,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 200,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 102,963.63 | \$ 145,635.46 | \$ 235,343.52 | \$ 125,038.67 |
| Wages | 31,325.52 | 23,020.90 | 30,291.61 | 14,428.28 |
| Fees | 5,154.00 | 7,059.64 | 50.00 | 92.55 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 14,878.58 | 20,844.24 | 22,333.06 | 12,214.91 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 17,468.29 | 13,915.02 | 19,979.76 | 9,840.51 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 12,205.72 | 29,488.94 | 15,561.82 | 12,240.11 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 15,205.41 | 10,035.80 | 4,559.36 | 5,072.35 |
| Stores | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 199,201.15 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 328,119.13 | \$ 178,927.38 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 193,493.17 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 5,707.98 | \$ 220,331.97 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 29,668.03 | \$ 322,434.37 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 5,684.76 | \$ 178,927.38 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 250,000.00 | \$ 260,000.00 | \$ 390,500.00 |
| Part of an appropriation to Department of Public In- | | | | |
| struction transferred for expenses of State Museum | | | 59,000.00 | |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 10,163.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 798.85 | | \$ 116.45 | |
| To Continue | | | 927.42 | \$ 211,572.62 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MAINTENANCE OF HISTORICAL SITES | | | | |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 34,987.17 | \$ 72,337.05 | \$ 105,658.46 | \$ 36,545.76 |
| 1943-1945 | \$ 34,969.15 | | | |
| 1945-1947 | 18.02 | \$ 48,686.02 | | |
| 1947-1948 | | 23,651.03 | \$ 92,609.83 | |
| | | | 13,048.63 | \$ 36,545.76 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Maintenance of Historical Sites | \$ 38,000.00 | \$ 72,500.00 | \$ 143,100.00 | \$ 322,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,012.83 | \$ 162.95 | \$ 9.68 | |
| To Continue | | | 37,431.86 | \$ 285,954.24 |

GENERAL FUND
SENATE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES | | | | |
| Senators | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | ..... |
| Officers and Employees—Session | 81,961.00 | 96,225.90 | 102,000.00 | ..... |
| Returning Officers and Employees | 6,218.00 | 5,303.80 | 5,190.00 | ..... |
| Clerk to President of Senate | 4,662.21 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | \$ 2,400.00 |
| Secretary | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Assistant Clerk—Session | 2,000.00 | 1,890.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... |
| Assistant Clerk—Recess | 2,909.41 | 3,476.45 | 3,375.82 | ..... |
| Librarian | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 4,312.50 |
| Assistant Librarian | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 3,150.00 |
| Library Clerk ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,499.84 |
| Secretary to Librarian ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,199.84 |
| Clerk to President Pro Tempore | 4,800.00 | 3,900.00 | 1,500.00 | ..... |
| Secretary to President Pro Tempore ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,199.84 |
| Assistant to Secretary—Recess | 3,176.66 | 3,706.45 | 3,758.08 | 1,200.00 |
| Stenographer to President | 3,240.00 | 3,240.00 | 3,223.68 | 1,800.00 |
| Stenographer to Librarian | 4,664.96 | 5,559.68 | 6,300.00 | ..... |
| Two Watchmen | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,850.99 | 3,999.84 |
| Superintendent of Storeroom | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Custodians—Washroom and Basement | 6,212.90 | 8,325.00 | 6,350.00 | 4,350.00 |
| Custodians—Senate Chamber | 7,596.77 | 9,395.74 | 10,933.36 | 5,599.92 |
| Janitor ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500.00 |
| Messenger | 2,400.00 | 2,362.92 | 2,383.31 | 1,500.00 |
| Secretary to Majority Floor Leader ..... | ..... | 3,600.00 | 3,561.06 | 2,199.84 |
| Secretary to Minority Floor Leader ..... | ..... | 3,600.00 | 3,561.06 | 2,199.84 |
| MILEAGE | | | | |
| Senators | 12,360.00 | 13,728.50 | 17,852.40 | ..... |
| Officers and Employees | 1,239.10 | 1,045.00 | 1,086.50 | ..... |
| Returning Officers and Employees | 1,280.20 | 1,143.50 | 1,217.50 | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES | | | | |
| Postage of Senators—Session | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | ..... |
| Postage Chief Clerk—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | ..... |
| Postage Lieutenant Governor—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | ..... |
| Postage Legislative Journal—Session | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 3,800.00 | ..... |
| Office of Secretary—Recess | 2,643.06 | 3,400.16 | 4,973.90 | 5,000.00 |
| Office of Secretary—Session | 2,914.69 | 4,976.75 | 4,984.38 | ..... |
| Office of Librarian—Recess | 2,739.13 | 2,556.79 | 2,694.08 | 2,800.00 |
| Office of Librarian—Session | 2,477.90 | 2,721.11 | 2,800.00 | ..... |
| President Pro Tempore—Recess | 1,175.10 | 2,047.20 | 2,910.66 | 3,000.00 |
| President Pro Tempore—Session | 583.50 | 2,499.20 | 1,990.20 | ..... |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948 | 4,320.84 | 5,997.75 | 5,554.88 | 5,677.65 |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948 | 2,116.70 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | ..... |
| Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948 to end of Session | 7,383.18 | 9,652.16 | 9,774.46 | ..... |
| History of Legislation—Extra Services | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Recess ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Recess ..... | ..... | 489.38 | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Session ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 998.02 | ..... |
| Minority Floor Leader—Session ..... | ..... | 497.12 | 1,000.00 | ..... |
| Expenses—Committee on Appropriations | 7,426.13 | 9,065.34 | 11,704.25 | 9,000.00 |
| Issuing Certificates of Election | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | ..... |
| Expenses Attending Funerals | 255.11 | 631.28 | 811.88 | 1,000.00 |
| Expenses—Senators ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58,400.00 |
| Total Regular Sessions | \$ 401,032.15 | \$ 444,112.18 | \$ 458,015.47 | \$ 149,489.11 |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1942 | \$ 88,221.48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS | 2,234.74 | ..... | \$ 19,250.00 | ..... |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1944 | | \$ 45,209.82 | | |
| DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS | | 1,091.98 | 15,404.23 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES * | \$ 491,488.37 | \$ 490,413.98 | \$ 492,669.70 | \$ 149,489.11 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 478,804.16 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 12,684.21 | \$ 457,009.57 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 33,404.41 | \$ 428,715.37 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 63,954.33 | \$ 149,489.11 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| SALARIES | | | | |
| Senators | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 | \$ 151,000.00 |
| Officers and Employees—Session | 96,000.00 | 102,000.00 | 102,000.00 | 132,000.00 |
| Returning Officers and Employees | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Clerk to President of Senate | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 |
| Secretary | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Assistant Clerk—Session | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | |
| Assistant Clerk—Recess | 3,800.00 | 3,800.00 | 3,800.00 | |
| Librarian | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Assistant Librarian | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Library Clerk | | | | 5,000.00 |
| Secretary to Librarian | | | | 4,400.00 |
| Clerk to President Pro Tempore | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | |
| Secretary to President Pro Tempore | | | | 4,400.00 |
| Assistant to Secretary—Recess | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Stenographer to President | 3,240.00 | 3,240.00 | 3,240.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Stenographer to Librarian—Recess | 6,300.00 | 6,300.00 | 6,300.00 | |
| Two Watchmen | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,920.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Superintendent of Storeroom | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Custodians—Washroom and Basement | 7,200.00 | 8,400.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Custodian—Senate Chamber | 9,255.00 | 10,155.00 | 10,965.00 | 11,200.00 |
| Janitor | | | | 3,000.00 |
| Messenger | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Secretary to Majority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Secretary to Minority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 |
| MILEAGE | | | | |
| Senators | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| Officers and Employees | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 |
| Returning Officers and Employees | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES | | | | |
| Postage of Senators—Session | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Postage of Chief Clerk—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Postage, Legislative Journal—Session | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| Office of Secretary—Recess | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Office of Secretary—Session | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Office of Librarian—Recess | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Office of Librarian—Session | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 |
| President Pro Tempore—Recess | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| President Pro Tempore—Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948 | 5,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948 | 2,500.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1948 to end of Session | 8,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Recess | | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Session | | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 |

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND
SENATE (Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—(Continued) | | | | |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Minority Floor Leader—Recess | | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Session | | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 |
| History of Legislation—Extra Services | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Expenses—Committee on Appropriations | 10,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Issuing Certificates of Election | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| Expenses Attending Funerals | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Expenses—Senators | | | | 120,000.00 |
| Total—Regular Sessions | \$ 441,070.00 | \$ 470,870.00 | \$ 476,000.00 | \$ 644,775.00 |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1942 | \$ 97,550.00 | | | |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1944 | | \$ 55,000.00 | | |
| ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS | 8,000.00 | | \$ 19,250.00 | |
| DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS | | 3,500.00 | 34,000.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 546,620.00 | \$ 529,370.00 | \$ 529,250.00 | \$ 644,775.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 55,131.63 | \$ 29,165.84 | \$ 17,968.21 | |
| To Continue | | 9,790.18 | 18,612.09 | \$ 495,285.89 |

GENERAL FUND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES | | | | |
| Members | \$ 614,200.00 | \$ 622,000.00 | \$ 617,200.00 | |
| Officers and Employees—Session | 120,000.00 | 128,500.00 | 132,000.00 | |
| Returning Officers—Session | 9,425.70 | 9,295.30 | 13,000.00 | |
| Chief Clerk | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | \$ 6,000.00 |
| Secretary to Chief Clerk | | | | 2,200.00 |
| Stenographer to Chief Clerk—Recess | 2,380.06 | 2,753.23 | 3,075.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Assistant to Chief Clerk | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Assistant Clerk—Session | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | |
| Assistant Clerk—Recess | 2,903.76 | 3,432.30 | 3,600.00 | |
| Secretary to the Speaker | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 2,200.00 |
| Clerk to Speaker | | | | 2,100.00 |
| Administrative Assistant to Speaker | | | | 2,400.00 |
| Stenographer to Speaker | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | |
| Superintendent of Storeroom | 5,750.00 | 3,600.00 | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Two Watchmen | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,920.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Custodian of Basement | 3,544.35 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | |
| Custodian of Hall | 3,587.90 | 3,600.00 | 3,960.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Assistant Custodians | 5,685.08 | 7,845.32 | 10,000.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Messenger in Library | 2,250.00 | 2,200.00 | 2,400.00 | |
| Parliamentarian | 7,200.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Secretary | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Stenographer to Secretary | | | 3,600.00 | 2,200.00 |
| Messenger to Secretary | | | | 1,500.00 |
| Secretary to Majority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 2,200.00 |
| Secretary to Minority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 2,200.00 |
| Messenger to Chief Clerk | | 2,250.00 | 2,400.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Supply Clerk | | | | 1,800.00 |
| Finance Clerk | | | | 3,000.00 |
| Amendment Clerk | | | | 3,000.00 |
| Compiling Clerk | | | | 3,600.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MILEAGE | | | | |
| Members | 57,857.85 | 61,816.45 | 78,951.10 | ..... |
| Officers and Employees—Session | 3,070.50 | 3,114.10 | 3,706.20 | ..... |
| Returning Officers—Session | 2,919.90 | 2,535.60 | 2,994.80 | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES | | | | |
| Postage of Members | 30,600.00 | 31,050.00 | 30,900.00 | ..... |
| Postage of Chief Clerk—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | ..... |
| Postage of Legislative Journal—Session | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 9,777.00 | ..... |
| Speaker—Recess | 3,000.00 | 2,505.59 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Speaker—Session | 2,218.14 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | ..... |
| Chief Clerk—Years ending May 31, 1942, 1944 and 1946 | 8,664.02 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | ..... |
| Chief Clerk—Six Months ending November 30, 1942, 1944 and 1946 | 5,492.76 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 | ..... |
| Chief Clerk—Year beginning June 1, 1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,000.00 |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1941 | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1942 | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1943 ..... | ..... | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1944 ..... | ..... | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1945 ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,500.00 | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1946 ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,500.00 | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Recess ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Recess ..... | ..... | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Session ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | ..... |
| Minority Floor Leader—Session ..... | ..... | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | ..... |
| Appropriation Committee | 11,650.64 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Issuing Certificates of Election | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | ..... |
| Incidental Expenses | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | ..... |
| Expenses Attending Funerals | 1,221.31 | 607.02 | 1,466.17 | 1,000.00 |
| History of Legislation—Extra Services | 1,949.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Expenses—Representatives ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 246,059.98 |
| Salaries—Deceased Members ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800.00 |
| Total Regular Sessions | \$ 990,270.97 | \$ 1,039,204.91 | \$ 1,073,850.27 | \$ 358,859.98 |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1942 | \$ 265,543.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1944 ..... | ..... | \$ 144,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS | 9,916.15 | ..... | \$ 19,750.00 | ..... |
| DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS | 375.00 | 5,000.00 | 21,487.21 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES * | \$ 1,266,105.52 | \$ 1,188,204.91 | \$ 1,115,087.48 | \$ 358,859.98 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 1,238,230.89 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 27,874.63 | \$ 1,158,604.27 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 29,600.64 | \$ 921,002.56 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 194,084.92 | \$ 358,859.98 |

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

SALARIES

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Members | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 | \$ 625,000.00 |
| Officers and Employees—Session | 120,000.00 | 128,500.00 | 132,000.00 | 158,000.00 |
| Returning Officers—Session | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Secretary to Chief Clerk ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,400.00 |
| Stenographer to Chief Clerk—Recess | 3,075.00 | 3,075.00 | 3,075.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Assistant to Chief Clerk | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Assistant Clerk—Session | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... |
| Assistant Clerk—Recess | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | ..... |
| Stenographer to Speaker | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | ..... |
| Secretary to the Speaker | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,800.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Clerk to Speaker ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,200.00 |

* For expenditures by Property and Supplies for House of Representatives, see that department.

GENERAL FUND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| SALARIES—(Continued) | | | | |
| Administrative Assistant to Speaker | | | | 4,800.00 |
| Superintendent of Storeroom | 6,000.00 | 3,600.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Two Watchmen | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | 7,920.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Custodian of Basement | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | ..... |
| Custodian of Hall | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 3,960.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Assistant Custodians | 7,908.00 | 8,800.00 | 10,000.00 | 14,400.00 |
| Messenger in Library | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | ..... |
| Parliamentarian | 7,200.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Secretary | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Stenographer to Secretary | | | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Messenger to Secretary | | | | 3,000.00 |
| Secretary to Majority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Secretary to Minority Floor Leader | | 3,600.00 | 3,600.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Messenger to Chief Clerk | | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Supply Clerk | | | | 3,600.00 |
| Finance Clerk | | | | 6,000.00 |
| Amendment Clerk | | | | 6,000.00 |
| Compiling Clerk | | | | 7,200.00 |
| MILEAGE | | | | |
| Members | 85,000.00 | 85,000.00 | 85,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| Officers and Employees—Session | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Returning Officers—Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Postage of Members | 31,200.00 | 31,200.00 | 31,200.00 | 31,200.00 |
| Postage of Chief Clerk—Session | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Postage of Legislative Journal—Session | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Speaker—Recess | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Speaker—Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Chief Clerk—Years ending May 31, 1942, 1944 and 1946 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | ..... |
| Chief Clerk—Six Months ending November 30, 1942, 1944 and 1946 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 | 9,100.00 | ..... |
| Chief Clerk—Year beginning June 1, 1947 | | | | 19,000.00 |
| Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1948 ... | | | | 9,100.00 |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1941 | 3,500.00 |  |  | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1942 | 3,500.00 |  |  | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1943 | | 3,500.00 |  | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1944 | | 3,500.00 |  | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1945 | | | 3,500.00 | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1946 | | | 3,500.00 | ..... |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947 | | | | 3,500.00 |
| Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948 | | | | 3,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Recess | | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Majority Floor Leader—Session | | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Recess | | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Minority Floor Leader—Session | | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Appropriation Committee | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Issuing Certificates of Election | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Incidental Expenses | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Expenses Attending Funerals | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| History of Legislation—Extra Services | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Expenses—Representatives | | | | 500,000.00 |
| Salaries—Deceased Members | | | | 1,800.00 |
| Total Regular Sessions | \$ 1,054,883.00 | \$ 1,075,275.00 | \$ 1,090,055.00 | \$ 1,666,500.00 |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1942 | \$ 265,638.00 |  |  | ..... |
| SPECIAL SESSION 1944 | | \$ 144,000.00 |  | ..... |
| ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS | 10,000.00 | | \$ 19,750.00 | ..... |
| DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS | 900.00 | 5,000.00 | 48,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,331,421.00 | \$ 1,224,275.00 | \$ 1,157,805.00 | \$ 1,666,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 65,315.48 | \$ 36,070.09 | \$ 15,981.73 | ..... |
| To Continue | | | 26,735.79 | \$ 1,307,640.02 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL | | | | |
| Indices for Legislative Journal | \$ 1,500.00 | | | |
| Proof Reading | 2,247.50 | \$ 4,500.00 | \$ 4,487.00 | \$ 2,982.00 |
| Indexing Legislative Journal | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 100.00 | 1,136.80 |
| Special Session 1942 | 2,752.00 | | | |
| Special Session 1944 | | 700.00 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 7,999.50 | \$ 7,200.00 | \$ 4,587.00 | \$ 4,118.80 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 6,449.50 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 1,550.00 | \$ 5,300.00 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 1,900.00 | \$ 4,587.00 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | | \$ 4,118.80 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Indices for Legislative Journal | \$ 1,500.00 | \$ 1,500.00 | | |
| Proof Reading | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | \$ 4,500.00 | \$ 4,500.00 |
| Indexing Legislative Journal | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Special Session 1942 | 3,550.00 | | | |
| Special Session 1944 | | 1,000.00 | | |
| Indexing—Deficiency | | 500.00 | 500.00 | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 11,050.00 | \$ 9,000.00 | \$ 6,500.00 | \$ 6,500.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 3,050.50 | \$ 1,800.00 | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 1,913.00 | \$ 2,381.20 |

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 83,208.81 | \$ 76,340.58 | \$ 80,737.60 | \$ 46,530.39 |
| Wages | 7,425.27 | 6,992.08 | 17,474.33 | 146.99 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 331.83 | 4,510.56 | 399.88 | 305.16 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 705.90 | 1,620.26 | 1,346.86 | 970.47 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 165.89 | 177.68 | 151.31 | 84.60 |
| Equipment | 860.63 | 2,834.79 | 1,365.96 | 790.06 |
| Total | \$ 92,698.33 | \$ 92,475.95 | \$ 101,475.94 | \$ 48,827.67 |
| Pennsylvania Register | | | \$ 25,297.00 | |
| Printing Laws Relating to Veterans | | | | \$ 19.80 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 92,698.33 | \$ 92,475.95 | \$ 126,772.94 | \$ 48,847.47 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 92,671.21 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 27.12 | \$ 88,537.06 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 3,938.89 | \$ 123,667.91 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 3,105.03 | \$ 48,701.38 |
| Unpaid—May 31, 1948 | | | | 146.09 |

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU (Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 99,000.00 | \$ 130,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency | | | 2,500.00 | |
| Special Printing and Binding | | 4,000.00 | | |
| Pennsylvania Register | | | 50,000.00 | |
| Printing Laws Relating to Veterans | | | | 2,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 94,000.00 | \$ 98,000.00 | \$ 151,500.00 | \$ 132,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 1,301.67 | \$ 5,524.05 | \$ 24.06 | |
| To Continue | | | 24,703.00 | \$ 83,152.53 |

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association | \$ 86.50 | | | |
| Expenses of Electoral College | | \$ 1,000.00 | | |
| Commission on Inter-State Cooperation | 3,127.22 | 2,957.53 | \$ 2,161.37 | |
| Commission on Delaware Basin | 21,343.33 | 16,698.63 | 29,992.32 | |
| Joint State Government Committee | 50,000.00 | 49,942.00 | 97,704.21 | \$ 69,979.73 |
| Local Government Commission | 9,588.22 | 9,803.71 | 14,183.82 | 10,000.00 |
| Commission to Study Public School Subsidies | | 25,000.00 | 44,100.00 | |
| Inaugural Committee | 3,054.87 | | 5,953.29 | |
| Interstate Commission on Crime | 1,500.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People | 9,982.01 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Council of State Governments | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 40,000.00 | |
| Committee on Congressional Reapportionment | 4,290.72 | | | |
| Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature .. | 552.86 | 405.00 | 403.56 | 193.69 |
| Thomas Jefferson Bi-centennial Commission | 3,337.27 | | | |
| Committee to Study Housing in Philadelphia | 5,000.00 | | | |
| Committee to Investigate W.P.A. Sewing Project | 3,000.00 | | | |
| Committee to Investigate Gas Main Explosions in Philadelphia | 3,500.00 | | | |
| Anthracle Subsidence Commission | 9,999.02 | | | |
| Commission for Port of Chester | | 9,445.69 | | |
| Commission to Investigate Donaldson Riots | | 1,105.26 | | |
| Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission | | | | 10,000.00 |
| Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission | | | | 10,000.00 |
| State Tax Equalization Board | | | | 27,699.40 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 133,362.02 | \$ 146,357.82 | \$ 234,498.57 | \$ 127,875.82 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 138,042.09 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 319.93 | \$ 144,638.98 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 1,718.84 | \$ 221,835.93 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 12,662.64 | \$ 127,875.82 |

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 | \$ 2,500.00 |
| Expenses of Electoral College ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | ..... | 1,000.00 |
| Commission on Inter-State Cooperation | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... |
| Commission on Delaware Basin | 25,000.00 | 16,700.00 | 30,000.00 | ..... |
| Joint State Government Committee | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Local Government Commission | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Commission to Study Public School Subsidies ..... | ..... | 25,000.00 | 50,000.00 | ..... |
| Inaugural Committee | 5,000.00 | ..... | 5,953.29 | ..... |
| Interstate Commission on Crime | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Council of State Governments | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 40,000.00 | ..... |
| Committee on Congressional Reapportionment | 4,300.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature .. | 600.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 | 800.00 |
| Thomas Jefferson Bi-centennial Commission | 4,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Committee to Study Housing in Philadelphia | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Committee to Investigate W.P.A. Sewing Project | 3,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Committee to Investigate Gas Main Explosions in Philadelphia | 3,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Anthraxite Subsidence Commission | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commission for Port of Chester ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Commission to Investigate Donaldson Riots ..... | ..... | 1,500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 |
| Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000.00 |
| State Tax Equalization Board ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 150,900.00 | \$ 152,500.00 | \$ 254,253.29 | \$ 824,300.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 12,537.98 | \$ 2,043.84 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | 4,098.34 | \$ 19,754.72 | \$ 696,424.18 |

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| SUPREME COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 266,241.94 | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 159,063.51 |
| Expenses of Judges | 51,483.44 | 47,721.35 | 52,688.41 | 26,015.33 |
| Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Eastern District .. | | | | |
| Chief Clerk | | | | |
| Assistant Chief Clerk | | | | |
| Clerk in Office of Prothonotary | | | | |
| Record Clerk | 55,147.63 | 60,909.41 | 64,216.39 | 32,951.95 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant Librarian | | | | |
| Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses—Eastern District | | | | |
| Salary of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk—Middle District | | | | |
| Salary of Prothonotary—Middle District | | | | |
| Attendant of Supreme Court—Middle District | | | | |
| Salary of Secretary-Assistant—Middle District | 11,098.77 | 11,098.70 | 11,099.69 | 10,153.54 |
| Contingent Expenses—Supreme and Superior Courts—Middle District | | | | |
| Salary, Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District | | | | |
| Salary of Court Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District | 30,700.00 | 30,307.56 | 30,619.37 | 15,458.55 |
| Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses—Western District | | | | |
| Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts | 3,155.00 | 1,495.00 | 1,785.00 | 1,760.00 |
| Salaries of Criers, Tip-staves, and Stenographers and Expenses | 68,408.30 | 67,901.18 | 73,995.00 | 44,288.32 |
| Portraits—Chief Justices | 750.00 | | | |
| Board of Governance | 6,123.56 | 5,846.12 | 10,000.00 | 5,477.06 |
| Procedural Rules Committee | 24,721.06 | 24,787.02 | 24,533.25 | 14,202.40 |
| Board of Law Examiners | | 46,771.46 | 60,000.00 | 34,689.76 |
| Total Supreme Court | \$ 525,587.76 | \$ 563,079.74 | \$ 602,937.11 | \$ 344,060.42 |
| SUPERIOR COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 251,790.32 | \$ 239,009.18 | \$ 248,500.00 | \$ 143,169.32 |
| Expenses of Judges | 46,307.71 | 41,869.84 | 48,490.43 | 22,664.51 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves | 59,247.96 | 49,447.38 | 62,594.69 | 37,865.23 |
| Dockets, Stationery and Supplies | 10,997.93 | 9,456.59 | 10,932.21 | 7,230.04 |
| Total Superior Court | \$ 368,343.92 | \$ 339,782.99 | \$ 370,517.33 | \$ 210,929.10 |
| COMMON PLEAS COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 3,039,313.73 | \$ 3,030,911.60 | \$ 3,052,572.89 | \$ 1,751,606.91 |
| Expenses of Traveling Judges | 65,691.57 | 25,099.90 | 15,356.83 | 19,034.61 |
| Payment of Mileage of Divided Judicial Districts | 3,139.05 | 3,295.86 | 3,200.75 | 1,861.80 |
| Clerk Hire—Dauphin County | 19,200.00 | 19,225.64 | 19,216.56 | 17,715.96 |
| Clerk Hire—Dauphin County—Deficiency | 120.48 | | | |
| Total Common Pleas Court | \$ 3,127,464.83 | \$ 3,078,533.00 | \$ 3,090,347.03 | \$ 1,790,219.28 |
| ORPHANS' COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 601,261.52 | \$ 613,953.55 | \$ 616,633.34 | \$ 354,364.65 |
| MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 219,069.01 | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 215,378.01 | \$ 129,591.66 |
| COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY | | | | |
| | \$ 108,876.37 | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 120,996.40 | \$ 69,934.50 |
| JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY | | | | |
| Salary of Judge | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 11,801.11 |

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Retired Judges' Salaries | \$ 96,816.10 | \$ 60,906.72 | \$ 30,999.52 | \$ 21,659.30 |
| Associate Judges' Salaries | 39,945.00 | 37,295.00 | 39,478.03 | 17,484.19 |
| Associate Judges' Mileage | 4,581.95 | 3,305.25 | 2,794.90 | 1,338.30 |
| Total Miscellaneous | \$ 141,343.05 | \$ 101,506.97 | \$ 73,272.45 | \$ 40,481.79 |
| STATE REPORTER | | | | |
| Salary of Reporter | \$ 9,865.42 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 |
| Salary of Assistant State Reporter | 6,000.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 4,800.00 |
| Salaries and General Expenses | 13,740.99 | 12,793.43 | 14,090.95 | 8,166.41 |
| Total State Reporter | \$ 29,606.41 | \$ 32,393.43 | \$ 33,690.95 | \$ 17,966.41 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 5,141,552.87 | \$ 5,091,249.68 | \$ 5,143,772.62 | \$ 2,969,348.92 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 5,133,262.63 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 8,290.24 | \$ 5,084,486.22 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 6,763.46 | \$ 5,132,159.80 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 11,612.82 | \$ 2,969,348.92 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| SUPREME COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 274,000.00 | \$ 323,000.00 |
| Expenses of Judges | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 56,000.00 |
| Salary of Deputy of Prothonotary—Eastern District Chief Clerk | | | | |
| Assistant Chief Clerk | | | | |
| Clerk as Assistant to Chief Clerk | | | | |
| Record Clerk | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 | 65,200.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Librarian and Assistant Librarian | | | | |
| Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses—Eastern District | | | | |
| Salary of Deputy Prothonotary—Middle District ... | | | | |
| Salary of Prothonotary—Middle District | | | | |
| Attendant of Supreme Court Room—Middle District | | | | |
| Salary of Secretary-Assistant—Middle District | 11,100.00 | 11,100.00 | 11,100.00 | 13,100.00 |
| Contingent Expenses—Supreme and Superior Courts—Middle District | | | | |
| Salary, Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District | | | | |
| Salary of Court Clerk in Office of Prothonotary—Western District | 30,700.00 | 30,700.00 | 30,700.00 | 35,000.00 |
| Stationery, Supplies and Necessary Expenses—Western District | | | | |
| Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Salaries of Criers, Tip-staves, and Stenographers and Expenses | 71,496.00 | 73,995.00 | 73,995.00 | 98,096.00 |
| Portraits—Chief Justices | 750.00 | | | |
| Board of Governance | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Procedural Rules Committee | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Board of Law Examiners | | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Total Supreme Court | \$ 548,746.00 | \$ 610,495.00 | \$ 610,495.00 | \$ 687,896.00 |
| SUPERIOR COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 253,000.00 | \$ 253,000.00 | \$ 253,000.00 | \$ 295,000.00 |
| Expenses of Judges | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 49,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves | 60,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 80,136.00 |
| Dockets, Stationery and Supplies | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Total Superior Court | \$ 374,000.00 | \$ 377,000.00 | \$ 377,000.00 | \$ 436,136.00 |

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| COMMON PLEAS COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 3,044,000.00 | \$ 3,100,000.00 | \$ 3,100,000.00 | \$ 3,663,000.00 |
| Expenses of Traveling Judges | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Payment of Mileage in Divided Judicial District | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Clerk Hire—Dauphin County | 19,200.00 | 19,400.00 | 19,400.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Clerk Hire—Dauphin County—Deficiency | 181.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Common Pleas Court | \$ 3,168,381.00 | \$ 3,224,400.00 | \$ 3,224,400.00 | \$ 3,783,000.00 |
| APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| ORPHANS' COURT | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 618,000.00 | \$ 618,000.00 | \$ 618,000.00 | \$ 725,000.00 |
| MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 221,000.00 | \$ 265,000.00 |
| COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY | | | | |
| Salaries of Judges | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 121,000.00 | \$ 145,000.00 |
| JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY | | | | |
| Salary of Judge | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 24,000.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Retired Judges' Salaries | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Associate Judges' Salaries | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Associate Judges' Mileage | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Total Miscellaneous | \$ 157,000.00 | \$ 157,000.00 | \$ 157,000.00 | \$ 117,000.00 |
| STATE REPORTER | | | | |
| Salary of Reporter | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 |
| Salary of Assistant Reporter | 6,000.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses | 14,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 14,560.00 | 16,900.00 |
| Total State Reporter | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 32,600.00 | \$ 34,160.00 | \$ 36,500.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 5,258,127.00 | \$ 5,381,495.00 | \$ 5,383,055.00 | \$ 6,219,532.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 116,574.13 | \$ 290,245.32 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 239,282.38 | \$ 3,250,183.08 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS ‡ | | | | |
| Leases | \$ 7,826,333.42 | \$ 8,517,432.21 | ..... | ..... |
| Redemption of Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 7,826,333.42 | \$ 8,517,432.21 | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 7,790,868.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 35,465.26 | \$ 8,517,432.21 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| General State Authority—Leases—General | \$ 7,781,240.00 | \$ 7,819,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| General State Authority—Leases—State College .. | 759,121.00 | 731,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Redemption of Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 8,540,361.00 | \$ 8,550,000.00 | \$ 48,870,240.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 714,027.58 | \$ 32,567.79 | ..... | ..... |

‡For operating cost of the General State Authority, see Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION TWO

OPERATING FUNDS—FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 1, 1933 TO MAY 31, 1947

OPERATING FUNDS

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

| APPLICABLE TO | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
| FUND | | | | | | | |
| *General Fund | \$ 227,633,700.36 | \$ 328,390,233.16 | \$ 423,648,524.44 | \$ 451,699,973.87 | \$ 400,703,764.53 | \$ 406,364,507.95 | \$ 540,603,175.51 |
| Motor License Fund | 112,415,453.60 | 103,197,725.96 | 159,672,278.37 | 134,322,115.63 | 148,681,536.99 | 107,114,626.88 | 155,026,972.30 |
| State Farm Products Show Fund | 124,154.94 | 133,515.09 | 153,029.34 | 182,034.38 | 301,110.95 | 113,157.92 | 208,111.47 |
| Banking Fund | 1,388,027.56 | 1,400,694.84 | 1,424,397.59 | 1,208,495.56 | 1,254,322.65 | 1,101,436.74 | 1,166,964.00 |
| Forests and Waters Fund ..... | ..... | 155,787.95 | 311,145.30 | 327,185.45 | 528,680.33 | ..... | ..... |
| Fish Fund | 850,092.74 | 887,761.59 | 1,001,916.01 | 1,304,566.20 | 1,311,624.76 | 1,273,769.68 | 1,796,855.33 |
| Game Fund | 2,145,451.79 | 2,442,156.39 | 3,033,969.55 | 2,989,677.15 | 2,603,052.68 | 2,424,487.14 | 4,200,093.35 |
| Milk Control Fund | 60,591.92 | 212,632.48 | 246,580.12 | 319,961.01 | 360,366.36 | 202,455.81 | 273,352.45 |
| Flood Control Fund ..... | ..... | 3,948.30 | 1,041,876.87 | 721,902.74 | 760,050.18 | 564,971.21 | 387,464.53 |
| Social Security Fund ..... | ..... | 389,384.43 | 1,622,339.09 | 2,682,567.15 | 2,799,413.75 | 5,373,492.88 | 7,206,677.41 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 862,994.05 |
| Grand Total—Operating Funds | \$ 344,617,472.91 | \$ 437,213,840.19 | \$ 592,156,056.68 | \$ 595,758,479.14 | \$ 559,303,923.18 | \$ 524,532,906.21 | \$ 711,732,660.40 |

*Department of the Auditor General and Department of Treasury not included.

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | | | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 |
| GOVERNOR'S OFFICE | | | | | | |
| Administrative Bureau | \$ 199,375.96 | \$ 170,977.01 | \$ 178,136.08 | \$ 174,631.03 | \$ 190,723.18 | \$ 190,890.06 |
| Budget Bureau | 105,989.67 | 92,843.36 | 95,408.00 | 88,866.29 | 91,325.71 | 98,090.79 |
| Personnel Bureau | 24,713.96 | 36,868.02 | 36,105.91 | 41,244.01 | 36,597.25 | 37,531.19 |
| Mansion ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,504.10 | 16,678.86 | 18,709.07 | 24,195.60 |
| Governor's Conference ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,711.59 |
| Total-Governor's Office | \$ 330,079.59 | \$ 300,688.39 | \$ 329,154.09 | \$ 321,420.19 | \$ 337,355.21 | \$ 379,419.23 |
| LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE | | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 20,844.76 | \$ 22,743.25 | \$ 29,791.04 | \$ 25,892.32 | \$ 23,684.96 | \$ 24,218.99 |
| Total | \$ 20,844.76 | \$ 22,743.25 | \$ 29,791.04 | \$ 25,892.32 | \$ 23,684.96 | \$ 24,218.99 |
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | | | |
| Executive Office | \$ 84,321.99 | \$ 83,766.10 | \$ 95,458.91 | \$ 86,551.90 | \$ 93,669.22 | \$ 104,353.44 |
| Bureau of Foods and Chemistry | 270,557.81 | 253,770.99 | 295,420.01 | 219,037.06 | 221,460.12 | 239,802.32 |
| Bureau of Plant Industry | 168,881.77 | 169,857.63 | 206,603.78 | 149,113.74 | 164,523.40 | 165,557.88 |
| Japanese Beetle Control | 33,333.22 | 34,247.93 | 48,391.39 | 21,110.48 | 20,814.71 | 14,725.77 |
| Bureau of Statistics | 24,221.93 | 23,251.92 | 41,438.22 | 31,417.00 | 33,347.20 | 33,347.79 |
| Bureau of Markets | 91,729.50 | 131,867.25 | 130,883.36 | 94,368.06 | 113,353.38 | 118,189.00 |
| Bureau of Animal Industry | 803,524.33 | 687,301.64 | 749,939.78 | 627,052.59 | 634,108.11 | 713,664.01 |
| Gypsy Moth Eradication | 109,646.73 | 117,755.10 | 101,414.44 | 102,187.56 | 103,310.34 | 128,586.93 |
| Dog Law Enforcement | 247,229.96 | 237,682.84 | 243,173.90 | 228,209.15 | 250,841.87 | 292,569.16 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 1,833,447.24 | \$ 1,739,507.40 | \$ 1,912,723.79 | \$ 1,559,047.54 | \$ 1,635,578.35 | \$ 1,810,796.30 |
| Egg Laying Contest | \$ 18,828.84 | \$ 20,992.88 | \$ 21,000.00 | \$ 20,973.04 | \$ 22,696.16 | \$ 22,697.15 |
| State Farm Show Commission | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| General Fund | \$ 49,959.00 | \$ 49,689.06 | \$ 74,974.30 | \$ 49,998.66 | \$ 47,026.30 | \$ 62,708.93 |
| Special Fund | 124,154.94 | 133,515.09 | 153,029.34 | 182,034.38 | 301,110.95 | 113,157.92 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 174,113.94 | \$ 183,204.15 | \$ 228,003.64 | \$ 232,033.04 | \$ 348,137.25 | \$ 113,157.92 |
| Agricultural Exhibits | \$ 85,000.00 | \$ 75,305.56 | \$ 118,041.84 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 96,694.37 | \$ 57,655.93 |
| Animal Indemnities | 1,292,745.42 | 398,710.03 | 1,177,218.57 | 1,380,008.48 | 1,227,492.12 | 1,401,517.26 |
| Plant Indemnities ..... | ..... | ..... | 416.52 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Research into Diseases of Cattle ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,226.29 | 24,999.60 |
| Conducting Tobacco Experiments ..... | ..... | 9,126.98 | 7,954.91 | 5,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Soil Conservation Board ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,667.47 | 388.65 | 1,246.24 | 802.27 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,414.13 | 9,885.52 | ..... | ..... |
| Total-General Fund | \$ 3,279,980.50 | \$ 2,293,331.91 | \$ 3,343,411.53 | \$ 3,125,301.89 | \$ 3,054,959.83 | \$ 3,318,468.51 |
| Total—State Farm Show Fund | \$ 124,154.94 | \$ 133,515.09 | \$ 153,029.34 | \$ 182,034.38 | \$ 301,110.95 | \$ 113,157.92 |
| Total—Department of Agriculture .. | \$ 3,404,135.44 | \$ 2,426,847.00 | \$ 3,496,440.87 | \$ 3,307,336.27 | \$ 3,356,070.78 | \$ 3,431,626.43 |
| Total | \$ 3,404,135.44 | \$ 2,426,847.00 | \$ 3,496,440.87 | \$ 3,307,336.27 | \$ 3,356,070.78 | \$ 3,431,626.43 |

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF BANKING | | | | | | | |
| Registration and Supervision of Security Dealers and Salesmen | \$ 115,615.27 | \$ 118,044.57 | \$ 136,322.30 | \$ 99,039.55 | \$ 103,232.56 | \$ 85,948.64 | \$ 90,253.78 |
| Supervision of Banks and Trust Com- panies | 306,256.98 | 287,859.40 | 334,008.40 | 285,731.89 | 288,078.59 | 265,642.23 | 299,420.02 |
| Examination of Banks and Trust Com- panies | 532,798.49 | 527,202.07 | 540,819.43 | 486,140.93 | 463,189.56 | 410,056.43 | 470,581.49 |
| Supervision of Building and Loan Asso- ciations | 133,426.17 | 127,943.43 | 115,239.90 | 98,964.24 | 156,101.80 | 90,553.36 | 82,308.02 |
| Examination of Building and Loan Asso- ciations | 394,383.66 | 385,352.26 | 344,322.76 | 278,339.69 | 264,496.22 | 248,123.29 | 218,016.11 |
| Supervision of Private Banks and Small Loan Companies | 30,852.53 | 33,972.69 | 49,057.10 | 40,315.07 | 54,406.48 | 51,661.43 | 65,338.36 |
| Liquidation of Closed Institutions | 17,001.73 | 4,264.99 | 24,985.87 | | | | |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 187,357.27 | \$ 118,044.57 | \$ 161,308.17 | \$ 108,085.81 | \$ 103,232.56 | \$ 85,948.64 | \$ 90,253.78 |
| Total—Banking Fund | \$ 1,342,977.56 | \$ 1,366,594.84 | \$ 1,383,447.59 | \$ 1,180,445.56 | \$ 1,226,272.65 | \$ 1,066,036.74 | \$ 1,135,064.00 |
| Total—Department of Banking | \$ 1,530,334.83 | \$ 1,484,639.41 | \$ 1,544,755.76 | \$ 1,288,531.37 | \$ 1,329,505.21 | \$ 1,151,985.38 | \$ 1,225,917.78 |

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Administration | \$ 145,363.28 | \$ 183,187.43 | \$ 193,490.20 | \$ 149,082.56 | \$ 146,872.00 | \$ 149,466.18 | \$ 216,774.49 |
| Forest Protection | 421,907.63 | 545,366.88 | 453,733.52 | 465,077.58 | 702,378.97 | 680,708.17 | 852,695.17 |
| Forest Extension | 81,017.43 | 96,168.04 | 144,727.66 | 107,318.26 | 123,767.04 | 117,718.04 | 255,670.40 |
| Forest Management | 135,033.28 | 157,544.55 | 123,527.63 | 118,952.01 | 143,286.41 | 170,610.23 | 282,866.80 |
| Forest Research | 35,894.20 | 49,332.04 | 40,726.03 | 39,779.95 | 26,258.15 | 33,009.61 | 100,680.56 |
| Forest Recreation | 58,309.64 | 101,001.38 | 135,549.34 | 151,644.17 | 155,661.27 | 170,233.98 | 438,904.12 |
| Forest District Administration | 311,367.98 | 292,588.03 | 325,860.61 | 252,237.48 | 313,146.99 | 335,264.62 | 459,360.47 |
| Annual Fixed Charges | 202,363.80 | 204,428.45 | 207,854.65 | 158,923.45 | 210,006.61 | 219,711.07 | 204,407.19 |
| Insurance Forestry | | | 49,420.81 | 19,907.21 | 11,006.08 | 12,686.88 | 23,241.15 |
| Administration—Water and Power Re- sources | 50,693.17 | 36,379.69 | 58,597.06 | 39,250.92 | 43,375.92 | 46,807.80 | 62,306.22 |
| Stream Gauging and Flood Warning | 32,649.37 | 41,174.33 | 42,524.95 | 36,662.80 | 53,205.69 | 39,111.10 | 39,772.55 |
| Dams, Encroachment and Channel Lanes Pymatuning Swamp Projects | 133,818.05 | 122,955.20 | 165,084.84 | 78,965.68 | 63,168.59 | 63,258.30 | 433,637.90 |
| Flood Control | 23,285.72 | 26,254.85 | 47,627.88 | 45,694.30 | 43,923.90 | 53,091.83 | 92,696.07 |
| Insurance Waters | | | 1,041,876.87 | 721,902.74 | 760,050.18 | 166,806.56 | 147,340.74 |
| Annual Fixed Charges Waters | | | 3,387.27 | 1,388.32 | 916.58 | 125.80 | |
| Administration—Parks and Commissions Development and Extension | 88,452.43 | 91,289.70 | 112,845.79 | 10,820.03 | 4,234.67 | 12,627.99 | |
| General Maintenance | 49,387.64 | 28,681.46 | 45,860.13 | 81,018.71 | 127,538.44 | 140,867.26 | 310,219.68 |
| Insurance Parks and Commissions | 62,543.53 | 43,790.49 | 106,030.89 | 45,365.61 | 96,419.49 | 108,142.71 | 274,755.47 |
| Capital Expenditure—Forests | 122,394.08 | 150,576.38 | 121,985.99 | 4,628.77 | 2,412.03 | 3,048.07 | 8,107.28 |
| Capital Expenditure—Waters | 590,104.75 | 20,421.79 | 47,230.33 | 94,125.76 | 60,964.76 | 64,281.83 | 458,053.77 |
| Capital Expenditure—Parks and Commis- sions | 90,006.79 | 24,923.17 | 101,532.35 | 350,448.30 | 31,588.55 | 386,825.69 | 322,863.46 |
| Nautical School | | | | 100,551.23 | 176,425.75 | 289,037.90 | 2,247,752.72 |
| Mine Sealing | | | | 139,988.14 | 139,468.11 | 202,804.63 | 404,974.14 |
| Nautical School Improvements | | | | | 17,821.52 | .50 | |
| Ports Improvements | | | | | | | 848,768.93 |
| | | | | | | | 82,606.90 |

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—(Continued)

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Stream Clearance | | | | | | | 282,446.66 |
| Land Acquisition | | | | | | | 10,646.22 |
| Desilting Schuylkill River | | | | | | | 1,776,466.04 |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 2,634,652.77 | \$ 2,056,328.21 | \$ 2,226,861.31 | \$ 2,211,946.06 | \$ 2,283,556.87 | \$ 3,196,415.13 | \$ 9,828,773.66 |
| Total—Forests and Waters Fund .. | | \$ 155,787.95 | \$ 311,145.30 | \$ 327,185.45 | \$ 523,680.33 | | |
| Total—Flood Control Fund | | \$ 3,948.30 | \$ 1,041,876.87 | \$ 721,902.74 | \$ 760,050.18 | \$ 564,971.21 | \$ 387,464.53 |
| Total—Department of Forests and Waters | \$ 2,634,652.77 | \$ 2,216,064.46 | \$ 3,579,883.48 | \$ 3,261,034.25 | \$ 3,522,287.38 | \$ 3,761,386.34 | \$ 10,216,258.19 |
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Executive | \$ 91,911.19 | \$ 81,884.89 | \$ 94,179.70 | \$ 106,792.11 | \$ 69,644.29 | \$ 101,499.75 | \$ 140,058.58 |
| Inspection | 24,602.32 | 20,605.17 | 19,297.01 | 3,868.53 | 6,649.00 | 15,092.52 | 10,391.55 |
| Accounting | 50,762.67 | 123,353.15 | 143,950.95 | 44,071.83 | 41,560.39 | 38,834.45 | 103,617.56 |
| Supplies | 96,368.11 | 51,755.61 | 198,037.74 | 277,429.24 | 284,283.86 | 163,061.52 | 119,356.12 |
| Laboratory | 144,394.40 | 133,053.50 | 164,245.73 | 176,942.37 | 203,218.25 | 170,821.53 | 9,895.94 |
| Engineering | 347,949.90 | 312,314.94 | 376,827.47 | 313,976.79 | 282,206.38 | 281,669.09 | 308,939.90 |
| Milk Control | 128,857.47 | 116,639.97 | 105,129.21 | 69,757.05 | 74,946.61 | 77,784.17 | 4,702.35 |
| Vital Statistics | 192,785.63 | 199,750.00 | 242,908.84 | 342,053.82 | 870,937.07 | 751,589.74 | 917,863.81 |
| Nursing | 499,350.63 | 428,765.74 | 418,107.63 | 431,607.02 | 433,157.24 | 462,082.14 | 511,261.20 |
| Drug Control | 42,651.18 | 48,588.12 | 50,312.17 | 43,553.22 | 44,254.48 | 41,363.10 | 90,765.92 |
| Communicable Diseases | 472,817.60 | 464,285.63 | 501,179.58 | 522,974.15 | 601,087.78 | 692,712.50 | 280,488.52 |
| Hygiene-Restaurant and Other Clinics | 24,249.74 | 38,636.42 | 59,212.03 | 11,854.96 | 10,377.74 | 16,142.42 | 79,521.44 |
| Child Health | 115,164.66 | 105,109.05 | 122,526.03 | 225,736.17 | 432,800.13 | 517,624.62 | 906,914.83 |
| Public Health Education | 209,062.66 | 148,324.14 | 272,525.83 | 71,591.74 | 75,187.56 | 74,023.97 | 35,367.87 |
| Mont Alto Sanatorium | 11,460.48 | 12,742.93 | 42,747.80 | 11,943.66 | 20,153.19 | 12,407.56 | 87,674.19 |
| Cresson Sanatorium | 340,093.34 | 837,385.22 | 981,722.88 | 1,196,900.13 | 1,432,035.84 | 1,562,432.28 | 1,896,112.59 |
| Hamburg Sanatorium | 333,196.25 | 816,166.52 | 951,744.76 | 988,754.96 | 1,102,843.82 | 1,158,451.84 | 1,344,134.36 |
| Western Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Sana- toria | 269,971.47 | 541,668.93 | 692,839.34 | 721,550.37 | 819,729.80 | 863,259.82 | 1,026,384.40 |
| Tuberculosis Control | | | | 38,546.93 | 24,811.76 | | |
| State Hospital for Crippled Children .. | 198,212.52 | 313,602.65 | 348,766.47 | 413,913.78 | 511,595.51 | 483,387.40 | 439,865.96 |
| Orthopaedic Unit | 44,569.33 | 26,176.68 | 41,435.43 | 29,280.27 | | | 536,790.50 |
| Board of Undertakers | 17,836.35 | 14,806.07 | 25,962.96 | 20,880.92 | 28,316.43 | 27,531.40 | 33,180.22 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 3,656,267.90 | \$ 4,835,615.33 | \$ 5,853,659.56 | \$ 6,063,989.02 | \$ 7,369,797.13 | \$ 7,511,471.82 | \$ 8,883,287.81 |
| Survey-Waters of the Delaware River .. | \$ 25,000.00 | | | | | | |
| Anatomical Board | | | | | | | |
| Dewatering Mines and Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings | | | | | | | |
| Research into Children's Nutrition | | \$ 700,000.00 | \$ 210,259.72 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Board of Housing | | | 29,095.18 | 15,397.69 | 11,139.94 | 3,460.05 | See Department of Commerce |
| Miscellaneous | | | 36,583.75 | | | | |
| Cancer Research | | | 29,056.15 | | | | 29,287.07 |
| Rheumatic Fever Treatment | | | | | | | 38,954.41 |
| School Health Examinations | | | | | | | 3,251,120.79 |
| Institutional Construction—Post War .. | | | | | | | 1,255,782.95 |

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—(Con.) | | | | | | | |
| Federal Social Security Fund | | | | | | | |
| Maternal and Child Health | ..... | 56,116.81 | 223,862.54 | 325,518.82 | 475,612.12 | 541,891.33 | 603,713.56 |
| Aid to Crippled Children | ..... | 49,919.30 | 323,759.76 | 359,602.51 | 381,777.30 | 325,781.75 | 382,439.03 |
| Public Health Service | ..... | 258,675.69 | 853,121.48 | 1,307,255.18 | 1,103,117.97 | 838,742.42 | 1,169,937.29 |
| Veneral Disease Act | ..... | ..... | 105,837.67 | 522,647.18 | 673,470.96 | 830,907.79 | 738,137.44 |
| Emergency Maternity and Infant Care | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,553,687.28 | 3,792,533.61 |
| Tuberculosis Control | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 209,097.78 |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 3,681,267.90 | \$ 5,535,615.33 | \$ 6,138,654.36 | \$ 6,099,386.71 | \$ 7,400,937.07 | \$ 7,614,931.87 | \$ 13,558,433.03 |
| Total—Social Security Fund | ..... | \$ 364,711.80 | \$ 1,506,581.45 | \$ 2,515,023.69 | \$ 2,633,978.35 | \$ 5,091,010.57 | \$ 6,895,858.71 |
| Total—Department of Health | \$ 3,681,267.90 | \$ 5,900,327.13 | \$ 7,665,235.81 | \$ 8,614,410.40 | \$ 10,034,915.42 | \$ 12,705,942.44 | \$ 20,454,291.74 |
| DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS | | | | | | | |
| Motor Fund | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Reconstruction of State and State Aid Highways | \$ 21,961,450.06 | \$ 16,647,473.00 | \$ 29,984,589.51 | \$ 31,146,852.96 | \$ 37,319,965.57 | \$ 13,567,661.57 | \$ 33,079,502.39 |
| Construction and Reconstruction of Rural Highways | 31,782,721.13 | 3,353,043.74 | 15,190,910.90 | 11,111,230.47 | 26,091,729.54 | 6,537,744.47 | 17,265,960.51 |
| Right of Way | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,031,816.11 | 5,942,603.87 | 6,695,441.73 | 3,028,147.86 |
| Construction and Reconstruction of State Highways in Cities | 308,261.43 | 203,610.78 | 1,092,016.49 | 3,447,767.69 | 3,053,962.20 | 2,736,393.77 | 2,525,198.23 |
| W.P.A. Sponsorship | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,403,435.46 | 5,379,750.55 | ..... | ..... |
| Maintenance of State and State Aid Highways | 22,314,125.43 | 32,014,857.36 | 36,433,517.74 | 25,679,543.62 | 24,404,024.52 | 28,024,388.00 | 37,325,118.06 |
| Maintenance of Rural Highways | 12,987,972.99 | 18,611,368.49 | 21,168,056.05 | 15,404,311.78 | 17,088,905.34 | 21,495,879.08 | 21,673,796.45 |
| Maintenance of State Highways in Cities | 643,013.57 | 839,151.74 | 2,023,081.60 | 1,004,086.23 | 1,310,353.83 | 1,767,748.87 | 1,242,221.09 |
| Miscellaneous Work | 1,765,614.68 | 8,503,211.94 | 16,596,214.49 | 1,301,965.14 | 3,236,437.19 | 3,202,807.89 | 2,693,473.71 |
| Miscellaneous Charges Direct | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Administration and Miscellaneous—Indirect | 12,203,545.83 | 12,843,087.03 | 18,320,391.07 | 12,544,713.46 | 11,524,095.41 | 10,680,427.36 | 14,632,191.06 |
| Stores | 97,046.97 | 1,170,087.23 | 67,302.12 } | *60,393.37 | *497,822.15 | *1,120,939.91 | 5,414,185.91 |
| Plant and Equipment | 1,574,788.37 | 347,916.36 | 2,640,587.36 } | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead (General Fund) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 6,846.91 | ..... | ..... |
| Total—Motor Fund | \$ 105,638,540.46 | \$ 94,533,807.67 | \$ 143,516,667.33 | \$ 120,015,329.55 | \$ 134,854,005.87 | \$ 93,587,552.83 | \$ 138,879,795.27 |
| Total—General Fund | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 6,846.91 | ..... | ..... |
| Total—Department of Highways | \$ 105,638,540.46 | \$ 94,533,807.67 | \$ 143,516,667.33 | \$ 120,015,329.55 | \$ 134,860,852.78 | \$ 93,587,552.83 | \$ 138,879,795.27 |
| Indicates Deduction. | | | | | | | |

* Indicates Deduction.

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

| APPLICABLE TO | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
| INSURANCE DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | |
| Executive Division | \$ 51,568.76 | \$ 80,704.45 | \$ 79,472.96 | \$ 60,256.60 | \$ 66,491.88 | \$ 67,636.65 | \$ 81,838.79 |
| Auditing Statements and Reports | 36,549.47 | 54,511.44 | 83,899.87 | 71,732.77 | 64,859.43 | 79,142.23 | 93,731.65 |
| Accounting and Requisitions | 17,657.50 | 16,353.19 | 20,564.40 | 15,934.03 | 14,415.97 | 16,896.12 | 19,815.49 |
| Licensing Agents, Brokers and Adjusters | 44,411.78 | 46,535.79 | 54,149.98 | 53,742.05 | 50,216.43 | 54,375.60 | 70,683.78 |
| Investigating Complaints | 43,718.28 | 55,361.94 | 90,263.12 | 37,129.35 | 35,507.48 | 47,042.59 | 58,332.57 |
| Examining Companies, Agents and Brokers | 245,747.45 | 270,012.35 | 267,401.95 | 214,972.53 | 220,105.99 | 254,367.90 | 329,242.14 |
| Actuarial-Valuing Policies | 49,754.02 | 52,195.66 | 54,951.74 | 45,093.35 | 47,234.85 | 49,647.73 | 65,253.54 |
| Securities ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,775.33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Revolving Fund for Liquidation Expenses —Insurance Companies ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,934.55 | ..... | 27.65 | ..... | ..... |
| Total—Department of Insurance | \$ 489,407.26 | \$ 575,674.82 | \$ 670,413.90 | \$ 500,210.60 | \$ 498,859.68 | \$ 569,108.82 | \$ 718,897.96 |
| DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AF- FAIRS | | | | | | | |
| Administration | \$ 78,454.39 | \$ 57,457.28 | \$ 59,018.12 | \$ 73,894.98 | \$ 80,742.26 | \$ 85,866.11 | \$ 110,478.11 |
| Land Records | 52,003.54 | 46,135.66 | 44,492.08 | 35,298.95 | 29,735.26 | 31,693.23 | 60,341.45 |
| Municipal Affairs | 69,617.23 | 57,421.40 | 52,865.71 | 51,643.62 | 63,456.23 | 76,056.71 | 134,212.75 |
| Standard Weights and Measures | 54,244.39 | 71,044.44 | 100,032.30 | 80,153.64 | 113,845.78 | 140,864.92 | 201,832.53 |
| Statistics | 137,739.27 | 151,046.84 | 193,118.34 | 166,722.78 | 201,028.60 | 218,988.36 | 300,473.58 |
| Publicity and Information | 14,293.65 | 16,312.47 | 25,835.71 | 28,021.90 | 26,343.65 | 31,836.24 | 36,553.65 |
| Fees to County Commissioners | 10,648.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Topographic and Geologic Survey | 122,626.04 | 114,983.75 | 154,257.74 | 138,060.51 | 127,348.22 | 138,466.72 | 206,252.40 |
| Expenses—Conducting Local Government Conference ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Preservation of Old Records ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,952.71 | 20,000.00 | ..... |
| Distribution of Weighmasters' License Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,322.50 | 30,175.00 |
| Total—Department of Internal Affairs | \$ 539,626.51 | \$ 514,401.84 | \$ 639,620.00 | \$ 573,796.38 | \$ 658,452.71 | \$ 775,094.79 | \$ 1,080,119.47 |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | | | | | | | |
| Administration | \$ 564,000.00 | \$ 583,997.45 | \$ 674,967.54 | \$ 601,500.00 | \$ 601,499.37 | \$ 698,993.33 | \$ 724,376.34 |
| Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses | 12,205.21 | 13,948.86 | 19,227.93 | 18,237.63 | 23,924.93 | 28,991.36 | 26,313.01 |
| Board of Pardons—Parole Supervision .. | 205,941.06 | 229,985.44 | 272,852.66 | 263,000.00 | 133,671.12 | ..... | ..... |
| Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws | 1,660.46 | 2,462.74 | 2,277.91 | 1,295.72 | 955.20 | 1,571.97 | 1,114.98 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | 7,000.00 | ..... | 169,509.37 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total—Department of Justice | \$ 783,806.73 | \$ 837,394.49 | \$ 969,326.04 | \$ 1,053,542.72 | \$ 760,050.62 | \$ 729,556.66 | \$ 751,804.33 |

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
| DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY | | | | | | | |
| Departmental Administration | \$ 252,011.66 | \$ 109,740.94 | \$ 252,263.87 | \$ 195,515.61 | \$ 190,092.27 | \$ 192,918.25 | \$ 193,332.19 |
| Inspection | 594,345.19 | 613,549.73 | 1,038,893.26 | 795,612.66 | 872,222.95 | 920,524.61 | 1,041,580.71 |
| Bureau of Industrial Standards | 51,750.93 | 42,716.60 | 45,510.27 | 23,524.89 | 26,582.54 | 23,808.58 | 15,292.83 |
| Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board ..... | ..... | ..... | 373,724.44 | 245,050.45 | 233,205.47 | 197,061.93 | 218,863.74 |
| Industrial Board | 3,937.98 | 3,517.73 | 15,803.33 | 21,173.57 | 22,016.13 | 23,656.32 | 25,303.50 |
| Bureau of Industrial Relations | 36,230.25 | 59,741.82 | 76,353.08 | 56,583.27 | 71,690.78 | 77,753.40 | 101,651.88 |
| Bureau of Women and Children in Industry | 46,477.92 | 47,811.67 | 70,595.24 | 63,903.58 | 100,037.11 | 115,570.48 | 129,083.29 |
| Bureau of Employment | 150,885.10 | 128,316.50 | 978,219.75 | 1,016,407.99 | 587,486.14 | ..... | ..... |
| Bureau of Rehabilitation | 249,566.17 | 421,845.47 | 666,853.62 | 652,607.03 | 796,992.04 | 731,291.71 | See Vocational Rehabilitation |
| Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Law | 600,780.88 | 694,608.34 | 1,137,930.42 | 884,228.19 | 907,887.23 | 936,983.06 | 1,032,967.51 |
| Bureau of Hours and Minimum Wages ..... | ..... | ..... | 237,701.05 | 32,200.64 | 29,208.66 | 17,551.60 | 9,684.35 |
| Bureau of Research and Information ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,301.17 | 127,205.06 | 152,197.00 | 179,755.68 | 153,589.24 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 1,985,986.08 | \$ 2,121,848.80 | \$ 5,014,149.50 | \$ 4,114,012.94 | \$ 3,989,618.32 | \$ 3,416,875.62 | \$ 2,921,349.24 |
| Workmens Compensation to Injured Employees | \$ 20,421.45 | \$ 10,357.12 | \$ 4,371.54 | \$ 1,442.25 | \$ 350.40 | \$ 187.20 | ..... |
| Occupational Disease Compensation Act ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000.00 | ..... | 931,956.80 | 477,098.81 | \$ 350,627.01 |
| VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND | | | | | | | |
| Administration ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 112,091.50 |
| Vocational Guidance ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,575,902.55 |
| Sub-Total ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 1,687,994.05 |
| Total—General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 4,096,976.25 |
| Total — Vocational Rehabilitation Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 862,994.05 |
| Total—Department of Labor and Industry | \$ 2,006,407.53 | \$ 2,132,205.92 | \$ 5,118,521.04 | \$ 4,115,455.19 | \$ 4,921,925.52 | \$ 3,894,161.63 | \$ 4,959,970.30 |

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
| DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS | | | | | | | |
| Administration | \$ 94,848.40 | \$ 102,827.90 | \$ 117,728.38 | \$ 139,842.87 | \$ 124,586.08 | \$ 113,360.13 | \$ 157,772.51 |
| Division Headquarters | 40,308.61 | 38,468.05 | 41,562.34 | 37,905.32 | 6,841.86 | 18,152.61 | 35,107.00 |
| State Arsenal | 117,968.34 | 107,133.21 | 118,882.39 | 91,031.03 | 76,124.98 | 82,135.08 | 100,922.50 |
| State Military Reservation | 66,588.01 | 64,277.51 | 172,958.53 | 158,216.06 | 90,575.92 | 484,050.41 | 288,142.96 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 319,713.36 | \$ 312,706.67 | \$ 451,131.64 | \$ 427,055.28 | \$ 293,128.84 | \$ 697,698.23 | \$ 581,944.97 |
| State Council of Defense | | | | | \$ 341,206.50 | \$ 434,116.79 | \$ 58,274.89 |
| Riot, Insurrection, Repairs to Armories and Buildings Destroyed and Improve- ments at State Military Reservation .. | \$ 436,537.79 | \$ 189,682.18 | \$ 107,691.28 | \$ 39,644.50 | 45,910.55 | | 129,852.07 |
| National Guard | 693,683.26 | 1,473,025.04 | 1,271,937.64 | 1,576,304.98 | 1,417,693.83 | 1,234,965.85 | 1,306,655.66 |
| State Armory Board | 518,942.54 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 26,848.62 | | 1,500.00 | 2,699.55 | | 138,551.41 | 27,434.26 |
| State Veterans' Commission | 231,896.18 | 70,728.08 | 921,947.98 | 884,251.85 | 649,876.85 | 638,709.43 | 885,514.48 |
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie | 239,907.94 | 234,025.41 | 227,804.24 | 199,978.53 | 240,891.54 | 239,469.84 | 204,425.31 |
| Total—Department of Military Affairs .. | \$ 2,467,589.69 | \$ 2,280,167.38 | \$ 2,982,012.78 | \$ 3,129,934.69 | \$ 2,993,708.11 | \$ 3,383,511.55 | \$ 3,314,101.64 |
| DEPARTMENT OF MINES | | | | | | | |
| Administration | \$ 75,038.17 | \$ 83,419.32 | \$ 88,806.43 | \$ 88,275.49 | \$ 105,722.11 | \$ 108,322.43 | \$ 112,305.48 |
| Inspection of Anthracite Mines | 192,264.18 | 178,330.75 | 524,298.71 | 513,565.45 | 520,075.33 | 557,255.36 | 618,445.67 |
| Inspection of Bituminous Mines | 281,939.97 | 268,103.33 | | | | | |
| Examination of Anthracite Mine Foremen | 2,554.02 | 1,601.75 | 9,968.56 | 7,986.77 | 9,620.70 | 9,345.58 | 11,064.88 |
| Examination of Bituminous Mine Foremen | 3,482.19 | 4,024.13 | 56,527.95 | 4,988.70 | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | |
| Licensing Bituminous Miners | | | | | | | |
| Developing Uses for Coal at State College | | | | | | | |
| Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act .. | | | | | | | |
| Care of Injured Mine Workers | | | | | | | |
| Total—Department of Mines | \$ 555,278.53 | \$ 535,479.28 | \$ 679,601.65 | \$ 614,816.41 | \$ 695,418.14 | \$ 734,923.37 | \$ 808,987.63 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES | | | | | | | |
| Operating and Capital | \$ 94,983.71 | \$ 64,603.90 | \$ 66,235.78 | \$ 63,672.73 | \$ 71,537.88 | \$ 68,969.66 | \$ 79,637.87 |
| Executive | 180,706.02 | 173,887.95 | 196,146.45 | 178,701.72 | 186,144.93 | 187,475.55 | 221,657.02 |
| Accounting | 25,709.74 | 14,429.58 | 15,297.61 | 17,768.98 | 14,811.49 | 16,876.47 | 17,866.94 |
| State Art Commission | 192,232.02 | 215,959.70 | 210,813.98 | 173,146.49 | 207,904.11 | 152,504.09 | 315,552.21 |
| Supervision of State-Owned Automobiles | 224,037.30 | 293,847.29 | 274,305.59 | 260,051.19 | 263,787.65 | 264,635.56 | 373,231.86 |
| Standards and Purchases | 132,866.22 | 131,150.44 | 122,726.01 | 120,809.50 | 116,870.30 | 112,104.60 | 137,590.27 |
| Supervision of State Printing, etc. | 164,309.45 | 144,806.60 | 166,075.87 | 144,819.13 | 148,602.83 | 173,665.22 | 171,049.64 |
| Engineering and Construction | 1,360,064.85 | 1,173,576.10 | 1,366,564.72 | 1,408,536.63 | 1,605,071.32 | 1,898,505.91 | 2,232,804.12 |
| Maintenance of Grounds and Buildings .. | | | | | | | |
| General Supplies, Telephone, Telegraph and Printing | 2,787,603.68 | 1,730,984.26 | 850,165.52 | 486,731.91 | 510,596.75 | 250,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| Operating and Capital—Other Depart- ments | 990,143.55 | 989,903.88 | 267,454.56 | 247,799.84 | 133,232.05 | 116,026.68 | 369,661.56 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 6,152,656.54 | \$ 4,932,209.70 | \$ 3,535,786.09 | \$ 3,099,038.12 | \$ 3,258,619.31 | \$ 3,240,783.74 | \$ 4,519,051.49 |
| Purchasing Fund | 10,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | | | | 15,000.00 |

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND
SUPPLIES—CONTINUED

Highway Purchasing Expenses
Miscellaneous
Capital Grounds, Buildings and Memorial
Bridge
Public Buildings and Land Outside of Cap-
ital Group
For Liquor Control Board
For Department of Agriculture
For Department of Health
For Department of Military Affairs
For Department of Public Instruction
For Department of Welfare
Nautical School
Institutional Construction
Pennsylvania State Police—
Barracks and Training School

Sub-Total
Monuments and Memorials
Eliminating Institution Fire Hazards
General State Authority Rentals
Redemption of General State Authority
Bonds

Total—General Fund
Total—Motor Fund
Total—Department of Property and
Supplies

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU-
TION

Executive
Administration and Finance
Instruction
Teacher Education and Certificates

Sub-Total
State Library and Museum
Public School Subsidies
Salaries and Expenses of County Super-
intendents and Assistant County Super-
intendents
Transportation and Closed Schools
Training Vocational Teachers
Vocational Education
Miscellaneous Subsidies

Sub-Total

| Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 52,088.15 | 53,074.09 | 59,998.85 | 56,131.94 | 52,140.50 | 45,066.74 | 62,497.76 |
| 28,278.29 | 6,000.00 | 6,411.00 | ..... | 30,177.14 | 58,217.48 | 52,324.94 |
| 39,896.39 | 96,265.50 | 3,471.74 | 139,746.23 | ..... | 1,114,847.60 | 333,349.94 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 541,620.21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | |
| ..... | \$ 142,317.89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 38,014.17 |
| ..... | 457,569.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,140,434.39 |
| ..... | ..... | \$ 53,469.28 | ..... | \$ 2,149.81 | \$ 4,476.50 | 4,025,507.00 |
| ..... | 6,948.57 | ..... | ..... | 73,906.60 | 33,261.97 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158,997.88 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,659,474.32 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 313,932.14 |
| ..... | \$ 606,835.55 | \$ 53,469.28 | \$ 541,620.21 | \$ 76,056.41 | \$ 5,856,210.67 | \$ 5,517,887.70 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 45,000.00 | ..... | \$ 7,500.00 | ..... |
| ..... | \$ 475,077.12 | \$ 1,323,046.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 433,369.60 | 5,981,319.33 | \$ 7,826,333.42 | 8,517,432.21 | ..... |
| | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 48,870,240.00 |
| \$ 6,230,831.22 | \$ 6,116,387.87 | \$ 5,370,553.76 | \$ 9,806,723.89 | \$ 11,191,186.28 | \$ 18,794,991.70 | \$ 59,307,854.07 |
| \$ 52,088.15 | \$ 53,074.09 | \$ 59,998.85 | \$ 56,131.94 | \$ 52,140.50 | \$ 45,066.74 | \$ 62,497.76 |
| \$ 6,282,919.37 | \$ 6,169,461.96 | \$ 5,430,552.61 | \$ 9,862,855.83 | \$ 11,243,326.78 | \$ 18,840,058.44 | \$ 59,370,351.83 |
| \$ 126,369.52 | \$ 134,525.94 | \$ 152,466.15 | \$ 154,595.97 | \$ 221,581.05 | \$ 208,830.31 | \$ 238,508.22 |
| 214,363.82 | 207,368.01 | 241,433.22 | 199,187.39 | 200,598.94 | 188,793.05 | 216,614.07 |
| 196,507.65 | 150,818.68 | 175,609.10 | 145,748.32 | 119,364.00 | 106,615.38 | 140,981.82 |
| 73,612.78 | 75,513.99 | 87,928.09 | 79,684.40 | 80,925.28 | 81,910.67 | 90,407.40 |
| \$ 610,853.77 | \$ 568,226.62 | \$ 657,436.56 | \$ 579,216.08 | \$ 622,469.27 | \$ 586,149.41 | \$ 686,511.51 |
| \$ 210,000.00 | \$ 195,310.72 | \$ 235,216.49 | \$ 224,821.74 | \$ 221,686.59 | \$ 238,893.20 | \$ 196,000.00 |
| 1,126,341.41 | 997,053.14 | 1,074,920.63 | 1,153,630.27 | 1,332,486.26 | 1,385,813.70 | 1,488,793.26 |
| 2,871,997.52 | 3,015,586.18 | 3,628,800.74 | 4,552,116.55 | 6,873,933.46 | 8,377,512.95 | 10,019,544.56 |
| 177,453.92 | 87,716.56 | 99,665.63 | 93,560.15 | 40,156.53 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,759,038.93 | 2,109,805.31 | 3,052,548.31 | 3,318,230.67 | 4,021,649.78 | 4,222,511.26 | 4,488,421.58 |
| 217,520.98 | 269,981.60 | 276,999.98 | 325,995.90 | 369,988.85 | 296,815.56 | 315,275.30 |
| \$ 6,152,352.76 | \$ 6,480,142.79 | \$ 8,132,935.29 | \$ 9,443,533.54 | \$ 12,638,214.88 | \$ 14,282,653.47 | \$ 16,312,034.70 |

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN- STRUCTION—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Support of Public Schools | \$ 57,305,825.61 | \$ 58,457,860.23 | \$ 61,509,967.93 | \$ 63,769,370.24 | \$ 70,798,536.18 | \$ 101,081,799.32 | \$ 124,999,906.90 |
| Aid to School Districts | 4,974,767.57 | 3,943,163.80 | 2,995,502.51 | 4,498,890.25 | 3,839,367.81 | 2,297,943.49 | 1,173,493.92 |
| State Teachers Colleges | 7,021,708.35 | 7,383,855.44 | 8,071,145.47 | 8,419,855.70 | 8,495,171.64 | 9,049,556.49 | 11,663,150.76 |
| Pennsylvania Area College Centers ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 866,923.91 |
| Education—Highway Safety ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,990.72 |
| Examining Boards ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Education of Deaf and Blind | 429,911.16 | 477,675.54 | 571,722.44 | 489,643.36 | 513,190.27 | 504,964.26 | 627,279.26 |
| Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind—Overbrook | \$ 184,984.65 | \$ 183,613.89 | \$ 201,218.07 | \$ 200,087.22 | \$ 188,525.62 | \$ 205,184.53 | \$ 240,212.95 |
| Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh | 138,355.00 | 138,355.00 | 148,952.00 | 148,564.05 | 139,930.74 | 148,884.35 | 174,739.02 |
| Royer Greaves School for the Blind—King of Prussia | 3,605.00 | 1,938.01 | 470.24 | ..... | ..... | 11,375.80 | 16,381.72 |
| Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf— Mt. Airy | 461,936.68 | 459,348.38 | 494,280.14 | 495,792.42 | 491,042.23 | 553,121.78 | 787,167.28 |
| Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf —Edgewood | 270,220.00 | 269,984.57 | 286,433.78 | 290,331.14 | 284,263.23 | 307,393.80 | 351,663.78 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 1,059,101.33 | \$ 1,053,239.85 | \$ 1,131,360.23 | \$ 1,134,774.83 | \$ 1,103,761.82 | \$ 1,225,960.26 | \$ 1,570,164.75 |
| Aid to Free Public Libraries | \$ 16,328.90 | \$ 116,886.65 | 28,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 79,000.00 |
| Board of Censors | 129,047.27 | 109,249.86 | 131,720.81 | 105,804.24 | 118,837.33 | 129,306.79 | 139,222.33 |
| Expenses—Conducting Liquor Board Exam- inations | 100,641.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Historical Commission Salaries and Expenses | 18,753.03 | 18,753.50 | 54,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 199,201.15 | 250,000.00 | See Pennsylvania |
| Miscellaneous | 2,518.35 | 9,591.30 | ..... | 28,622.54 | 34,987.17 | 72,337.05 | Historical and Museum (Commission |
| Sub-Total | \$ 21,271.38 | \$ 28,344.80 | \$ 54,000.00 | \$ 153,622.54 | \$ 234,188.32 | \$ 322,337.05 | ..... |
| School Employees' Retirement Board | \$ 5,847,501.69 | \$ 6,227,853.63 | \$ 6,299,990.42 | \$ 6,202,603.68 | \$ 6,171,505.12 | \$ 6,642,985.58 | \$ 8,412,258.10 |
| Schools for Deaf and Vocational Education —State-Owned | 481,619.63 | 449,047.23 | 501,988.08 | 621,274.98 | 667,652.86 | 761,042.84 | 936,457.07 |
| Universities and Colleges—State-Aided | 7,332,578.94 | 7,386,000.00 | 8,669,307.35 | 8,833,568.82 | 9,533,980.76 | 10,481,980.76 | 12,100,200.00 |
| Other Educational Institutions—State-Aided | 424,495.14 | 556,496.33 | 408,097.22 | 234,500.00 | 264,498.95 | 398,989.17 | 438,897.57 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | 24,998.35 | 22,862.87 | 2,371.29 | 18,997.62 | 17,069.66 | 71,840.49 |
| Vocational Education for Defense ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,459,011.06 | 16,100,763.02 | 9,996,402.27 | 670,737.78 |
| Federal Aid for Training Out of School Youth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 162,403.72 | 910,408.00 | 1,042,694.91 | 148,315.05 |
| Federal Aid for Training N.Y.A. Youth ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62,773.17 | 1,157,275.16 | 437.07 | ..... |
| Tubercular Rehabilitation ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,824.62 |
| Federal Aid for School Lunch Program ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,267,827.80 |
| Total—General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 182,374,046.52 |
| Total—Motor Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 9,990.72 |
| Total—Department of Public Instruc- tion | \$ 92,118,664.75 | \$ 93,458,356.84 | \$ 99,481,253.67 | \$ 106,438,404.24 | \$ 133,465,505.60 | \$ 159,116,166.00 | \$ 182,384,037.24 |

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION | | | | | | | |
| Salaries of Chairman and Commissioners .. | \$ 138,096.88 | \$ 136,475.05 | \$ 93,879.64 | \$ 97,503.90 | \$ 99,359.86 | \$ 98,721.80 | \$ 84,030.05 |
| Bureau of Engineering | \$ 230,439.23 | 473,365.64 | 726,371.95 | 416,868.67 | 397,428.20 | 342,040.17 | ..... |
| Laboratory Section | 24,235.58 | 25,193.52 | 34,806.36 | 16,800.76 | 17,621.63 | 19,898.75 | 24,232.94 |
| Accident Section ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Law Division | 54,240.50 | 85,553.44 | 169,553.40 | 83,639.83 | 112,462.66 | 117,190.64 | 133,701.42 |
| Secretarial Office | 240,686.77 | 224,951.22 | 531,610.54 | 367,775.34 | 369,993.65 | 376,068.94 | 497,452.98 |
| Bureau of Public Convenience | 161,754.19 | 169,797.15 | 625,112.70 | 305,729.20 | 296,604.43 | 319,026.30 | 632,939.16 |
| Bureau of Accounts, Rates and Statistics .. | 209,850.99 | 253,446.22 | 602,102.40 | 435,444.25 | 437,087.93 | 380,749.27 | 604,612.62 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 1,059,304.14 | \$ 1,368,782.24 | \$ 2,783,436.99 | \$ 1,723,761.95 | \$ 1,730,558.36 | \$ 1,653,695.87 | \$ 1,976,969.17 |
| Grade Crossing Protection | \$ 14,378.43 | \$ 13,821.46 | \$ 14,316.42 | \$ 13,424.89 | \$ 2,967.93 | \$ 5,416.89 | ..... |
| Total—Public Utilities Commission .. | \$ 1,073,682.57 | \$ 1,382,603.70 | \$ 2,797,753.41 | \$ 1,737,186.84 | \$ 1,733,526.29 | \$ 1,659,112.76 | \$ 1,976,969.17 |
| PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 328,119.13 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,310.42 |
| Total—General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total—Motor Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 433,777.59 |
| Total—Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 4,651.96 |
| DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE | | | | | | | |
| General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 438,429.55 |
| Administration and Accounting | \$ 280,057.99 | \$ 313,570.07 | \$ 521,627.26 | \$ 466,746.54 | \$ 478,472.05 | \$ 580,450.80 | \$ 706,251.88 |
| Collection Corporation Taxes | 210,617.27 | 359,532.75 | 809,919.57 | 638,892.12 | 651,479.36 | 635,409.66 | 797,554.25 |
| Collecting Mercantile License Taxes, Inheritance Taxes and Dog License Fees and Fines | 155,418.88 | 201,225.75 | 243,592.19 | 207,864.91 | 255,171.34 | 292,396.08 | 299,492.55 |
| Institutional Collections | 209,372.89 | 220,987.10 | 236,446.75 | 239,724.49 | 345,109.63 | 406,594.39 | 492,670.54 |
| Collecting Delinquent Accounts and Malt Beverage Taxes | 489,121.53 | 493,430.78 | 478,052.94 | 419,442.68 | 485,411.23 | 555,269.63 | ..... |
| Collecting Documentary, Stock Transfer, Cigarette, Store and Amusement Taxes ..... | ..... | 636,071.84 | 828,772.12 | 322,851.19 | 308,778.40 | 263,696.33 | 1,010,216.68 |
| Compensation of Informants in Escheats .. | 8,663.95 | 9,825.33 | 4,982.19 | 26,728.72 | 4,788.71 | 14,994.57 | 34,737.95 |
| Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers | 34,954.57 | 34,994.88 | 30,000.00 | 33,969.96 | 29,974.39 | 13,609.74 | ..... |
| Collecting Personal Property and Income Taxes ..... | ..... | 463,253.49 | 758,114.18 | 548,360.35 | 558,134.04 | 248,219.26 | ..... |
| Sub-Total | \$ 1,388,207.08 | \$ 2,732,891.99 | \$ 3,911,507.20 | \$ 2,904,580.96 | \$ 3,117,319.15 | \$ 3,010,640.46 | \$ 3,340,923.85 |
| State Athletic Commission | \$ 86,645.26 | \$ 86,366.27 | \$ 99,699.29 | \$ 89,975.89 | \$ 83,925.69 | \$ 89,568.19 | \$ 104,600.00 |
| Garrett Estate—Salaries and Expenses .. | ..... | ..... | 46,954.14 | 44,092.27 | 46,906.73 | 29,775.60 | 33,714.63 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,330.13 | 5,696.39 | ..... |
| Motor Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Administration and Accounting | 204,954.07 | 219,551.75 | 254,387.22 | 193,279.47 | 179,790.20 | 218,458.43 | 254,347.40 |

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE—(Continued) | | | | | | | |
| Collecting Delinquents—Field Investigations | 62,080.16 } | | | | | | |
| Collecting Current Liquid Fuels Tax . . . | 401,889.62 } | 473,779.83 | 650,120.57 | 389,881.71 | 416,115.26 | 424,119.10 | 502,675.37 |
| Collecting Motor Vehicle Registration | | | | | | | |
| and License Fees | 2,641,091.76 | 3,315,968.61 | 3,768,635.10 | 3,687,772.56 | 3,416,796.79 | 3,288,445.55 | 4,675,676.63 |
| Operation of Division of Safety | 380,045.00 | 882,036.65 | 1,535,517.44 | 820,069.35 | 830,825.77 | 833,860.23 | 1,088,853.26 |
| Pittsburgh Driving Course Project | | | | 995.39 | 55,577.61 | 28,885.08 | |
| Sub-Total | \$ 3,690,060.61 | \$ 4,891,336.84 | \$ 6,208,660.33 | \$ 5,091,998.48 | \$ 4,899,105.63 | \$ 4,793,768.39 | \$ 6,521,552.66 |
| Fish Fund | | | | | | | |
| Collecting Fishing Licenses and Fines . . . | \$ 22,286.50 | \$ 20,320.81 | \$ 34,660.87 | \$ 31,640.19 | \$ 38,542.63 | \$ 38,407.13 | \$ 81,855.91 |
| Game Fund | | | | | | | |
| Collecting Hunting Licenses Fees and | | | | | | | |
| Fines | \$ 38,646.58 | \$ 29,436.32 | \$ 90,000.00 | \$ 59,529.49 | \$ 29,133.11 | \$ 49,234.46 | \$ 51,264.03 |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 1,474,852.34 | \$ 2,819,258.26 | \$ 4,058,160.63 | \$ 3,038,649.12 | \$ 3,259,481.70 | \$ 3,135,680.64 | \$ 3,479,238.48 |
| Total—Motor Fund | \$ 3,690,060.61 | \$ 4,891,336.84 | \$ 6,208,660.33 | \$ 5,091,998.48 | \$ 4,899,105.63 | \$ 4,793,768.39 | \$ 6,521,552.66 |
| Total—Fish Fund | \$ 22,286.50 | \$ 20,320.81 | \$ 34,660.87 | \$ 31,640.19 | \$ 38,542.63 | \$ 38,407.13 | \$ 81,855.91 |
| Total—Game Fund | \$ 38,646.58 | \$ 29,436.32 | \$ 90,000.00 | \$ 59,529.49 | \$ 29,133.11 | \$ 49,234.46 | \$ 51,264.03 |
| Total—Department of Revenue | \$ 5,225,846.03 | \$ 7,760,352.23 | \$ 10,391,481.83 | \$ 8,221,817.28 | \$ 8,226,263.07 | \$ 8,017,090.62 | \$ 10,133,911.08 |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | | | | | |
| Administrative Bureau | \$ 55,043.31 | \$ 49,346.90 | \$ 74,345.69 | \$ 60,976.63 | \$ 62,576.96 | \$ 76,537.45 | \$ 86,580.83 |
| Election and Legislative Bureau | 12,438.20 | 28,932.19 | 29,315.39 | 19,564.50 | 20,172.85 | 32,631.14 | 34,916.66 |
| Commission Bureau | 21,456.04 | 11,578.24 | 11,660.64 | 10,780.44 | 13,995.54 | 15,117.30 | 16,582.36 |
| Corporation Bureau | 60,507.90 | 56,202.67 | 73,637.08 | 93,312.36 | 90,968.32 | 105,104.25 | 175,796.07 |
| Publication of Proposed Constitutional | | | | | | | |
| Amendments | 28,687.03 | 16,469.38 | 40,454.79 | 16,735.94 | 3,119.36 | 13,664.20 | 22,062.37 |
| Salaries of Retired State Employees . . . | 43,456.57 | 34,013.36 | 25,263.59 | 21,648.50 | 17,183.26 | 8,309.68 | |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 2,440.00 | 1,848.00 | 1,848.00 | 1,848.00 | 1,848.00 | 1,848.00 | 8,587.68 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 224,029.05 | \$ 198,381.74 | \$ 256,525.18 | \$ 224,866.37 | \$ 209,864.29 | \$ 253,212.02 | \$ 344,525.97 |
| State Employees Retirement Board | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 32,312.67 | \$ 38,220.77 | \$ 71,866.87 | \$ 79,817.76 | \$ 79,327.54 | \$ 98,182.28 | \$ 138,347.35 |
| Annuity and Contingent Reserve Accounts | 1,678,070.00 | 1,520,705.00 | 1,155,150.00 | 2,059,320.00 | 2,066,350.00 | 3,044,200.00 | 3,425,100.00 |
| State Police Retirement System | | | 100,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies . . . | | | | | | 251,710.00 | 537,750.00 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 1,710,382.67 | \$ 1,558,925.77 | \$ 1,327,016.87 | \$ 2,289,137.76 | \$ 2,205,677.54 | \$ 3,544,092.28 | \$ 4,201,197.35 |
| Expenses—Creating Municipal Employees' | | | | | | | |
| Retirement System | | | | | | 4,633.17 | 3,361.34 |
| Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military | | | | | | | |
| Service | | | | | | 494,452.63 | 34,516.77 |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 1,419,821.72 | \$ 1,387,632.51 | \$ 975,242.05 | \$ 1,886,684.13 | \$ 1,881,185.36 | \$ 3,677,790.10 | \$ 3,602,501.43 |
| Total—Motor Fund | \$ 433,500.00 | \$ 306,280.00 | \$ 534,200.00 | \$ 575,100.00 | \$ 579,600.00 | \$ 545,000.00 | \$ 907,100.00 |
| Total—Banking Fund | \$ 45,050.00 | \$ 34,100.00 | \$ 40,950.00 | \$ 28,050.00 | \$ 28,050.00 | \$ 35,400.00 | \$ 31,300.00 |
| Total—Fish Fund | \$ 11,220.00 | \$ 8,990.00 | \$ 7,650.00 | \$ 5,070.00 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 7,700.00 | \$ 15,000.00 |
| Total—Game Fund | \$ 24,820.00 | \$ 20,305.00 | \$ 25,500.00 | \$ 19,100.00 | \$ 19,100.00 | \$ 30,500.00 | \$ 27,700.00 |
| Total—Department of State | \$ 1,934,411.72 | \$ 1,757,307.51 | \$ 1,583,542.05 | \$ 2,514,004.13 | \$ 2,512,935.36 | \$ 4,296,390.10 | \$ 4,583,601.43 |

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 2,144,660.76 | \$ 2,129,635.20 | \$ 8,116,982.22 | \$ 8,921,755.58 | \$ 8,830,627.32 | \$ 8,689,733.95 | \$ 10,957,432.26 |
| Teletype System | 388,177.47 | 374,005.96 | \$ 7,279,902.47 | | | | |
| Highway Patrol | \$ 2507,000.64 | \$ 2,958,985.46 | | | | | |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 2,532,838.23 | \$ 2,503,641.16 | \$ 966,982.22 | \$ 1,001,188.75 | \$ 1,001,471.25 | \$ 1,000,000.00 | \$ 2,957,432.26 |
| Total—Motor Fund | \$ 2,507,000.64 | \$ 2,958,985.46 | \$ 7,279,902.47 | \$ 7,920,566.83 | \$ 7,820,156.07 | \$ 7,689,733.95 | \$ 8,000,000.00 |
| Total—Pennsylvania State Police .. | \$ 5,040,438.87 | \$ 5,462,626.62 | \$ 8,246,884.69 | \$ 8,921,755.58 | \$ 8,830,627.32 | \$ 8,689,733.95 | \$ 10,957,432.26 |
| DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE | | | | | | | |
| Executive Office | \$ 153,616.61 | \$ 159,943.63 | \$ 186,690.81 | \$ 188,940.83 | \$ 199,096.33 | \$ 182,721.75 | \$ 291,190.49 |
| Community Work | 113,747.52 | 88,959.69 | 92,048.72 | 84,608.94 | 86,538.07 | 100,651.48 | 126,379.36 |
| Corrections | 31,461.90 | 33,152.47 | 33,379.34 | 32,301.44 | 32,301.44 | 40,620.72 | 39,828.83 |
| Institutional Management | 41,155.76 | 40,648.14 | 49,894.98 | 50,765.32 | 48,506.97 | 107,499.07 | 75,243.38 |
| Mental Health | 51,160.67 | 40,390.92 | 43,978.27 | 43,205.59 | 71,209.84 | 46,022.93 | 67,845.89 |
| Pennsylvania Committee on Hospital Faci- lities | | | | | | | 36,413.50 |
| Sub-Total | \$ 391,142.46 | \$ 363,094.85 | \$ 405,992.12 | \$ 399,722.41 | \$ 437,712.65 | \$ 477,515.95 | \$ 636,901.45 |
| Council for the Blind | \$ 29,710.48 | \$ 45,689.07 | \$ 48,254.23 | \$ 41,921.87 | \$ 47,782.36 | \$ 101,225.92 | \$ 281,291.22 |
| Treatment of the Blind | | | | | 48,580.43 | 89,998.74 | |
| Home Instruction for the Blind | | | | | | 34,147.81 | 7,983.01 |
| Federal Aid for Rehabilitation of Blind .. | | | | | | | 161,811.55 |
| Employment Fund for the Blind | | | | | | \$ 20,000.00 | |
| Homes—State Aided | \$ 610,785.57 | \$ 487,883.80 | \$ 496,040.25 | \$ 460,788.05 | \$ 429,569.57 | 382,396.87 | \$ 418,135.25 |
| Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Aided | \$ 7,552,981.71 | \$ 7,690,663.67 | \$ 8,374,200.00 | \$ 8,485,328.70 | \$ 8,615,109.82 | \$ 8,304,634.25 | \$ 8,589,238.86 |
| Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Owned | 2,479,038.13 | 2,379,470.87 | 2,743,157.28 | 2,872,218.40 | 3,257,154.51 | 3,731,462.82 | 5,111,686.58 |
| Penal and Correctional Institutions—State Owned | 5,823,143.05 | 6,089,513.86 | 6,400,436.57 | 6,880,920.71 | 8,290,855.22 | 9,175,913.19 | 10,086,920.71 |
| Penal and Correctional Institutions—State Aided | 537,896.47 | 490,976.25 | 554,930.69 | 554,835.60 | 553,248.47 | 576,752.39 | 608,243.94 |
| Mental Hospitals—State Owned | 8,024,900.16 | 8,502,341.21 | 11,204,983.76 | 14,774,707.37 | 23,539,255.21 | 27,303,297.45 | 34,191,512.77 |
| Maintenance, Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane—County and Poor District Hos- pitals | 2,717,787.00 | 2,981,330.00 | 3,231,000.00 | 2,333,869.77 | | | |
| Mental Hospitals—State Aided | 300,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 394,785.84 | 375,000.00 | 183,398.38 | |
| Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics —State Owned | 2,723,145.93 | 2,699,321.50 | 3,208,460.44 | 3,390,940.75 | 3,940,749.28 | 4,781,767.39 | 6,387,594.74 |
| Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics —State Aided | 357,446.54 | 359,565.55 | 404,826.24 | 415,052.69 | 414,846.56 | 487,218.46 | 551,891.98 |
| Major Building and Equipment Repairs at Institutions | | 586,813.38 | 14,002.12 | 1,111.95 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Food Program—State Institutions | | | | | | 66,687.80 | |
| Social Security Fund | | | | | | | |
| Child Welfare Service | | 24,672.63 | 115,757.64 | 167,543.46 | 165,435.40 | 120,911.71 | 147,451.43 |
| Cadet Nurses | | | | | | 161,570.60 | 163,367.27 |

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE CONTINUED | | | | | | | |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 31,547,977.50 | \$ 33,010,664.01 | \$ 37,411,283.70 | \$ 41,006,204.11 | \$ 49,959,894.08 | \$ 55,716,417.42 | \$ 67,633,212.06 |
| Total—Social Security Fund ..... | ..... | \$ 24,672.63 | \$ 115,757.64 | \$ 167,543.46 | \$ 165,435.40 | \$ 282,482.31 | \$ 310,818.70 |
| Total—Department of Welfare | \$ 31,547,977.50 | \$ 33,035,336.64 | \$ 37,527,041.34 | \$ 41,173,747.57 | \$ 50,125,299.48 | \$ 55,998,899.73 | \$ 67,944,030.76 |
| FISH FUND | | | | | | | |
| BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS | | | | | | | |
| Administrative | \$ 79,712.91 | \$ 77,931.60 | \$ 81,376.69 | \$ 74,708.87 | \$ 82,410.37 | \$ 78,360.69 | \$ 89,106.70 |
| Protection | 189,248.76 | 199,255.42 | 200,208.26 | 211,011.06 | 235,088.67 | 251,269.33 | 325,898.67 |
| Propagation | 444,213.25 | 486,287.14 | 561,444.12 | 655,335.00 | 764,516.81 | 865,554.34 | 1,166,144.70 |
| Public Information | 18,131.29 | 23,924.53 | 33,408.44 | 42,888.00 | 40,888.71 | 29,965.08 | 45,610.89 |
| Addition to Fixed Capital | 85,280.03 | 71,052.09 | 83,167.63 | 283,743.08 | 145,177.57 | 2,513.11 | 73,278.46 |
| Total—Board of Fish Commissioners | \$ 816,586.24 | \$ 855,450.73 | \$ 959,605.14 | \$ 1,267,856.01 | \$ 1,268,082.13 | \$ 1,227,662.55 | \$ 1,699,999.42 |
| GAME FUND | | | | | | | |
| BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS | | | | | | | |
| Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget | \$ 118,295.17 | \$ 147,921.69 | \$ 274,546.08 | \$ 177,873.55 | \$ 171,253.81 | \$ 131,127.51 | \$ 181,640.95 |
| Division of Propagation and Research | 336,416.74 | 414,885.05 | 606,707.76 | 664,739.12 | 509,736.88 | 434,736.90 | 1,037,211.07 |
| Bureau of Protection | 628,599.86 | 728,560.94 | 763,268.65 | 751,946.53 | 730,490.76 | 781,592.93 | 1,316,684.03 |
| Bureau of Refugees and Lands | 643,981.53 | 763,177.22 | 958,496.50 | 1,024,680.09 | 872,610.84 | 761,069.50 | 1,180,525.20 |
| Division of Predatory Animals | 294,993.79 | 264,480.06 | 171,278.26 | 156,336.24 | 110,553.93 | 121,825.87 | ..... |
| Division of Education | 59,698.12 | 71,390.11 | 144,172.30 | 113,806.14 | 112,234.89 | 110,419.77 | 316,558.00 |
| Training ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,245.99 | 47,938.46 | 3,960.20 | 88,510.07 |
| Total—Board of Game Commissioners | \$ 2,081,985.21 | \$ 2,392,415.07 | \$ 2,918,469.55 | \$ 2,911,047.66 | \$ 2,554,819.57 | \$ 2,344,752.68 | \$ 4,121,129.32 |
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses (General Fund) ..... | ..... | (5) \$ 20,000.00 | ..... | \$ 247,011.75 | \$ 268,586.38 | \$ 246,751.22 | \$ 276,252.22 |
| Salaries and Expenses, (Motor Fund) ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 499,887.41 | 400,000.00 | 310,158.68 | 256,911.79 | 325,000.00 |
| Total ..... | ..... | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 499,887.41 | \$ 647,011.75 | \$ 578,745.06 | \$ 503,663.01 | \$ 601,252.22 |
| State Planning Board (General Fund) | (3) | \$ 9,805.08 | \$ 118,536.09 | (3) \$ 105,672.08 | (3) \$ 96,072.87 | \$ 104,891.92 | \$ 131,411.28 |
| Aeronautics Administration (Motor Fund) | (4) \$ 87,834.98 | (3) \$ 249,635.82 | (3) \$ 365,749.65 | (3) \$ 179,929.51 | (3) \$ 126,427.69 | \$ 196,593.18 | \$ 284,907.70 |
| Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields (Motor Fund) | 5,828.76 | 204,606.08 | 902,892.49 | 83,059.32 | 30,942.55 | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 588,809.04 |
| State Board of Housing ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,444.54 |
| Total—General Fund ..... | ..... | \$ 29,805.08 | \$ 118,536.09 | \$ 352,683.83 | \$ 364,659.25 | \$ 351,643.14 | \$ 1,017,917.08 |
| Total—Motor Fund | \$ 93,663.74 | \$ 454,241.90 | \$ 1,768,529.55 | \$ 662,988.83 | \$ 467,528.92 | \$ 453,504.97 | \$ 609,907.70 |
| Total—Department of Commerce | \$ 93,663.74 | \$ 484,046.98 | \$ 1,887,065.64 | \$ 1,015,672.66 | \$ 832,188.17 | \$ 805,148.11 | \$ 1,627,824.78 |
| (1) Greater Pennsylvania Council | (4) | Department of Property and Supplies | | | | | |
| (2) Internal Affairs | (5) | Scenic and Historic Commission | | | | | |
| (3) Department of Revenue | (6) | State Publicity Commission | | | | | |

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMISSIONS | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Board of Parole | | | | | \$ 297,466.83 | \$ 793,352.76 | \$ 1,060,223.17 |
| State Civil Service Commission | | | | | 143,187.91 | 328,713.44 | 329,692.28 |
| Port of Philadelphia | | | | \$ 99,996.87 | 199,837.44 | 199,996.27 | 168,780.94 |
| Board of Commissioners of Navigation .. | \$ 59,662.60 | \$ 49,736.90 | | | | | |
| Dredging Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers | 50,000.00 | 49,897.15 | \$ 99,998.56 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | 25,598.15 | 165,386.73 | 6,599.80 | 6,600.00 | 11,800.00 | 13,200.00 |
| General State Authority | | | 1,080,001.00 | 516,515.00 | 337,448.53 | 100,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Postwar Planning Commission— Agreements with Political Subdivisions .. | | | | | | | |
| State World's Fair Commission (General Fund) | | | | | | | 291,060.44 |
| (Motor Fund) | | | | | | | |
| Total State World's Fair Commission | | | 75,000.00 | 77,722.20 | | | |
| Postwar Planning Commission | | | 304,319.84 | | | | |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 109,662.60 | \$ 125,232.20 | \$ 379,319.84 | \$ 77,722.20 | | | |
| Total—Motor Fund | | | | | | | \$ 89,063.24 |
| Total | \$ 109,662.60 | \$ 125,232.20 | \$ 379,319.84 | \$ 77,722.20 | | | |
| Total—Miscellaneous Administrative and Commissions | \$ 109,662.60 | \$ 125,232.20 | \$ 1,724,706.13 | \$ 700,833.87 | \$ 984,540.71 | \$ 1,541,635.65 | \$ 1,962,020.07 |
| MILK CONTROL BOARD | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses (General Fund) .. | \$ 71,389.76 | \$ 181,288.55 | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 199,970.14 | \$ 230,000.00 | \$ 340,000.00 | \$ 320,000.00 |
| Salaries and Expenses (Milk Control Fund) | 60,591.92 | 212,155.98 | 222,740.04 | 271,808.83 | 239,341.39 | 148,860.62 | 260,728.79 |
| Payments to Dairy Farmers (Milk Con- trol Fund) | | | 22,092.67 | 47,928.68 | 120,772.97 | 53,373.19 | 12,585.21 |
| Refunding Milk Control Licenses and Fees (Milk Control Fund) | | | | | | | |
| Total | \$ 131,981.68 | \$ 393,444.53 | \$ 522,740.04 | \$ 471,798.97 | \$ 459,341.36 | \$ 488,860.62 | \$ 582,813.99 |
| Total—General Fund | \$ 71,389.76 | \$ 181,288.55 | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 199,970.14 | \$ 230,000.00 | \$ 340,000.00 | \$ 320,000.00 |
| Total—Milk Control Fund | \$ 60,591.92 | \$ 212,155.98 | \$ 222,740.04 | \$ 271,808.83 | \$ 229,341.39 | \$ 148,860.62 | \$ 260,728.79 |
| Total | \$ 131,981.68 | \$ 393,444.53 | \$ 522,740.04 | \$ 471,798.97 | \$ 459,341.36 | \$ 488,860.62 | \$ 582,813.99 |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSIST-
ANCE

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 2,076,803.02 | \$ 1,810,882.85 | \$ 1,475,028.70 | \$ 1,197,203.98 | \$ 1,394,552.16 |
| General Assistance | 148,257,080.97 | 140,750,080.11 | 39,211,029.08 | 15,863,534.35 | 24,950,946.59 |
| Aid to Dependent Children | 16,796,068.18 | 32,487,293.77 | 42,600,604.50 | 31,499,751.20 | 49,901,702.80 |
| Old Age Assistance | 45,579,087.02 | 48,324,852.26 | 55,815,605.34 | 59,064,313.40 | 65,952,654.60 |
| Pensions for Blind | 8,189,581.95 | 9,275,319.20 | 9,904,940.48 | 9,341,796.10 | 12,460,597.20 |
| Local Administration—State | 16,841,558.13 | 18,858,533.67 | 12,903,769.09 | 9,645,009.85 | 11,625,884.17 |
| Auditor General Administration | 180,000.00 | 344,900.00 | 347,500.00 | 300,000.00 | 382,000.00 |
| Treasury Administration | 1,646,896.94 | 1,516,030.30 | 1,175,881.28 | 898,500.00 | 1,017,500.00 |
| State Wide County Administration | 56,596.45 | 2,600,720.20 | 2,125,994.60 | 1,486,652.60 | 1,959,851.03 |
| Employment Board Administration | 454,616.93 | 501,925.77 | 234,796.14 | | |

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CONTINUED | | | | | | | |
| Recoveries Paid to Federal Government | | | 161,090.81 | 94,404.21 | | 12,647.53 | |
| Total—Department of Public Assistance | \$ 67,356,939.25 | \$ 163,230,365.71 | \$ 240,239,380.40 | \$ 256,564,942.34 | \$ 165,795,149.21 | \$ 129,309,409.01 | \$ 169,645,688.55 |
| LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | |
| Senate—Regular Session | \$ 396,862.06 | \$ 388,816.31 | \$ 375,107.78 | \$ 444,426.99 | \$ 403,266.89 | \$ 445,204.16 | \$ 492,669.70 |
| Senate—Special Session No. 1 | 114,003.62 | 106,718.02 | 122,952.47 | 44,764.83 | 88,221.48 | 45,209.82 | |
| Senate—Special Session No. 2 | 37,217.95 | 34,421.55 | | | | | |
| House of Representatives—Regular Session | 853,409.12 | 863,996.32 | 980,812.72 | 1,086,257.46 | 1,000,562.12 | 1,044,204.91 | 1,115,087.48 |
| House of Representatives—Special Session No. 1 | 170,058.36 | 239,655.67 | 247,801.74 | 137,938.78 | 265,543.40 | 144,000.00 | |
| House of Representatives—Special Session No. 2 | 126,938.92 | 124,419.75 | | | | | |
| Legislative Journal—Regular Session | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,392.00 | 7,089.00 | 5,247.50 | 6,500.00 | 4,587.00 |
| Legislative Journal—Special Session No. 1 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 2,052.00 | 2,752.00 | 700.00 | |
| Legislative Journal—Special Session No. 2 | 500.00 | 200.00 | | | | | |
| Legislative Reference Bureau—Regular Session | 74,704.17 | 82,596.89 | 90,033.94 | 94,448.81 | 92,698.33 | 92,475.95 | 126,772.94 |
| Legislative Reference Bureau—Special Session No. 1 | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Reference Bureau—Special Session No. 2 | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions—Regular Session | 1,048.36 | 190,580.76 | 135,851.30 | 138,694.68 | 134,071.30 | 146,357.82 | 265,974.80 |
| Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions—Special Session No. 1 | | | 121,853.59 | | 4,290.72 | | |
| Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions—Special Session No. 2 | | | | | | | |
| Total—Regular Sessions | \$ 1,329,023.71 | \$ 1,528,990.28 | \$ 1,589,197.74 | \$ 1,770,916.94 | \$ 1,635,846.14 | \$ 1,734,742.84 | \$ 2,005,091.92 |
| Total—Special Sessions | \$ 449,718.85 | \$ 506,414.99 | \$ 493,607.80 | \$ 184,755.61 | \$ 360,807.60 | \$ 189,909.82 | \$ 1,973,615.69 |
| Total—General Fund | | | | | | | \$ 31,476.23 |
| Total—Motor Fund | | | | | | | |
| Total—Legislative Department | \$ 1,778,742.56 | \$ 2,035,405.27 | \$ 2,082,805.54 | \$ 1,955,672.55 | \$ 1,996,653.74 | \$ 1,924,652.66 | \$ 2,005,091.92 |

OPERATING FUND
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS (Continued)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Biennium 1933-1935 | Biennium 1935-1937 | Biennium 1937-1939 | Biennium 1939-1941 | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | \$ 481,816.03 | \$ 480,648.00 | \$ 509,108.29 | \$ 517,300.41 | \$ 525,587.76 | \$ 563,079.74 |
| Superior Court | 361,885.78 | 364,005.02 | 360,945.52 | 365,346.03 | 368,343.92 | 339,782.99 |
| Court of Common Pleas | 3,010,985.13 | 2,959,466.33 | 3,133,025.72 | 3,121,022.88 | 3,127,464.83 | 3,078,533.00 |
| Orphans' Court | 561,489.10 | 561,704.90 | 617,500.80 | 610,500.00 | 601,261.52 | 613,953.55 |
| Municipal Court of Philadelphia | 215,848.56 | 221,000.00 | 194,269.44 | 218,902.22 | 219,063.01 | 221,000.00 |
| County Courts of Allegheny County | 134,234.33 | 141,000.00 | 141,000.00 | 141,000.00 | 128,876.37 | 141,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 151,743.05 | 155,695.48 | 133,709.37 | 128,973.18 | 141,343.05 | 101,506.97 |
| State Reporter | 23,996.84 | 23,991.88 | 27,951.63 | 27,996.37 | 29,606.41 | 32,393.43 |
| Total—Judicial Department | \$ 4,941,998.82 | \$ 4,907,511.61 | \$ 5,117,510.77 | \$ 5,131,041.09 | \$ 5,141,552.87 | \$ 5,091,249.68 |
| | | | | | | \$ 5,143,772.62 |

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION THREE

SPECIAL FUNDS

JUNE 1, 1941 to MAY 31, 1948

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| 1925-1927 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Issuing Road Bonds | \$ 417.00 | | | |
| 1935-1937 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Townships of the Second Class (\$9,000,000.00) | \$ 1,607.83 | | | |
| Replacement Checks (\$3,000.00) | 1,832.49 | | | |
| Total | \$ 3,440.32 | | | |
| 1937-1939 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| State World's Fair Commission (\$312,500.00) | \$ 4.39 | | | |
| 1939-1941 ALLOCATIONS | | | | |
| Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division (\$5,092,000.00) | \$ 282,468.75 | | | |
| Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields (\$132,500.00) | 807.02 | | | |
| Division of Aeronautics (\$180,000.00) | 7,953.61 | | | |
| 1939-1941 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Townships of the Second Class (\$8,500,000.00) | 3,193,289.58 | \$ 16.61 | | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements (\$11,570,914.55) | 1,706,381.66 | | | |
| Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00) | 887.63 | | | |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$63,500.00) | | | | |
| Total | \$ 5,191,788.25 | \$ 16.61 | | |
| 1941-1943 ALLOCATIONS | | | | |
| General Operations (Department of Highways) | \$ 126,367,318.18 | | | |
| Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees (\$75,000.00) .. | 74,889.55 | | | |
| Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways (\$5,000.00) | 3,141.03 | | | |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State (\$25,000.00) .. | 7,487.67 | | | |
| Transferred to Trust Account, N. J. R. Highway .. | 228,796.56 | | | |
| Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$5,032,000.00) | 4,789,023.64 | \$ 110,081.99 | | |
| Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields (\$40,500.00) | 30,199.78 | 742.77 | | |
| Division of Aeronautics (\$158,500.00) | 117,581.49 | 8,846.20 | | |
| Pennsylvania Motor Police (\$8,070,000.00) | 8,000,000.00 | | | |
| 1941-1943 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Townships of Second Class (\$8,500,000.00) | 5,291,790.28 | 3,204,499.88 | | |
| Survey for Pennsylvania Parkway (\$100,000.00) .. | | | \$ 2,350.95 | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$11,218,699.55) | 11,218,699.55 | | | |
| Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00) | 30,000.00 | | | |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$63,500.00) | 50,945.77 | 1,194.73 | | |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$204,300.00) | 204,300.00 | | | |
| Contingent Reserve Account (\$275,300.00) | 275,300.00 | | | |
| Motor Police—Retirement (\$100,000.00) | 100,000.00 | | | |
| Department of Commerce (\$400,000.00) | 300,000.00 | 10,158.68 | | |
| Replacement Checks | 6,380.96 | 2,340.01 | | |
| Total | \$ 157,095,854.46 | \$ 3,337,864.26 | \$ 2,350.95 | |

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED
(Concluded)

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| 1943-1945 ALLOCATIONS | | | | |
| General Operations (Department of Highways) ... | | \$ 81,091,075.85 | | |
| Philadelphia Project (\$10,000,000.00) | | 4,837,522.12 | | |
| Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees (\$105,000.00) | | 104,620.52 | | |
| Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways (\$10,000.00) | | 7,759.31 | | |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (\$25,000.00) | | 7,340.09 | | |
| Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$5,272,000.00) | | 4,698,081.54 | \$ 95,686.85 | |
| Pennsylvania Motor Police (\$8,000,000.00) | | 8,000,000.00 | | |
| Accrued Interest on Investment Purchased | | 1,802.88 | | |
| Loan and Transfer Agent (\$1,000.00) | | 818.00 | | |
| 1943-1945 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Townships of Second Class (\$7,000,000.00) | | 4,362,290.47 | 2,635,807.29 | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bods (\$10,945,414.55) | | 10,945,414.55 | | |
| Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00) | | 26,250.00 | 3,750.00 | |
| Replacement Checks | | | 7,491.04 | \$ 1,674.30 |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$67,500.00) | | 43,263.69 | 1,803.05 | |
| Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne County (\$177,000.00) | | 92,147.90 | 37,852.10 | |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$313,400.00) | | 313,400.00 | | |
| Contingent Reserve Account (\$131,600.00) | | 131,600.00 | | |
| Motor Police—Retirement (\$100,000.00) | | 100,000.00 | | |
| Transfer to General Fund—Commerce | | 200,000.00 | 65,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission (\$213,00.00) | | 165,456.42 | 31,136.76 | |
| Total | | \$ 115,128,843.34 | \$ 2,878,527.09 | \$ 1,674.30 |
| 1945-1947 ALLOCATIONS | | | | |
| Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses | | | \$ 125,540,973.12 | |
| Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines (\$120,000.00) | | | | |
| Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways (\$10,000.00) | | | 4,437.36 | |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State (\$25,000.00) | | | 1,766.65 | |
| Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division (\$7,552,000.00) | | | 6,123,384.52 | \$ 398,168.14 |
| Pennsylvania State Police (\$8,000,000.00) | | | 8,000,000.00 | |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | | | | |
| Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Revenue (\$120,000.00) | | | 116,732.65 | * |
| 1945-1947 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Townships of the Second Class (\$8,500,000.00) | | | 5,295,026.94 | 3,198,318.78 |
| Rebuilding Bridges Wayne County (\$61,271.00) .. | | | 52,457.08 | |
| Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships (\$8,500,000.00) | | | 5,283,521.11 | 3,201,031.59 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$10,513,079.55) | | | 10,513,079.55 | |
| Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00) | | | 30,000.00 | |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$55,000.00) | | | 55,000.00 | |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses (Deficiency) | | | 7,500.00 | * 2.24 |
| Education—Highway Safety (\$25,000.00) | | | 9,073.16 | 917.56 |
| Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$407,200.00) | | | 407,200.00 | |
| Contingent Reserve Account (\$449,900.00) | | | 449,900.00 | |
| State Police Retirement (\$50,000.00) | | | 50,000.00 | |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission (\$50,000.00) .. | | | 284,907.70 | |
| Joint State Government Commission—Highway Program (\$50,000.00) | | | 31,500.00 | * 23.77 |

* Indicates Deduction

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| 1945-1947 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Construction of Roadside Rests | | | 8,473.86 | 18,431.31 |
| Daniel Boone Homestead—Roads | | | 4,817.74 | ..... |
| Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River | | | 18,485.08 | 104,807.81 |
| Department of Commerce | | | 325,000.00 | ..... |
| Replacement Checks (\$10,000.00) | | | | 871.49 |
| Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway | | | | 4,651.96 |
| Premium and Interest on Purchase of Investments | | | 153,514.12 | ..... |
| Total | | | \$ 162,766,780.64 | \$ 6,927,172.63 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| 1947-1949 ALLOCATIONS | | | | |
| General Operations | | | | \$ 113,278,202.42 |
| Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Revenue (\$120,000.00) | | | | 54,256.19 |
| Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways (\$10,000.0) | | | | 2,158.02 |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State (\$28,00.00) | | | | 6,970.25 |
| Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$7,500,000.00) | | | | 3,614,918.59 |
| Pennsylvania State Police (\$10,000,000.00) | | | | 2,000,000.00 |
| 1947-1949 APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Townships of Second Class (\$10,000,000.00) | | | | 1,235,663.69 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$10,206,- 413.00) | | | | 5,123,206.56 |
| Loan and Transfer Agent | | | | 15,000.00 |
| Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships (\$10,- 000,000.00) | | | | 1,229,284.79 |
| Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$68,125.00) | | | | 36,883.19 |
| Annuity Reserve Account #2 (\$486,220.00) | | | | 243,110.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account (\$828,491.00) | | | | 414,245.50 |
| State Police Retirement System (\$100,000.00) | | | | 50,000.00 |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission (\$455,834.21) | | | | 241,436.05 |
| Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased .. | | | | 39,489.28 |
| TOTAL | | | | \$ 127,584,824.53 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 162,291,504.42 | \$ 118,466,724.21 | \$ 165,647,658.68 | \$ 134,513,671.46 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 4,939,895.15 | \$ 51,002,295.02 | \$ 63,648,089.74 | \$ 94,792,854.62 |
| Receipts to Motor License Fund | 160,803,904.29 | 131,112,518.93 | 196,469,069.30 | 128,939,402.50 |
| Transfer from General Fund | 47,550,000.00 | ..... | 323,354.26 | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 213,293,799.44 | \$ 182,114,813.95 | \$ 260,440,513.30 | \$ 223,732,257.12 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 51,002,295.02 | \$ 63,648,089.74 | \$ 94,792,854.62 | \$ 89,218,585.66 |

APPENDIX TO THE

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS**

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| ALLOCATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR— | | | | |
| MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS—SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 8,292,179.80 | \$ 16,513,713.24 | \$ 24,657,354.95 | \$ 8,155,667.09 |
| Wages | 32,268,997.80 | 18,741,135.14 | 23,376,393.70 | 23,572,704.65 |
| Fees | 508,849.31 | 1,017,973.42 | 1,260,643.41 | 679,246.37 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 17,868,728.25 | 12,907,384.03 | 19,723,942.84 | 15,251,596.26 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,921,447.75 | 2,734,170.08 | 3,456,860.13 | 2,531,462.04 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 8,069,398.61 | 8,764,234.45 | 15,638,594.52 | 8,309,150.19 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 51,122,021.37 | 17,077,999.25 | 34,759,682.60 | 52,113,672.50 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 5,315,695.29 | 3,334,466.24 | 2,667,500.97 | 2,664,703.32 |
| Total Maintenance, Construction and Administration | \$ 126,367,318.18 | \$ 81,091,075.85 | \$ 125,540,973.12 | \$ 113,278,202.42 |
| PAYMENT INTO TRUST ACCOUNT | \$ 228,796.56 | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS— | | | | |
| TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS | | | | |
| PHILADELPHIA PROJECT | \$ 8,496,290.16 | \$ 6,998,097.76 | \$ 8,493,345.72 | \$ 1,235,663.69 |
| CITIES, BOROUGHES AND FIRST CLASS TOWNSHIPS | | 4,837,522.12 | | |
| SURVEY FOR PENNSYLVANIA PARKWAY | 2,350.95 | | 8,484,552.70 | 1,229,284.79 |
| REBUILDING BRIDGES—WAYNE COUNTY | | 130,000.00 | 52,457.08 | |
| Construction of Roadside Rests | | | 26,905.17 | |
| Daniel Boone Homestead—Roads | | | 4,847.74 | |
| Construction of Bridges— | | | | |
| Allegheny River | | | 123,292.89 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 135,094,755.85 | \$ 93,056,695.73 | \$ 142,726,374.42 | \$ 115,743,150.90 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 131,887,905.02 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 3,204,499.88 | \$ 90,383,036.34 | | |
| 1945-1947 | 2,350.95 | 2,673,659.39 | \$ 136,203,784.93 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | 6,522,589.49 | \$ 115,743,150.90 |
| BIENNIAL FUNDS— | | | | |
| Allocations by the Governor— | | | | |
| Maintenance, Construction and Administration | \$ 170,000,000.00 | \$ 84,700,000.00 | \$ 187,925,000.00 | \$ 250,000,000.00 |
| Payment into Trust Account | 228,796.56 | | | |
| Philadelphia Project | | 10,000,000.00 | | |
| Appropriation in Specific Amounts— | | | | |
| Survey for Pennsylvania Parkway | \$ 100,000.00 | | | |
| Townships of the Second Class | 8,500,000.00 | \$ 7,000,000.00 | \$ 8,500,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 |
| Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne County | | 177,000.00 | 61,271.00 | |
| Rebuilding County Bridges | | 40,000.00 | 80,000.00 | |
| Construction of Roadside Rests | | | 150,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Daniel Boone Homestead—Roads | | | 5,000.00 | |
| Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River | | | 2,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships | | | 8,500,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 |
| Acquisition of Toll Bridges | | | 7,000,000.00 | |
| Total Appropriations in Specific Amounts—Available Funds | \$ 8,600,000.00 | \$ 7,217,000.00 | \$ 26,296,271.00 | \$ 21,075,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 178,828,796.56 | \$ 101,917,000.00 | \$ 214,221,271.00 | \$ 271,075,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| State Appropriation Lapsed | \$ 43,636,391.66 | \$ 8,813,304.27 | \$ 69,392,993.06 | |
| State Appropriation to Continue | 97,649.05 | 47,000.00 | 2,101,903.52 | \$ 155,331,849.10 |

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| INTEREST AND REDEMPTION OF ROAD BONDS | \$ 11,218,699.55 | \$ 10,945,414.55 | \$ 10,513,079.55 | \$ 5,123,206.56 |
| LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT | 30,000.00 | 30,818.00 | 30,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| REFUNDING MOTOR LICENSE FEES AND FINES | 74,889.55 | 104,620.52 | 116,732.65 | 54,256.19 |
| REFUNDING MONIES COLLECTED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS | 3,141.03 | 7,759.31 | 4,437.36 | 2,158.02 |
| REFUNDING LIQUID FUELS TAX—STATE SHARE | 7,487.67 | 7,340.09 | 1,766.65 | 6,970.25 |
| REPLACEMENT CHECKS | 8,720.97 | 9,165.34 | 871.49 | ..... |
| ACCRUED INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS PURCHASED ..... | ..... | 1,802.88 | 153,514.12 | 39,489.28 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | <u>\$ 11,342,938.77</u> | <u>\$ 11,106,920.69</u> | <u>\$ 10,820,401.82</u> | <u>\$ 5,241,080.30</u> |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 11,340,598.76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 2,340.01 | \$ 11,094,005.35 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 11,241.04 | \$ 10,819,530.33 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | 1,674.30 | 871.49 | \$ 5,241,080.30 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS— | | | | |
| Interest and Redemption of Road Bonds | \$ 11,218,699.55 | \$ 10,945,414.55 | \$ 10,513,079.55 | \$ 10,206,413.00 |
| Loan and Transfer Agent | 30,000.00 | 31,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines (Allocation by Governor) | 75,000.00 | 105,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways (Allocation by Governor) | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State Share (Allocation by Governor) | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 28,000.00 |
| Replacement Checks | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Expenses-Printing Road Bonds ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Interest on Investments ..... | ..... | 1,802.88 | 153,514.12 | 39,489.28 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | <u>\$ 11,365,699.55</u> | <u>\$ 11,130,217.43</u> | <u>\$ 10,862,593.67</u> | <u>\$ 10,444,902.28</u> |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 22,760.78 | \$ 23,296.74 | \$ 33,063.34 | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,128.51 | \$ 5,203,821.98 |

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS**

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—HIGHWAY PROGRAM | | | \$ 31,476.23 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—HIGHWAY PROGRAM | | | \$ 50,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | \$ 18,523.77 | ..... |

APPENDIX TO THE

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| COLLECTING MOTOR LICENSE FEES, LIQUID FUELS TAX, AND OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF SAFETY | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,897,033.48 | \$ 2,823,685.54 | \$ 3,403,437.04 | \$ 2,022,176.25 |
| Wages | 1,096,973.31 | 359,576.32 | 527,030.19 | 333,651.11 |
| Fees | 20,489.38 | 25,555.05 | 34,853.68 | 13,334.89 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 740,625.85 | 606,232.45 | 1,203,466.81 | 615,980.52 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 707,965.34 | 645,751.28 | 908,840.07 | 526,541.92 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 360,663.90 | 328,014.47 | 325,020.82 | 167,398.51 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 75,354.37 | 4,953.28 | 118,904.05 | 4,394.17 |
| Total | \$ 4,899,105.63 | \$ 4,793,768.39 | \$ 6,521,552.66 | \$ 3,683,477.37 |
| Executive Bureau | \$ 179,790.20 | \$ 218,458.43 | \$ 254,347.40 | \$ 142,774.97 |
| Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax | 415,842.52 | 424,119.10 | 502,675.37 | 271,339.23 |
| Bureau of Motor Vehicles | 3,417,081.29 | 3,288,445.55 | 4,675,676.63 | 2,655,036.71 |
| Bureau of Highway Safety | 886,391.62 | 833,860.23 | 1,088,853.26 | 614,326.46 |
| Pittsburgh Driving Course Project ..... | ..... | 28,885.08 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$ 4,899,105.63 | \$ 4,793,768.39 | \$ 6,521,552.66 | \$ 3,683,477.37 |
| PURCHASING AND CONDITIONING AIRFIELDS | \$ 30,942.55 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 4,930,048.18 | \$ 4,793,768.39 | \$ 6,521,552.66 | \$ 3,683,477.37 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 4,819,223.42 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 110,824.76 | \$ 4,698,081.54 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 95,686.85 | \$ 6,123,384.52 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 398,168.14 | \$ 3,614,918.59 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,558.78 |
| BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS— | | | | |
| Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of Bureau of Safety | \$ 5,032,000.00 | \$ 5,272,000.00 | \$ 6,852,000.00 | \$ 7,500,000.00 |
| Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields | 40,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 5,072,500.00 | \$ 5,272,000.00 | \$ 6,852,000.00 | \$ 7,500,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 142,451.82 | \$ 478,231.61 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 330,447.34 | \$ 3,816,522.63 |

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| HIGHWAY PURCHASING | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 44,802.87 | \$ 39,809.69 | \$ 55,432.49 | \$ 28,689.68 |
| Wages | 388.55 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 6,325.95 | 4,610.35 | 6,280.78 | 7,240.16 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 278.50 | 162.45 | 219.73 | 168.47 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 341.65 | 349.60 | 268.08 | 464.97 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 2.98 | 134.65 | 296.68 | 386.24 |
| Total | \$ 52,140.50 | \$ 45,066.74 | \$ 62,497.76 | \$ 36,949.52 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 50,945.77 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | 1,194.73 | \$ 43,263.69 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | 1,803.05 | \$ 62,500.00 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | * 2.24 | \$ 36,883.19 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 | | | | 66.33 |
| APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Highway Purchasing | \$ 63,500.00 | \$ 67,500.00 | \$ 55,000.00 | \$ 68,125.00 |
| Highway Purchasing-Deficiency | | | 7,500.00 | |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 11,359.50 | \$ 22,433.26 | \$ 2.24 | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 31,175.48 |

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| STATE ANNUITY RESERVE ACCOUNT NO. 2 | \$ 204,300.00 | \$ 313,400.00 | \$ 407,200.00 | \$ 243,110.00 |
| CONTINGENT RESERVE ACCOUNT | 275,300.00 | 131,600.00 | 449,900.00 | 414,245.50 |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—RETIRE- MENT | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 579,600.00 | \$ 545,000.00 | \$ 907,100.00 | \$ 707,355.50 |
| During—1941-1943 | \$ 579,600.00 | | | |
| 1943-1945 | | 545,000.00 | | |
| 1945-1947 | | | \$ 907,100.00 | |
| 1947-1948 | | | | 707,355.50 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| State Annuity Account No. 2 | \$ 204,300.00 | \$ 313,400.00 | \$ 407,200.00 | \$ 486,220.00 |
| Contingent Reserve Account | 275,300.00 | 131,600.00 | 449,900.00 | 828,491.00 |
| Pennsylvania State Police—Retirement | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 579,600.00 | \$ 545,000.00 | \$ 907,100.00 | \$ 1,414,711.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 707,355.50 |

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE (Transfer) . | \$ 8,000,000.00 | \$ 8,000,000.00 | \$ 8,000,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Transfer) .. | 310,158.68 | 265,000.00 | 325,000.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND | \$ 8,310,158.68 | \$ 8,265,000.00 | \$ 8,325,000.00 | \$ 2,000,000.00 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania State Police | \$ 8,070,000.00 | \$ 8,000,000.00 | \$ 8,000,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 |
| Department of Commerce (Appropriation) | 400,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 325,000.00 | ..... |
| Transfer from General Fund ..... | ..... | 8,048.17 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 8,470,000.00 | \$ 8,308,048.17 | \$ 8,325,000.00 | \$ 10,000,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 159,841.32 | \$ 43,048.17 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 8,000,000.00 |

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 35,300.66 | \$ 59,443.11 | \$ 82,999.60 | \$ 65,495.97 |
| Wages | 36,473.22 | 27,726.95 | 34,261.76 | 25,594.27 |
| Fees ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,000.00 | 900.00 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 6,165.46 | 8,907.33 | 20,214.01 | 26,305.95 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 21,584.45 | 20,104.02 | 34,451.81 | 26,001.14 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 22,029.42 | 59,084.45 | 83,247.41 | 71,432.67 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 4,874.48 | 21,327.32 | 22,733.11 | 27,537.48 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 126,427.69 | \$ 196,593.18 | \$ 284,907.70 | \$ 243,267.48 |
| During— | | | | |
| 1941-1943 | \$ 117,581.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 | 8,846.20 | \$ 165,456.42 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | 31,136.76 | \$ 284,907.70 | ..... |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 241,436.05 |
| Unpaid May 31, 1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,831.43 |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission | \$ 158,500.00 | \$ 213,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Credits—1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 443,617.03 | ..... |
| Credits—1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 297,124.88 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | \$ 32,072.31 | \$ 16,406.82 | ..... | ..... |
| To Continue ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 158,709.33 | \$ 212,566.73 |

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY | | | \$ 9,990.72 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY | | | \$ 25,000.00 | ..... |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | \$ 15,009.28 | ..... |

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

| | APPLICABLE TO | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| EPHRATA CLOISTERS—DRIVEWAY | | | \$ 4,651.96 | ..... |
| BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS— | | | | |
| EPHRATA CLOISTERS—DRIVEWAY | | | \$ 5,000.00 | ..... |
| EPHRATA CLOISTERS—ROADS | | | | \$ 5,000.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Lapsed | | | \$ 348.04 | ..... |
| To Continue | | | | \$ 5,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 28,319.37 | \$ 16,830.58 | \$ 27,110.86 | \$ 12,985.00 |
| Wages | 141,392.48 | 62,890.86 | 73,669.19 | 75,284.96 |
| Fees | 2,520.00 | 377.36 | 2,525.10 | 2,914.47 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 38,451.04 | 9,683.41 | 15,265.22 | 18,372.85 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 8,137.15 | 1,141.16 | 10,540.12 | 12,105.62 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 60,033.21 | 32,892.43 | 48,479.72 | 33,208.68 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,734.24 | 5,317.14 | 1,735.49 | 25,691.28 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 9,051.00 | ..... | 22,660.50 | ..... |
| Refunds and Repayment of Receipts | 413.60 | 100.00 | 388.54 | 283.33 |
| Premium and Interest on Purchase of Investments .. | ..... | ..... | 20.40 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 292,052.09 | \$ 129,232.94 | \$ 202,395.14 | \$ 180,846.19 |
| Applicable to—1939-1941 | \$ 7,533.35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-1943 | 284,518.74 | \$ 16,592.21 | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 112,640.73 | \$ 517.19 | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 201,877.95 | \$ 6,253.92 |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174,592.27 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 38,025.07 | \$ 66,494.74 | \$ 194,520.37 | \$ 238,366.54 |
| Receipts to State Farm Products Show Fund | 320,521.76 | 257,258.57 | 246,241.31 | 134,902.76 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 358,546.83 | \$ 323,753.31 | \$ 440,761.68 | \$ 373,269.30 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 66,494.74 | \$ 194,520.37 | \$ 238,366.54 | \$ 192,423.11 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF BANKING | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 941,232.18 | \$ 891,384.93 | \$ 932,689.06 | \$ 492,347.97 |
| Wages | 1,826.62 | 915.89 | 790.68 | 136.50 |
| Fees | 472.25 | 267.50 | 250.00 | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 10,347.86 | 7,845.01 | 10,982.56 | 8,916.70 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 163,402.92 | 136,753.22 | 150,386.94 | 95,924.36 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 34,008.21 | 29,328.61 | 31,996.12 | 17,016.35 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 4,943.31 | 773.63 | 1,350.55 | 11,861.59 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items ..... | ..... | 1,073.68 | ..... | ..... |
| Refunds and Repayment of Receipts | 71,742.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | \$ 1,227,975.35 | \$ 1,068,342.47 | \$ 1,128,445.91 | \$ 626,203.47 |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE (STATE RETIREMENT) | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 28,050.00 | \$ 35,400.00 | \$ 31,300.00 | \$ 20,378.50 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,256,025.35 | \$ 1,103,742.47 | \$ 1,159,745.91 | \$ 646,581.97 |
| Applicable to—1939-1941 | \$ 11,555.92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-1943 | 1,244,469.43 | \$ 9,853.22 | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 1,093,889.25 | \$ 7,655.66 | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,152,090.25 | \$ 14,873.75 |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 631,708.22 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICTED

AVAILABLE FUNDS—

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 317,517.26 | \$ 399,432.04 | \$ 512,013.23 | \$ 654,626.00 |
| Receipts to Banking Department Fund | 1,337,940.13 | 1,216,323.66 | 1,302,358.68 | 777,363.22 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 1,655,457.39 | \$ 1,615,755.70 | \$ 1,814,371.91 | \$ 1,431,989.22 |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Balances Transferred | \$ 399,432.04 | \$ 512,013.23 | \$ 654,626.00 | \$ 785,407.25 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

FISH FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 262,728.16 | \$ 438,370.85 | \$ 534,081.43 | \$ 321,069.00 |
| Wages | 406,410.53 | 199,864.96 | 271,979.80 | 169,612.35 |
| Fees | 5,981.33 | 4,510.30 | 3,704.00 | 3,218.50 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 374,721.22 | 397,761.98 | 573,090.80 | 385,760.38 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 183,669.08 | 166,806.43 | 221,948.56 | 124,502.65 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 45,500.57 | 57,413.08 | 62,086.15 | 33,793.88 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 46,441.74 | 2,198.36 | 66,181.95 | 42,340.88 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 5,025.00 | 7,700.00 | 15,250.00 | 12,730.00 |
| Refunds and Repayments of Receipts | 80.00 | 161.00 | 219.50 | 15.00 |
| Advance Requisitions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *25.00 |
| Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased .. | ..... | ..... | 40.80 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION | \$ 1,330,557.63 | \$ 1,274,786.96 | \$ 1,748,582.99 | \$ 1,093,017.64 |
| Board of Fish Commissioners | \$ 1,285,132.69 | \$ 1,228,646.76 | \$ 1,666,871.41 | \$ 1,024,460.80 |
| Department of Revenue | 40,424.94 | 38,440.20 | 66,670.78 | 56,076.84 |
| State Retirement Board | 5,000.00 | 7,700.00 | 15,000.00 | 12,480.00 |
| Treasury Department ..... | ..... | ..... | 40.80 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS | \$ 1,330,557.63 | \$ 1,274,786.96 | \$ 1,748,582.99 | \$ 1,093,017.64 |
| Applicable to—1939-1941 | \$ 53,026.59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-1943 | 1,277,531.04 | \$ 34,093.72 | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 1,240,693.24 | \$ 33,076.44 | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,715,506.55 | \$ 81,389.58 |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,011,628.06 |

AVAILABLE FUNDS—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 730,425.46 | \$ 811,555.02 | \$ 772,650.73 | \$ 756,882.56 |
| Receipts to Fish Fund | 1,411,687.19 | 1,235,882.67 | 1,732,814.82 | 1,282,517.06 |
| TOTAL AVAILABE FUNDS | \$ 2,142,112.65 | \$ 2,047,437.69 | \$ 2,505,465.55 | \$ 2,039,399.62 |

BALANCES—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Balances Transferred | \$ 811,555.02 | \$ 772,650.73 | \$ 756,882.56 | \$ 946,381.98 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

*Indicates Deduction

APPENDIX TO THE

GAME FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 811,160.80 | \$ 840,737.60 | \$ 1,071,840.04 | \$ 703,006.80 |
| Wages | 360,745.39 | 352,490.48 | 621,850.37 | 503,401.04 |
| Fees | 7,896.51 | 6,339.11 | 28,203.71 | 19,406.61 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 476,790.91 | 353,432.03 | 716,194.66 | 596,699.34 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 397,691.66 | 386,829.90 | 547,061.16 | 395,020.93 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 114,377.07 | 86,825.31 | 162,406.12 | 115,288.05 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 329,774.53 | 191,949.96 | 345,855.97 | 215,143.97 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 182,183.01 | 198,516.32 | 515,260.10 | 219,479.12 |
| Refunds and Repayments of Receipts | 1,150.26 | 1,198.56 | 758.98 | 624.55 |
| Advance Requisitions | 12,655.50 | 12,098.50 | 27,714.00 | 79,852.00 |
| Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased .. | ..... | ..... | 81.60 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICA- TION | \$ 2,694,425.64 | \$ 2,430,417.77 | \$ 4,037,226.71 | \$ 2,847,922.41 |
| Board of Game Commissioners | \$ 2,627,297.92 | \$ 2,361,394.97 | \$ 3,956,951.98 | \$ 2,784,904.45 |
| Department of Revenue | 48,027.72 | 38,522.80 | 52,489.43 | 39,182.76 |
| State Retirement Board | 19,100.00 | 30,500.00 | 27,700.00 | 23,805.00 |
| Treasury Department ..... | ..... | ..... | 85.30 | 30.20 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPART- MENTS | \$ 2,694,425.64 | \$ 2,430,417.77 | \$ 4,037,226.71 | \$ 2,847,922.41 |
| Applicable to—1939-1941 | \$ 253,756.92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-1943 | 2,440,668.72 | \$ 162,387.96 | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 2,268,029.81 | ..... | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 156,457.33 | \$ 319,409.27 |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,880,769.38 | 2,528,513.14 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 1,279,876.96 | \$ 1,801,325.91 | \$ 2,433,036.93 | \$ 2,527,618.33 |
| Receipts to Game Fund | 3,215,874.59 | 3,062,128.79 | 4,131,808.11 | 2,330,788.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 4,495,751.55 | \$ 4,863,454.70 | \$ 6,564,845.04 | \$ 4,858,406.33 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 1,801,325.91 | \$ 2,433,036.93 | \$ 2,527,618.33 | \$ 2,010,483.92 |

STATE RESTAURANT FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | | \$ 49,152.36 | \$ 74,310.07 | \$ 29,433.15 |
| Wages | | 3,436.57 | 6,250.46 | 3,276.39 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | 254.42 | 282.31 | 121.69 |
| Advance Requisitions | | 1,391.51 | 117.65 | ..... |
| Stores | | 84,017.61 | 144,277.30 | 62,714.36 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | \$ 138,252.47 | \$ 225,237.79 | \$ 95,545.59 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | | | \$ 16,153.59 | \$ 14,549.08 |
| Transferred from General Fund | | \$ 15,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Receipts to State Restaurant Fund | | 139,406.06 | 223,633.28 | 101,853.33 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | \$ 154,406.06 | \$ 239,786.87 | \$ 116,402.41 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | | \$ 16,153.59 | \$ 14,549.08 | \$ 20,856.82 |

EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | \$ 12,650.00 | \$ 13,700.00 | \$ 4,065.00 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | | | \$ 10,577.00 | \$ 6,228.00 |
| Transferred from General Fund | | \$ 20,000.00 | | |
| Receipts to Employment Fund for the Blind | | 3,227.00 | 9,351.00 | 6,810.00 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | | \$ 10,577.00 | \$ 6,228.00 | \$ 8,973.00 |

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 1,580,680.52 | \$ 1,404,687.67 | \$ 1,703,969.98 | \$ 1,153,850.01 |
| Wages | 67,964.52 | 43,276.25 | 48,587.54 | 53,942.23 |
| Fees | 418,601.99 | 3,054,341.38 | 4,302,188.51 | 670,698.83 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 230,651.76 | 230,182.27 | 329,913.76 | 232,827.67 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 152,436.35 | 224,994.77 | 263,198.69 | 138,483.09 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 102,446.36 | 82,353.86 | 88,215.81 | 88,774.28 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 28,017.68 | 22,434.04 | 81,302.89 | 141,588.46 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | *4.50 | 1,109.07 | 30,409.98 | 2,833.45 |
| Advance Requisitions | 53,183.67 | 27,631.26 | 49,596.92 | *2,256.96 |
| Total | \$ 2,633,978.35 | \$ 5,091,010.57 | \$ 6,897,384.08 | \$ 2,480,741.06 |
| DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 152,264.63 | \$ 132,963.43 | \$ 140,118.37 | \$ 117,792.75 |
| Wages | 3,564.42 | 2,477.61 | 1,531.23 | 3,711.43 |
| Fees | | 356.76 | 2,345.95 | 729.05 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 552.97 | 43.48 | 47.81 | 48.52 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 8,731.34 | 8,705.92 | 11,657.23 | 6,497.91 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 155.29 | 30.56 | 167.07 | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 166.75 | 40.43 | 21.42 | 366.53 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | 137,864.12 | 155,011.83 | 14,612.53 |
| Total | \$ 165,435.40 | \$ 282,482.31 | \$ 310,900.91 | \$ 143,758.72 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,799,413.75 | \$ 5,373,492.88 | \$ 7,208,284.99 | \$ 2,624,499.78 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 298,661.62 | \$ 538,293.94 | \$ 1,471,204.47 | \$ 850,783.30 |
| Receipts to Federal Social Security Fund | 3,039,046.07 | 6,306,403.41 | 6,587,863.82 | 2,311,445.80 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS— | \$ 3,337,707.69 | \$ 6,844,697.35 | \$ 8,059,068.29 | \$ 3,162,229.10 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 538,293.94 | \$ 1,471,204.47 | \$ 850,783.30 | \$ 537,729.32 |

* Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

FLOOD CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 108,838.27 | \$ 80,166.66 | \$ 117,122.96 | \$ 77,523.36 |
| Wages | 72,348.86 | 47,534.76 | 24,678.34 | 13,204.91 |
| Fees | 23,717.22 | 1,408.93 | 4,525.55 | 6,313.20 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 7,955.14 | 3,950.98 | 3,656.10 | 3,037.74 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 23,192.57 | 14,166.74 | 8,254.68 | 5,260.82 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 272,308.83 | 398,412.27 | 180,371.42 | 21,813.26 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 246,192.29 | 19,330.87 | 33,907.05 | 151,903.76 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 5,448.53 | 180.29 | 22.38 | ..... |
| Refunds and Repayments of Receipts ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,926.05 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 760,001.71 | \$ 565,151.50 | \$ 387,464.53 | \$ 279,057.05 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 483,959.04 | \$ 882,493.60 | \$ 325,630.22 | \$ 515,343.60 |
| Transferred from General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 500,000.00 | ..... |
| Receipts to Flood Control Fund | 1,158,536.27 | 8,288.12 | 77,177.91 | 416,033.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS— | \$ 1,642,495.31 | \$ 890,781.72 | \$ 902,808.13 | \$ 931,376.60 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 882,493.60 | \$ 325,630.22 | \$ 515,343.60 | \$ 652,319.55 |

MILK CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 299,102.59 | \$ 337,141.26 | \$ 384,926.00 | \$ 214,713.88 |
| Wages | 16,410.65 | 6,150.63 | 1,215.36 | 205.56 |
| Fees | 4,677.99 | 4,019.58 | 29,198.01 | 13,333.70 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 6,709.41 | 4,814.49 | 5,684.26 | 3,660.12 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information ... | 127,466.49 | 113,355.78 | 124,853.36 | 74,589.00 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 23,795.25 | 20,628.91 | 22,730.23 | 13,017.98 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 3,245.59 | 2,647.30 | 6,483.76 | 5,732.52 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 121,469.05 | 53,373.19 | 12,585.21 | 55,977.18 |
| Refunds and Repayments of Receipts | 252.00 | 222.00 | 35.00 | 160.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 603,129.02 | \$ 542,353.14 | \$ 587,711.19 | \$ 381,389.94 |
| Applicable To—1939-1941 | \$ 5,812.98 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1941-1943 | 597,316.04 | \$ 3,746.40 | ..... | ..... |
| 1943-1945 ..... | ..... | 538,606.74 | \$ 3,849.07 | ..... |
| 1945-1947 ..... | ..... | ..... | 583,862.12 | \$ 9,490.33 |
| 1947-1948 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 371,899.61 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 42,022.27 | \$ 43,967.89 | \$ 138,056.36 | \$ 144,379.24 |
| Licenses, Fees and Fines | 363,431.08 | 295,791.18 | 256,009.25 | 134,743.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 1,643.56 | 650.43 | 18,024.82 | 51,631.84 |
| Appropriation from General Fund | 240,000.00 | 340,000.00 | 320,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 647,096.91 | \$ 680,409.50 | \$ 732,090.43 | \$ 530,754.08 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 43,967.89 | \$ 138,056.36 | \$ 144,379.24 | \$ 149,364.44 |

TRUST ACCOUNT, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY HIGHWAY FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Construction of Highways | \$ 221,055.96 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maintenance of Highways | *702.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Special Work | *2,540.89 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Flood Repairs ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Refund to Federal Government | 650,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 867,812.57 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 310,188.92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Contributions from Federal Government | 328,827.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Transferred from Motor License Fund | 228,796.56 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 867,812.57 | † | † | † |

† Fund abolished.

*Indicates deduction.

STATE FORESTS AND WATERS FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 21,820.11 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wages | 273,512.77 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fees | 596.06 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 30,107.78 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 110,792.71 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 32,317.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 7,629.58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | 1.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Transfer to General Fund | 57,624.72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 534,402.33 | † | † | † |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance Transferred from Prior Periods | \$ 62,874.23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Receipts to State Forests and Waters Fund | 471,528.10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 534,402.33 | † | † | † |

† Fund abolished.

APPENDIX TO THE

VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 3,155.14 | | | |
| Wages | 1,255.25 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 80.77 | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 302.70 | \$ 1.50 | | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 95.83 | 20.00 | | \$ 50.00 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | 3.33 | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items: Compensation to Veterans | 32,924.67 | 12,063.00 | \$ 18,995.00 | 10,200.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 37,814.36 | \$ 12,087.83 | \$ 18,995.00 | \$ 10,250.00 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 277,779.75 | \$ 248,022.66 | \$ 239,541.49 | \$ 223,893.54 |
| Interest on Deposits | 5,427.27 | 3,604.14 | 3,347.05 | 1,610.67 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 2,630.00 | 2.52 | | |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 285,837.02 | \$ 251,629.32 | \$ 242,888.54 | \$ 225,504.21 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 248,022.66 | \$ 239,541.49 | \$ 223,893.54 | \$ 215,254.21 |

STATE STORES FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 11,677,218.54 | \$ 12,165,133.96 | \$ 15,643,984.31 | \$ 8,812,242.07 |
| Wages | | 249,954.53 | 152,828.31 | 15,230.72 |
| Fees | 30,920.55 | 28,872.58 | 15,993.82 | 8,829.85 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 59,588.22 | 331,903.23 | 60,938.29 | 48,623.91 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 2,587,711.51 | 2,609,059.55 | 3,167,200.69 | 1,643,222.32 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 3,440,113.48 | 4,137,385.89 | 4,563,597.05 | 2,634,585.17 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 244,709.35 | 9,669.10 | 107,503.22 | 320,000.06 |
| Refunds and Repayments of Receipts | 406,460.16 | 240,696.97 | 156,861.14 | 26,674.50 |
| Advance Requisitions | 131,621.42 | 205,000.00 | 191,505.98 | 99,960,500.00 |
| Stores (Purchase of Liquor) | 181,392,045.76 | 260,084,636.32 | 323,963,358.81 | 48,861,772.23 |
| Total | \$ 199,970,388.99 | \$ 280,062,312.63 | \$ 348,023,771.62 | \$ 162,331,680.83 |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| Refunding Distiller's Licenses | | \$ 2,500.00 | | |
| Replacement Checks | | 1.09 | \$ 2,034.31 | \$ 19.80 |
| Interest on Investments | | 721.15 | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION— CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 996.67 | | | |
| Wages | 85.50 | | | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 424.09 | | | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 123.77 | | | |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 636.90 | | | |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | 407.36 | | | |
| Total | \$ 2,674.29 | | | |

STATE STORES FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD | | | | |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | \$ 280,625.00 | \$ 459,300.00 | \$ 439,900.00 | \$ 368,811.50 |
| PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND | \$ 41,000,000.00 | \$ 34,000,000.00 | \$ 59,000,000.00 | \$ 37,500,000.00 |
| 10% LIQUOR TAX TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND | \$ 23,445,141.22 | \$ 23,677,325.61 | \$ 30,974,801.94 | \$ 18,808,766.36 |
| TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND— REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES ..... | ..... | ..... | \$ 5,000,000.00 | \$ 5,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 264,698,829.50 | \$ 338,202,160.48 | \$ 443,440,507.87 | \$ 224,009,278.49 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance from Prior Period | \$ 2,105,539.09 | \$ 10,220,731.69 | \$ 1,454,040.84 | \$ 349,434.33 |
| Sales of Liquor | 269,463,951.16 | 325,048,132.82 | 432,049,275.74 | 207,196,278.44 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 3,350,070.94 | 4,387,336.81 | 5,286,625.62 | 2,914,944.83 |
| Advanced from General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 274,919,561.19 | \$ 339,656,201.32 | \$ 443,789,942.20 | \$ 225,460,657.60 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Transferred to next period | \$ 10,220,731.69 | \$ 1,454,040.84 | \$ 349,434.33 | \$ 1,451,379.11 |

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Relief | \$ 72,978.40 | \$ *15,254.36 | \$ 23,942.97 | \$ 14,171.45 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance at Beginning of Period | \$ 291,614.11 | \$ 255,181.72 | \$ 275,027.33 | \$ 251,084.36 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 36,546.01 | 4,591.25 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | \$ 328,160.12 | \$ 259,772.97 | \$ 275,027.33 | \$ 251,084.36 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | \$ 255,181.72 | \$ 275,027.33 | \$ 251,084.36 | \$ 236,912.91 |

* Indicates deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | | | \$ 558,192.68 | \$ 474,295.32 |
| Wages | | | 5,535.00 | 14,397.50 |
| Fees | | | 3,425.15 | 2,266.31 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | 7,068.27 | 8,699.14 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | 84,477.00 | 70,458.75 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | 76,948.52 | 47,024.78 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | 7,790.58 | 2,921.23 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | | 944,556.85 | 1,069,107.65 |
| Transfer to General Fund | | | | 324,875.72 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | \$ 1,697,994.05 | \$ 2,014,046.40 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Balance at Beginning of Period | | | | \$ 267,183.91 |
| Transferred from General Fund | | | \$ 825,588.77 | 800,000.00 |
| Transferred from Federal Rehabilitation Fund | | | 1,114,661.14 | 1,173,732.54 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | | | 14,928.05 | 13,575.03 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | \$ 1,955,177.96 | \$ 2,254,491.48 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | | | \$ 267,183.91 | \$ 240,445.08 |

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

| | Biennium 1941-1943 | Biennium 1943-1945 | Biennium 1945-1947 | Year 1947-1948 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| EXPENDED FOR— | | | | |
| Salaries | | | | \$ 150,087.92 |
| Wages | | | | 54,250.30 |
| Fees | | | | 475,344.97 |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | | | | 2,493.94 |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | | | | 28,160.58 |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | | | | 597.88 |
| Construction, Equipment and Land | | | | 45,191.64 |
| Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items | | | | 2,093.50 |
| Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased | | | | 692,765.46 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | | | | \$ 1,450,986.19 |
| AVAILABLE FUNDS— | | | | |
| Receipts from Bond Issue | | | | \$ 50,844,950.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | | | | 344,236.11 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS | | | | \$ 51,189,186.11 |
| BALANCES— | | | | |
| Balances Transferred | | | | \$ 49,738,199.92 |

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION THREE

THE PRINCIPAL CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUND

EXCEPT

THE SINKING FUNDS

NOTE: Statements of the Sinking Funds and the Public Debt will be found in the Budget

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BALANCES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES

| | Balance June 1, 1947 | | Receipts | Expenditures | Balance May 31, 1948 | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Cash | Investments | | | Cash | Investments |
| | | Par Value | | | | Par Value |
| Sinking Fund | \$ 452,865.16 | \$ 20,606,500.00 | \$ 5,084,873.33 | 2,074,643.47 | \$ 450,595.02 | \$ 24,219,000.00 |
| Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund | 21,678.13 | 13,101,500.00 | 3,515,490.74 | 5,510,000.00 | 34,668.87 | 11,094,000.00 |
| Public Building Construction Sinking Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,937,500.00 | 359,473.53 | 178,026.47 | 1,400,000.00 |
| Agricultural College Land Strip Fund | 4,638.85 | 500,000.00 | 13,438.75 | 14,258.36 | 6,818.74 | 497,000.00 |
| State College Experimental Farm Fund | 62.74 | 17,000.00 | 425.00 | 200.00 | 287.74 | 17,000.00 |
| Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund | 15,692.98 | 1,191,424.00 | 22,250.00 | 1,206.84 | 11,736.14 | 1,216,424.00 |
| Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund | 8,802.53 | 686,544.00 | 10,635.00 | 29,794.09 | 4,443.44 | 231,000.00 |
| Fire Insurance Tax Fund | 2,317,084.14 | 330,000.00 | 1,809,631.62 | 1,075,307.41 | 3,150,408.35 | ..... |
| Liquid Fuels Tax Fund | 4,725,167.80 | ..... | 8,831,560.87 | 9,008,611.72 | 4,548,116.95 | ..... |
| State Workmen's Insurance Fund | 1,040,361.75 | 12,228,709.45 | 5,146,079.50 | 3,631,636.21 | 2,346,800.37 | A12,440,434.12 |
| State Insurance Fund | 385,569.54 | 300,000.00 | 25,699.26 | 104,602.58 | 306,666.22 | 300,000.00 |
| Federal Vocational Education Fund | 1,184,016.52 | ..... | 1,379,878.53 | 1,313,753.24 | 1,250,141.81 | ..... |
| Federal Rehabilitation Fund | 2,049.68 | ..... | 1,360,838.18 | 1,331,466.14 | 31,421.72 | ..... |
| State School Fund | 250,264.20 | 2,622,500.00 | 145,585.08 | 78,138.67 | 245,710.61 | 2,694,500.00 |
| School Employees Retirement Fund | 436,253.54 | 256,769,705.00 | 29,088,330.04 | 10,697,426.57 | 1,876,457.01 | 273,740,405.00 |
| State Employees Retirement Fund | 729,535.95 | 49,234,100.00 | 10,044,189.03 | 3,139,015.50 | 789,709.48 | 56,079,100.00 |
| Manufacturing Fund | 1,329,502.16 | 656,000.00 | 2,108,350.01 | 1,860,601.13 | 1,616,251.04 | 617,000.00 |
| State Work Relief Compensation Fund | 16,178.27 | ..... | ..... | 1,018.54 | 15,159.73 | ..... |
| Liquor License Fund | 2,074,675.00 | ..... | 5,619,366.36 | 5,744,102.23 | 1,949,939.13 | ..... |
| Historical Commission Trust Fund | 5,295.54 | 30,000.00 | 1,125.00 | 215.50 | 6,205.04 | 30,000.00 |
| Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund | 5,147.04 | 17,000.00 | 740.00 | 67.01 | 2,820.03 | 20,000.00 |
| Administration Fund (Unemployment Compensation) | 1,656,591.93 | ..... | 11,001,517.84 | 12,082,572.47 | 575,537.30 | ..... |
| Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Reclamation Act | 41,900.00 | ..... | 43,700.00 | 7.15 | 85,592.85 | ..... |
| Anthracite Strip Mining Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 42,314.00 | 8,753.04 | 33,560.96 | ..... |
| Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund | 2,339,182.50 | ..... | 110,497,107.75 | 110,908,496.09 | 1,927,794.16 | ..... |
| Unemployment Compensation Contribution Fund | 701,515.44 | ..... | 58,611,459.25 | 58,696,767.93 | 616,206.76 | ..... |
| Special Administration Fund | 612,408.54 | ..... | 329,831.12 | 6,327.41 | 935,912.25 | ..... |
| Victory and Withholding Tax Fund | 305,837.15 | ..... | 10,275,645.84 | 10,363,444.41 | 218,038.58 | ..... |
| Ephrata Cloisters Fund | 2,887.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,887.49 | ..... |
| TOTAL BALANCES—CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS .. | \$ 20,665,164.07 | \$ 358,290,982.45 | \$ 267,547,562.10 | \$ 238,041,937.24 | \$ 23,197,914.26 | \$ A385,267,607.12 |

A—Investments increased \$3,750.00 by addition of mortgage.

APPENDIX TO THE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Interest on Investments and Deposits | \$ 27,283.34 | \$ 28,390.66 | \$ 27,175.00 | \$ 13,438.75 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities ..... | ..... | 1,250.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 27,283.34 | \$ 29,640.66 | \$ 27,175.00 | \$ 13,438.75 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College | \$ 30,010.00 | \$ 33,500.00 | \$ 25,023.00 | \$ 14,258.36 |
| Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased | 3,199.28 | 12,500.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 33,209.28 | \$ 46,000.00 | \$ 25,023.00 | \$ 14,258.36 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ *5,925.94 | \$ *16,359.34 | \$ 2,152.00 | \$ *819.61 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 524,771.63 | 518,845.69 | 502,486.35 | \$ 504,638.35 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash on Deposit | \$ 61,345.69 | \$ 50,986.35 | \$ 4,638.35 | \$ 6,818.74 |
| Investments | 457,500.00 | 451,500.00 | 500,000.00 | 497,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 518,845.69 | \$ 502,486.35 | \$ 504,638.35 | \$ 503,818.74 |
| GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 500,000.00 |
| LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS | 518,845.69 | 502,486.35 | 504,638.35 | 503,818.74 |
| EXCESS OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS OVER GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL | \$ 18,845.69 | \$ 2,486.35 | \$ 4,638.35 | \$ 3,818.74 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Interest on Securities | \$ 1,543.63 | \$ 1,706.74 | \$ 125.00 | \$ 425.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 1,543.63 | \$ 1,706.74 | \$ 125.00 | \$ 425.00 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| ..... | \$ 1,530.00 | \$ 2,050.00 | \$ 106.00 | \$ 200.00 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 13.63 | \$ *343.26 | \$ 19.00 | \$ 225.00 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | \$ 17,373.37 | \$ 17,387.00 | \$ 17,043.74 | \$ 17,062.74 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash on Deposit | \$ 404.79 | \$ 14,543.74 | \$ 62.74 | \$ 287.74 |
| Investments | 16,982.21 | 2,500.00 | 17,000.00 | 17,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 17,387.00 | \$ 17,043.74 | \$ 17,062.74 | \$ 17,287.74 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FIRE INSURANCE TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums | \$ 2,129,251.82 | \$ 1,806,066.59 | \$ 2,513,633.75 | \$ 1,809,464.98 |
| Return of Loan by General Fund | 2,300,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 1,778.73 | 557.63 | 292.83 | 166.64 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 4,431,030.55 | \$ 1,806,624.22 | \$ 2,513,926.58 | \$ 1,809,631.62 |
| EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS— | | | | |
| Return to Cities, Boroughs and Townships | \$ 2,366,139.95 | \$ 2,124,004.82 | \$ 1,807,642.00 | \$ 1,075,260.31 |
| Replacement Checks ..... | ..... | 1,485.08 | 457.53 | 47.10 |
| Interest on Securities Purchased ..... | ..... | ..... | 204.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS | \$ 2,366,139.95 | \$ 2,125,489.90 | \$ 1,808,303.53 | \$ 1,075,307.41 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 2,064,890.60 | \$ *318,865.68 | \$ 705,623.05 | \$ 734,324.21 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 195,436.17 | 2,260,326.77 | 1,941,461.09 | 2,647,084.14 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 2,260,326.77 | \$ 1,441,461.09 | \$ 2,317,084.14 | \$ 3,150,408.35 |
| Investments ..... | ..... | 500,000.00 | 330,000.00 | 231,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 2,260,326.77 | \$ 1,941,461.09 | \$ 2,647,084.14 | \$ 3,381,408.35 |

*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Liquid Fuels Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties) | \$ 14,071,668.50 | \$ 11,086,743.21 | \$ 15,043,058.52 | \$ 8,810,142.31 |
| Fuels Use Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties) .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,418.56 |
| Transferred from General Fund (Repayment of Loan) | 11,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | .06 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 25,071,668.50 | \$ 11,086,743.27 | \$ 15,043,058.52 | \$ 8,831,560.87 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Returned to Counties | \$ 22,759,608.10 | \$ 11,002,198.38 | \$ 13,106,116.60 | \$ 9,008,611.72 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 22,759,608.10 | \$ 11,002,198.38 | \$ 13,106,116.60 | \$ 9,008,611.72 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 2,312,060.40 | \$ 84,544.89 | \$ 1,936,941.92 | \$ *177,050.85 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 391,620.59 | 2,703,680.99 | 2,788,225.88 | 4,725,167.80 |
| BALANCE AT END (CASH) | \$ 2,703,680.99 | \$ 2,788,225.88 | \$ 4,725,167.80 | \$ 4,548,116.95 |

*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

APPENDIX TO THE

STATE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Transfer from General Fund (Repayment of Loan) | | \$ 500,000.00 | | |
| Interest on Securities | | 2,892.06 | \$ 10,818.75 | \$ 3,750.00 |
| Interest on Securities—Fire Insurance Tax Fund .. | | | | 1,443.75 |
| Interest on Deposits | | 4,015.24 | 15,537.28 | 3,821.26 |
| Interest on Deposits—Fire Insurance Tax Fund | \$ 29.94 | 21,727.53 | 12,320.88 | 6,760.99 |
| Dividends on Policies | 284.00 | 301.50 | 284.00 | 142.00 |
| Recovered Damages | | | 18,539.59 | 9,781.26 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 313.94 | \$ 528,936.33 | \$ 57,500.50 | \$ 25,699.26 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Fire Losses and Claims | \$ 99,480.19 | \$ 123,458.07 | \$ 162,774.53 | \$ 104,602.58 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 99,480.19 | \$ 123,458.07 | \$ 162,774.53 | \$ 104,602.58 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ *99,166.25 | \$ 405,478.26 | \$ *105,274.03 | \$ *78,903.32 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 484,531.56 | 385,365.31 | 790,843.57 | 685,569.54 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash on Deposit | \$ 385,365.31 | \$ 590,843.57 | \$ 385,569.54 | \$ 306,666.22 |
| Investment | | 200,000.00 | 300,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 385,365.31 | \$ 790,843.57 | \$ 685,569.54 | \$ 606,666.22 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Federal Government Appropriations | \$ 2,655,228.05 | \$ 2,614,902.95 | \$ 2,548,342.90 | \$ 1,379,878.53 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 2,655,228.05 | \$ 2,614,902.95 | \$ 2,548,342.90 | \$ 1,379,878.53 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Transferred to General Fund for use of Department of Public Instruction | \$ 2,698,135.14 | \$ 2,658,380.41 | \$ 2,521,796.11 | \$ 1,313,753.24 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 2,698,135.14 | \$ 2,658,380.41 | \$ 2,521,796.11 | \$ 1,313,753.24 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ *42,907.09 | \$ *43,477.46 | \$ 26,546.79 | \$ 66,125.29 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 1,243,854.28 | 1,200,947.19 | 1,157,469.73 | 1,184,016.52 |
| BALANCE AT END | \$ 1,200,947.19 | \$ 1,157,469.73 | \$ 1,184,016.52 | \$ 1,250,141.81 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | \$ 743.13 | \$ 3,557.21 | \$ 10,525.54 | \$ 5,268.90 |
| Interest and Premiums on Securities ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,335.84 | ..... |
| Hotel Liquor License Fees | 910,685.00 | 881,966.67 | 1,112,550.00 | 618,450.00 |
| Restaurant Liquor License Fees | 8,900,375.00 | 8,896,704.20 | 9,008,537.57 | 4,477,447.46 |
| Club Liquor License Fees | 409,975.00 | 420,325.00 | 480,275.00 | 262,400.00 |
| Hotel Beer License Fees | 14,350.00 | 13,300.00 | 10,650.00 | 3,800.00 |
| Restaurant Beer License Fees | 676,475.00 | 601,625.00 | 567,337.51 | 243,750.00 |
| Club Beer License Fees | 21,495.00 | 19,950.00 | 18,400.00 | 8,100.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,716.68 | 100.00 | 250.00 | 150.00 |
| Transfer from General Fund (Repayment of Loan) | 7,250,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 18,188,814.81 | \$ 10,837,528.08 | \$ 11,210,861.46 | \$ 5,619,366.36 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Returned to Political Subdivisions | \$ 16,475,576.11 | \$ 10,685,098.91 | \$ 11,033,249.30 | \$ 5,744,102.23 |
| Interest on Securities Purchased ..... | ..... | ..... | 250.00 | ..... |
| Replacement Checks ..... | ..... | ..... | 408.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 16,475,576.11 | \$ 10,685,098.91 | \$ 11,033,907.30 | \$ 5,744,102.23 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 1,713,238.70 | \$ 152,429.17 | \$ 176,954.16 | \$ *124,735.87 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 32,052.97 | 1,745,291.67 | 1,897,720.84 | 2,074,675.00 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 1,745,291.67 | \$ 897,720.84 | \$ 2,074,675.00 | \$ 1,949,939.13 |
| Investments ..... | ..... | 1,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 1,745,291.67 | \$ 1,897,720.84 | \$ 2,074,675.00 | \$ 1,949,939.13 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Old Cornwall Furnace Receipts | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 1,125.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 2,250.00 | \$ 1,125.00 |
| EXPENDITURES | \$ 1,970.09 | \$ 641.35 | \$ 463.14 | \$ 215.50 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 279.91 | \$ 1,608.65 | \$ 1,786.86 | \$ 909.50 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 31,620.12 | 31,900.03 | 33,508.68 | 35,295.54 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 1,900.03 | \$ 3,508.68 | \$ 5,295.54 | \$ 6,205.04 |
| Investments | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 31,900.03 | \$ 33,508.68 | \$ 35,295.54 | \$ 36,205.04 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

APPENDIX TO THE

FEDERAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Federal Government Appropriations | \$ 414,060.66 | \$ 612,815.52 | \$ 1,107,167.54 | \$ 1,352,519.82 |
| Transfer from General Fund ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,235.85 | 8,318.36 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 414,060.66 | \$ 612,815.52 | \$ 1,120,403.39 | \$ 1,360,838.18 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Transferred to General Fund for use of Departments of Labor and Industry and Welfare | \$ 363,634.53 | \$ 434,425.98 | \$ 1,288,559.02 | \$ 1,331,466.14 |
| Administration Expenses | 38,975.74 | 37,207.87 | 27,571.68 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 402,610.27 | \$ 471,633.85 | \$ 1,316,130.70 | \$ 1,331,466.14 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 11,450.39 | \$ 141,181.67 | \$ *195,727.31 | \$ 29,372.04 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 45,144.93 | 56,595.32 | 197,776.99 | 2,049.68 |
| BALANCE AT END | \$ 56,595.32 | \$ 197,776.99 | \$ 2,049.68 | \$ 31,421.72 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Escheats | \$ 224,444.85 | \$ 187,125.15 | \$ 182,335.16 | \$ 66,018.41 |
| Interest on Investments and Deposits | 122,183.57 | 100,093.91 | 120,357.50 | 77,576.67 |
| Sale of Land | 2,486.60 | 476.78 | 533.68 | 618.00 |
| Rent of State Property | 54,817.28 | †11,656.02 | ..... | ..... |
| Premium on Sale of Securities | 7,854.96 | 57,107.78 | 52,090.41 | 1,300.00 |
| Return of Loan by General Fund | 2,000,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | 72.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 2,411,787.26 | \$ 333,147.60 | \$ 355,337.75 | \$ 145,585.08 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Aid to School Districts | \$ 88,778.79 | \$ 94,347.24 | \$ 81,696.40 | \$ 72,896.60 |
| Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased | 85,171.99 | 4,911.32 | 14,409.67 | 5,242.07 |
| Refund of Chain Store Tax | 233,212.53 | 6,456.00 | *33.00 | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 407,163.31 | \$ 105,714.56 | \$ 96,073.07 | \$ 78,138.87 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 2,004,623.95 | \$ 227,433.04 | \$ 259,264.68 | \$ 67,446.41 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 381,442.53 | 2,386,066.48 | 2,613,499.52 | 2,872,764.20 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash on Deposit | \$ 325,566.48 | \$ 242,999.52 | \$ 250,264.20 | \$ 245,710.61 |
| Investments | 2,060,500.00 | 2,370,500.00 | 2,622,500.00 | 2,694,500.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 2,386,066.48 | \$ 2,613,499.52 | \$ 2,872,764.20 | \$ 2,940,210.61 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

† Indicates Deduction.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Premiums Collected | \$ 5,825,348.83 | \$ 5,515,055.07 | \$ 5,829,475.56 | \$ 4,567,472.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 8,230.30 | 94,148.12 | 42,306.23 | 10,747.66 |
| Interest on Deposits | 27,269.23 | 4,109.73 | 4,859.84 | 5,022.26 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities | 122,609.53 | 183,522.47 | 40,660.00 | 4,125.00 |
| Income from Real Estate | 64,887.40 | 55,223.38 | 17,527.25 | 3,828.67 |
| Sale of Real Estate | 3,074.35 | 135,233.10 | 50,536.32 | 200,981.24 |
| Interest on Securities | 919,514.62 | 794,799.98 | 729,414.71 | 353,902.67 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 6,970,934.26 | \$ 6,782,091.85 | \$ 6,714,779.91 | \$ 5,146,079.50 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| General Expenses | \$ 1,799,428.98 | \$ 1,828,760.19 | \$ 2,148,727.86 | \$ 1,145,091.34 |
| Losses Paid, Reinsurance Premiums and Amounts Returned to Policy Holders | 5,980,406.46 | 5,070,487.09 | 4,680,904.71 | 2,419,594.27 |
| Net Premiums on Securities Purchased | 74,341.91 | 16,120.00 | 32,890.63 | 34,863.94 |
| Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased | 16,158.91 | 2,958.55 | 2,322.40 | 504.16 |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | 16,575.00 | 34,000.00 | 42,900.00 | 81,612.50 |
| Transfer to General Fund—Occupational Disease Act | 126,144.92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 8,013,056.18 | \$ 6,952,325.83 | \$ 6,907,745.60 | \$ 3,631,666.21 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ * 1,042,121.92 | \$ * 170,233.98 | \$ * 192,965.69 | \$ 1,514,413.29 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 14,883,577.64 | 13,604,160.89 | 13,504,476.91 | 13,269,071.20 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 826,187.14 | \$ 603,718.72 | \$ 1,040,361.75 | \$ 2,346,800.37 |
| Investments | B 12,777,973.75 | c 12,900,758.19 | D 12,228,709.45 | E 12,440,434.12 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 13,604,160.89 | \$ 13,504,476.91 | \$ 13,269,071.20 | \$ 14,787,234.49 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

B Investments decreased \$237,294.83 by foreclosure of Mortgages.

c Investments increased \$70,550.00 by addition of Mortgages.

D Investments decreased \$42,440.02 by foreclosure of Mortgages.

E Investments increased \$3,750.00 by addition of Mortgages.

APPENDIX TO THE

SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania | \$ 6,390,331.56 | \$ 6,785,037.70 | \$ 8,313,297.59 | \$ 8,715,215.50 |
| Contributions of School Districts | 5,557,090.15 | 7,117,554.08 | 8,008,886.79 | 5,423,859.75 |
| Contributions of School Employees | 9,139,765.05 | 10,525,794.49 | 11,887,299.83 | 6,949,376.56 |
| Interest on Securities and Deposits | 15,201,060.57 | 15,816,817.04 | 14,614,122.00 | 7,798,416.31 |
| Returned Contributions of School Employees | 29,706.47 | 39,523.28 | 206,145.99 | 164,982.87 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities | 702,095.00 | 630,198.49 | 87,933.60 | 34,417.40 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 1,736.50 | 1,409.92 | 7,702.11 | 2,061.65 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 37,021,785.30 | \$ 40,916,335.00 | \$ 43,125,387.91 | \$ 29,088,330.04 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Administration | | | | |
| Salaries | \$ 131,657.03 | \$ 155,934.26 | \$ 171,147.84 | \$ 16,384.31 |
| Wages | 10,332.98 | 7,753.38 | 20,272.42 | |
| Fees | 9,220.00 | 5,560.00 | 6,210.00 | |
| Materials, Supplies and Printing | 5,389.76 | 3,770.38 | 4,706.08 | |
| Transportation, Communication and Information | 7,361.86 | 9,047.15 | 10,028.52 | Appropriation from General Fund |
| Maintenance Services and Expenses | 1,740.37 | 2,050.12 | 1,558.57 | |
| Equipment and Machinery | 3,815.93 | 50.59 | 1,154.80 | |
| Replacement Checks | 212.46 | 168.31 | 548.51 | |
| TOTAL ADMINISTRATION | \$ 169,730.39 | \$ 184,334.19 | \$ 215,626.74 | \$ 21,099.40 |
| Retirement Annuities | \$ 14,315,574.48 | \$ 15,558,306.32 | \$ 20,162,342.47 | \$ 10,129,707.08 |
| Return of Contributions | | | | |
| Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased | 1,104,953.97 | 108,330.60 | 1,018,091.54 | 546,620.09 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 15,590,258.84 | \$ 15,850,971.11 | \$ 21,396,060.75 | \$ 10,697,426.57 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 21,431,526.46 | \$ 25,065,363.89 | \$ 21,729,327.16 | \$ 18,390,903.47 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 188,979,741.03 | 210,411,267.49 | 235,476,631.38 | 257,205,958.54 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash on Deposit | \$ 2,023,112.49 | \$ 6,574,161.65 | \$ 436,253.54 | \$ 1,856,457.01 |
| Investments | 208,388,155.00 | 228,902,469.73 | 256,769,705.00 | 273,740,405.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 210,411,267.49 | \$ 235,476,631.38 | \$ 257,205,958.54 | \$ 275,596,862.01 |

STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Interest on Deposits | \$ 1,799.98 | \$ 1,259.54 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 84.60 | | | |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 1,884.58 | \$ 1,259.54 | | |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| | \$ 26,488.22 | \$ 94,466.06 | \$ 6,925.41 | \$ 1,018.54 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ *24,603.64 | \$ *93,206.52 | \$ *6,925.41 | \$ *1,018.54 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 140,913.84 | 116,310.20 | 23,103.68 | 16,178.27 |
| BALANCE AT END | \$ 116,310.20 | \$ 23,103.68 | \$ 16,178.27 | \$ 15,159.73 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania | \$ 2,828,225.00 | \$ 3,950,310.00 | \$ 4,557,050.00 | \$ 2,775,748.50 |
| Contributions of State Employees | 6,131,411.34 | 6,433,496.08 | 8,522,781.99 | 5,609,051.17 |
| Interest on Securities and Deposits | 2,165,720.31 | 2,413,209.18 | 2,308,390.47 | 1,363,068.71 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 86.36 | 74,463.51 | 353.84 | 343.98 |
| Casualty Premium Tax Contribution ..... | ..... | ..... | 225,970.18 | 116,423.74 |
| Premiums on Sale of Securities | 56,411.13 | 730,968.67 | 175,142.41 | 2,700.00 |
| Income from Real Estate | 47,768.72 | 23,798.60 | ..... | ..... |
| State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies | 134,515.01 | 134,560.08 | 153,954.85 | 176,852.93 |
| Sale of Real Estate ..... | ..... | 330,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 11,364,137.87 | \$ 14,090,806.12 | \$ 15,943,643.74 | \$ 10,044,189.03 |
| EXPENDITURES— | | | | |
| Retirement Annuities | \$ 5,506,356.09 | \$ 4,726,486.72 | \$ 7,001,408.42 | \$ 3,040,480.37 |
| Return of Contributions ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased | 175,959.19 | 99,293.94 | 242,911.59 | 98,236.21 |
| Expense of Administering Real Estate | 32,096.19 | 18,037.00 | †51.08 | 298.92 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$ 5,714,411.47 | \$ 4,843,817.66 | \$ 7,244,268.93 | \$ 3,139,015.50 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES .. | \$ 5,649,726.40 | \$ 9,246,988.46 | \$ 8,699,374.81 | \$ 6,905,173.53 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 26,377,446.28 | 32,027,172.68 | 41,274,161.14 | 49,963,635.95 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash on Deposit | \$ 668,172.68 | \$ 1,970,161.14 | \$ 729,535.95 | \$ 789,709.48 |
| Investments | 31,359,000.00 | 39,304,000.00 | 49,234,100.00 | 56,079,100.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 32,027,172.68 | \$ 41,274,161.14 | \$ †49,963,635.95 | \$ 56,868,809.48 |

† Deduction.

‡ Investments reduced \$9,900.00—Reduction in value of Bonds—Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

MANUFACTURING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

| | June 1, 1941 to May 31, 1943 | June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945 | June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947 | June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Sale of Manufactured Articles | \$ 2,485,664.95 | \$ 2,885,974.75 | \$ 2,807,037.19 | \$ 1,894,059.86 |
| Interest on Deposits and Securities ..... | ..... | 9,751.11 | 27,873.56 | 13,062.51 |
| General Maintenance—Wages | 343,045.98 | 358,055.85 | 358,589.96 | 201,167.64 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 114.49 | 780.00 | 1,087.41 | 60.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$ 2,828,825.42 | \$ 3,254,561.71 | \$ 3,194,588.12 | \$ 2,108,350.01 |
| EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS— | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses | \$ 2,837,523.61 | \$ 2,482,490.98 | \$ 2,676,654.03 | \$ 1,852,080.13 |
| State Employees' Retirement Board | 7,350.00 | 11,100.00 | 11,400.00 | 8,521.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS | \$ 2,844,873.61 | \$ 2,493,590.98 | \$ 2,688,054.03 | \$ 1,860,601.13 |
| EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES . | \$ *16,048.19 | \$ 760,970.73 | \$ 506,534.09 | \$ 247,748.88 |
| BALANCE AT BEGINNING | 734,045.53 | 717,997.34 | 1,478,968.07 | 1,985,502.16 |
| BALANCE AT END— | | | | |
| Cash | \$ 717,997.34 | \$ 678,968.07 | \$ 1,329,502.16 | \$ 1,616,251.04 |
| Investments ..... | ..... | 800,000.00 | 656,000.00 | 617,000.00 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AT END | \$ 717,997.34 | \$ 1,478,968.07 | \$ 1,985,502.16 | \$ 2,233,251.04 |

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS--PAR VALUE

MAY 31, 1948

(For balance of this statement, see following page)

| Obligations of | Manufacturing Fund | Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund | State Insurance Fund | School Employees' Retirement Fund | Sinking Fund | State Employees' Retirement Fund | State School Fund | State Workmen's Insurance Fund | Fire Insurance Tax Fund |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| United States Pennsylvania | \$ 617,000.00 | \$ 468,000.00 | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 181,557,500.00 105,000.00 | \$ 23,699,000.00 520,000.00 | \$ 48,310,000.00 | \$ 1,734,500.00 | \$ 7,857,650.00 | \$ 231,000.00 |
| Sub-Divisions of Penn- sylvania | | | | | | | | | |
| Countries .. | | | | \$ 6,036,000.00 | ..... | \$ 774,000.00 | ..... | \$ 35,000.00 | ..... |
| Cities | | | | 18,784,500.00 | ..... | 2,541,000.00 | ..... | 1,297,000.00 | ..... |
| Boroughs . | | \$ 5,000.00 | ..... | 8,274,000.00 | ..... | 464,000.00 | ..... | 244,700.00 | ..... |
| Townships | | | | 2,978,000.00 | ..... | 234,000.00 | ..... | 174,000.00 | ..... |
| School Dis- | | | | | | | | | |
| tricts ... | | 26,000.00 | ..... | 34,721,405.00 | ..... | 1,898,000.00 | ..... | 683,500.00 | ..... |
| Poor Dis- | | | | | | | | | |
| tricts ... | | | | 25,000.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | |
| River | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridge | | | | | | | | | |
| Commis- | | | | | | | | | |
| sion | | | | | | | | 100,000.00 | ..... |
| Total... | | \$ 31,000.00 | ..... | \$ 70,818,905.00 | ..... | \$ 5,911,000.00 | ..... | \$ 2,534,200.00 | ..... |
| Sub-Divisions of Other | | | | | | | | | |
| States .. | | | | \$ 12,492,000.00 | ..... | \$ 500,000.00 | ..... | \$ 1,014,500.00 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | |
| Real Es- | | | | | | | | | |
| tate Eas- | | | | | | | | | |
| tate Liens | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage | | | | | | | | | |
| Bonds to | | | | | | | | | |
| Indivi- | | | | | | | | | |
| duals ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans to | | | | | | | | | |
| Indivi- | | | | | | | | | |
| duals ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Total.. | | | | | | | | \$ 2764,684.12 | ..... |
| Industrial | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock .. | | | | | | | | \$ 2764,684.12 | ..... |
| Federal Sav- | | | | | | | | \$ 3,400.00 | ..... |
| ings and | | | | | | | | | |
| sociations | | | | | | | | | |
| Loan As- | | | | | | | | | |
| sociationss | | | | | | | | \$ 20,000.00 | ..... |

[illegible]

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE (Concluded)

MAY 31, 1948

| Obligations of | State College Experimental Farm Fund | Historical Commission Trust Fund | Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund | Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund | Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund | Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund | Public Building Construction Sinking Fund | Total All Funds |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------|
| United States | \$ 17,000.00 | ..... | \$ 11,094,000.00 | \$ 6,000.00 | \$ 671,744.00 | \$ 1,216,424.00 | \$ 1,400,000.00 | \$ 279,177,818.00 |
| Pennsylvania | | Pennsylvania | | | | | | 625,000.00 |
| Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | |
| Counties | | \$ 30,000.00 | | | | | | \$ 6,875,000.00 |
| Cities | | | | \$ 13,000.00 | | | | 22,635,500.00 |
| Boroughs | | | | | | | | 8,987,700.00 |
| Townships | | | | | | | | 3,386,000.00 |
| School Districts | | | | 1,000.00 | | | | 37,329,905.00 |
| Poor Districts | | | | | | | | 25,000.00 |
| Delaware River Bridge Commission | | | | | | | | 100,000.00 |
| Total | | \$ 30,000.00 | | \$ 14,000.00 | | | | \$ 79,339,105.00 |
| Sub-Divisions of Other States | | | | | | | | \$ 14,006,500.00 |
| Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage Bonds to Individuals | | | | | | | | \$ 100.00 |
| Mortgage Bonds to Individuals | | | | | | | | \$ 764,684.12 |
| Total | | | | | | | | \$ 764,784.12 |
| Industrial Stock | | | | | | | | \$ 3,400.00 |
| Federal Savings and Loan Associations | | | | | | | | \$ 20,000.00 |
| Philadelphia Gas Revenue Certificates | | | | | | | | \$ 11,331,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$ 17,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 11,094,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 671,744.00 | \$ 1,216,424.00 | \$ 1,400,000.00 | \$ 385,267,607.12 |

Note: a—Investments increased \$3,750.00 by addition of mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION
1947-1948 REPORT

PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Raymond H. Smith, Acting Chairman, Boalsburg, Penna.
Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, Vice Chairman, Easton, Penna.

Mr. Ralph Earle, Haverford, Penna.

Mr. John H. Leh, Allentown, Penna.

Honorable John H. Dent, Jeannette, Penna.

Honorable T. Newell Wood, Alderson, Penna.

Honorable Wm. R. McMillen, Black Lick, Penna.

Honorable Charles C. Smith, Philadelphia, Penna.

Wm. L. Anderson, Executive Director.

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Public Relations

Air Marking

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Enforcement

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Figure No. 1—Map Showing Location of Airport Projects in Pennsylvania

State Funds—Summary of Allocations from Appropriation Acts 85A and 93A

State Funds—Amount Disbursed to January 1, 1949

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Summary of Allocations to Pennsylvania for Fiscal 1947-1948-1949

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REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

1947-1948

INTRODUCTION

The Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission was created by the 1943 Legislature as an administrative agency of the Department of Commerce to develop and regulate aeronautics in the Commonwealth. Specifically the duties of the Commission are to foster and promote aeronautics

by the establishment and supervision of civil airways, emergency landing fields and air navigation facilities, the inspection and licensing of all airports and landing fields, and the promulgation and enforcement of rules and regulations governing the operation of aircraft. In conjunction with the industrial program of the Department of Commerce, the Aeronautics Commission is charged with the task of promoting and encouraging the expansion of the aircraft industry in Pennsylvania by publicizing the advantages offered by the Commonwealth for the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft accessories.

The most important function of the Commission is the promotion of safe flying in the Commonwealth. This objective is being accomplished in many ways. Airports are licensed by the Commission to assure their airworthiness and periodic inspections are made to make certain that the landing areas are maintained in a safe condition. A system of air marking is being maintained and an aeronautical chart is published and revised at regular intervals. An active aviation education program is underway in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction. Enforcement of regulations and accident investigation activities are carried out in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Police. The airport facilities in many political subdivisions of the Commonwealth are being improved under a construction program made possible by appropriations from the Commonwealth, the Federal government and the political subdivisions themselves.

AIRPORT LICENSING AND INSPECTION

During the period of this report the number of airports in the Commonwealth has continued to increase. On January 1, 1947 there were a total of three hundred and eighteen such landing facilities licensed by the Commission; on January 1, 1949 the total has increased to three hundred and forty-four.

| | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Number of Personal Landing Strips | 61 | 87 | 121 |
| Number of Commercially Licensed Airports | 184 | 205 | 203 |
| Number of Seaplane Bases | 16 | 23 | 19 |
| Number of Helicopter Fields | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 261 | 318 | 344 |

All types of airports are represented, from the small personal landing strips to the large municipal airport. The Commission has been responsible for the site approval, development, and final licensing of each new unit. After licensing, periodic inspections are made to insure that each airport is maintained in a safe condition.

In the interests of public safety the Commission supervises all air meets in the State by requiring that a waiver be issued to cover each single meet. Further it is required that each such meet be amply covered with sufficient public liability and property damage insurance. The effectiveness of this supervision is shown by the fact that thirty air meets were conducted in the last two years without bodily injuries or property damage.

AVIATION AND AGRICULTURE

One of the most important aspects of aviation is its expanding role in the field of agriculture. Disease and

pest control by airplane crop dusting and spraying has already become an important business in the Commonwealth. Sixteen concerns are engaged in this business at the present time and additional operations are carried out by out of state concerns. All such flight operations are regulated by the Commission.

In conjunction with this activity the Commission arranges conferences with representatives of other state departments and with agencies of the Federal government. By this means effective dusting and spraying procedures are being developed.

The Commission also exhibits material at the annual State Farm Show to illustrate the application of aviation to the agriculture industry. Crop dusting and spraying demonstrations have been sponsored by the Commission at the Harrisburg State Airport.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Commission has assisted in conducting four successful air cruises to various points in Pennsylvania during the period of this report. These cruises are open to the general public and are designed to encourage the use of the airplane as a means of transportation for both business and recreational purposes.

Personnel of the Commission are active in addressing service clubs and other such organizations throughout the State and members of the staff are available for consultation on technical questions at all times without charge. The Commission also maintains close liaison with the aviation bodies of other states and with the aviation agencies of the Federal government.

In 1947 the accomplishments of the Commission were recognized nationally when the Executive Director of the Commission was singularly honored by being selected to receive the Haire Trophy for "outstanding achievement in the development of airports serving non-scheduled flying, both private and commercial."

AIR MARKING

Pennsylvania continues to maintain its enviable position as the best air marked State in the nation. Within the past two years the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission placed three hundred and seventy standard air markers, while during the same period of time the Federal government placed twenty-five markers. Prior to that time the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission had placed one hundred and thirty-four markers and forty-four were placed by various civic groups or individuals.

The standard air marker consists of the name of the community, the geographical bearing and an emblem indicating the direction and the distance to a commercial airport.

A considerable number of standard markers have been eradicated by smoke and grime in the industrial areas, and a smaller proportion have been effected by roof repairs. A definite program has been outlined for spring, utilizing improved materials which will give longer, lasting results with greatly improved visibility features.

In a cooperative effort with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Pennsylvania became the first state to number its Fire Towers. The roofs of one hundred forty towers were numbered in sequence and are geographically located on the Pennsylvania Aeronautical Chart.

A total of approximately six hundred markers remain effective and numerous reports testify to their efficiency in the added safety they provide those who travel the airways. The contemplated program will assure the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania its leading position.

STATE AERONAUTICAL CHART

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was the first state to publish an aeronautical chart. This chart was produced by the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission in 1947, being followed in succeeding years by the more progressive states.

The chart indicates to the pilot a graphic colored picture of the terrain, showing in detail the elevation of the various mountains, the contour of the land over which he is flying, the many rivers, lakes and the system of railroads and important highways.

The approximate size of villages, towns and cities are portrayed and serve as check points to the pilot. The exact location of all airports are shown as well as the airways and radio ranges. Thus, a complete aeronautical picture is available to the pilot and one that adds greatly to the safety of air travel.

Revision was made in 1948 and work is now under way in preparing the 1949 edition which will be published upon the completion of the air marking program, and should be available prior to June 15th.

The new edition will present a number of additions, including the designation of personal landing strips as well as up to the minute aeronautical data, including the air marked communities.

On the back of the chart appears an alphabetical listing of commercial airports and includes all pertinent data necessary to the pilot. These charts may be procured from the Bureau of Publications at the nominal price of fifty cents each and are greatly in demand throughout the eastern states.

AVIATION EDUCATION

War-time activities had given a tremendous spur to aviation and with the closing of hostilities many people are under the impression that aviation activity is only a part of war emergency and have not as yet come to realize the terrific social, political and economic changes aviation progress is bringing about in the lives and fortunes of people throughout the world.

Recognizing the fact that there is a definite need to inculcate aviation into our educational system, the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission is taking definite steps to assist in infusing aviation material into the Commonwealth's educational program.

For the first time in 25 years a state-wide revision in the curriculum of Pennsylvania's schools is being undertaken, and it was felt by the Commission that this would provide a proper opportunity to give aviation its place in education.

Working with the Department of Public Instruction, the Commission arranged a series of conferences at which Federal aviation educationists and other aviation people were brought into discussion with State education officials. As a result of these conferences there has developed a definite new program in Aviation Education for the Commonwealth.

One immediate outcome of the conferences was the ap-

pointment of a Specialist in Aviation Education to maintain a program for its long range importance. The Commission has arranged to contribute funds to cover a portion of the salary of an Aviation Consultant and to provide financial support necessary for educational services.

The duties of the Consultant will be to counsel and advise teachers and school administrators concerning the introduction of Aviation Education in the school curriculum and to perform related duties.

In addition to the above program, the Commission has sponsored Teacher Airport Institutes during which the Teachers have been taken on tours of the Harrisburg State Airport and have been given flight experience.

ENFORCEMENT

Following are detailed summaries of aeronautical violations, aircraft accidents and other information pertaining to safety as compiled from investigations made for the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission by Aviation Investigators of the Pennsylvania State Police.

During this period, 423 aircraft accidents were investigated in Pennsylvania. One hundred and seventy-nine accidents resulted in 96 deaths, 68 serious injuries, and 114 minor injuries. Fifty-six accidents were fatal accidents. Two hundred and forty-four accidents resulted in injury to persons.

Sixty-three of the aircraft accidents were directly attributable to low and reckless flying, resulting in 35 deaths, 17 serious injuries, and 20 minor injuries.

Fatal accidents were reduced 17.9% in 1947 over 1946. The total death rate from aircraft accidents in 1947 was reduced 25.55% and deaths from low and reckless flying were reduced 8.61%.

The 1948 accident figures, as compared to 1947, show a decrease of 23.75% in all accidents; a decrease of 44.5% in all fatal accidents; a decrease in total accidents due to low and reckless flying of 58.4%, and a decrease of 53.34% in the number of fatal accidents due to low and reckless flying. There was a decrease of 31.58% in the total number of persons killed in fatal accidents. (See Figure No. 4)

Investigations revealed 355 violations during this period, resulting in 173 arrests and 119 warnings issued. Twelve violators, who were non-residents, were referred to the CAA for Federal action.

The 1948 enforcement figures, as compared to 1947, show a decrease of 12.2% in total violations; a reduction of 11.7% in low and reckless flying violations. There was a reduction of 41.3% in arrests in 1948 as compared to 1947.

SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORTATION

Scheduled Air Transportation in the United States has grown rapidly since its inception in 1926. Its rapid growth can be visualized by the increases in air carrier operations shown during the past few years. (See Figure No. 5)

Despite its expeditious development, the air lines this year had one of the best safety records in the history of the industry with only 1.3 fatalities per 100 million passenger miles or less than one-half the fatality rate of 2.9 in 1947.

Although a general downward trend in the overall

traffic market is expected, it has been estimated that in 1949 the air carriers will show gains of 2 to 3 per cent in passenger traffic and a larger percentage in the volume of air cargo.

(See Figure No. 6)

Since the inauguration of scheduled air service, passenger traffic has provided the bulk of the airline business, however, World War II gave tremendous impetus to air cargo and during the past two years the greatest rate of increase in air transportation has been in the movement of freight and express. Air Cargo has rapidly developed into a service of major utility.

(See Figure No. 7)

Pennsylvania's air services have grown along with the national pattern. Scheduled air transport carriers serving the State fall into three categories—Domestic Trunkline International and Feederline. Today 10 Pennsylvania communities are being served directly by a total of 294 daily flights.

(See Figure No. 8)

The pattern of trunkline service reaches all of the Commonwealth's principal centers of population, and expansion will undoubtedly be in the direction of additional schedules as required and the addition of a few new routes as determined by the decisions of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Philadelphia is the only Pennsylvania city presently being served by an international carrier, nevertheless, this service holds great promise for the future of aeronautics in Pennsylvania.

Feederline air transport is a new phase of air service being introduced into the Commonwealth. Recently All American Airways has been certificated for a feeder service to connect many of the smaller communities of the State with each other and with major centers of population. This service will fill a definite need, hasten the development of inaccessible areas and expedite business and social relations throughout the Commonwealth. All American has been authorized to serve seventeen Pennsylvania communities, ten of which now have no air transport service. It is anticipated that this service will be inaugurated early in 1949.

(See Figure No. 9)

Although there has been a definite gain in the air service in the State during the past two years, the Aeronautics Commission is well aware that wide gaps still exist in the pattern of air routes authorized for Pennsylvania.

(See Figure No. 10)

The air route pattern of the United States is today still in a fluid state. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the overall pattern will be frozen into a more or less permanent form and when changes and additions will be made very slowly. Anticipating this turn of events and realizing the lack of adequate airline service in the Commonwealth, the Commission is taking action to meet these requirements.

A professional aviation analyst was retained to make a survey of the Air Transport Requirements for Pennsylvania. The report has been completed, taking into account a study of the present scheduled air transport needs with respect to individual activity, manufactured products, educational institutions, recreational facilities,

surrounding topography, nature and extent of ground transportation facilities by rail and highway, established traffic flows and existing air routes. This report entitled "The Air Transport Requirements of Pennsylvania" is currently being distributed and will serve as a guide in providing an adequate and sufficient air service pattern for the Commonwealth.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

In discussing the progress that has been accomplished during 1947 and 1948 in the Commission's Airport Construction Program, it is necessary to review the events immediately preceding this period. Act 85A of the 1945 Legislature appropriated \$2,725,000 to be used for airport construction purposes and a similar appropriation Act 93A in the 1947 Session of the Legislature provided an additional \$1,000,000.

Concurrently plans were underway by the Federal government to provide funds for similar purposes so that a program of construction could be established in which the Federal government would assume one-half of the cost of airport construction costs, the local political subdivision one-fourth of the cost and the Commonwealth one-fourth of the cost. The Federal Airport Act became law on May 13, 1946. Federal Airport Aid, however, was not actually available in 1946 because regulations implementing the Act did not become effective until June 9, 1947. Practically no airport construction was started in 1947 because the construction season was over before the necessary planning and paper work could be accomplished. Meanwhile, more Federal funds were appropriated and it was not until 1948 that any substantial construction was started.

In anticipating the immediate future development in the Airport Construction Program, it is felt that more emphasis will be placed in improvements to airports that

fit into the National Defense Program. This is in line with the recommendations made by the President's Air Policy Commission and the Congressional Air Policy Board, and is expressed further in a Policy Statement by the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in formulating the current fiscal years program. It is revealed in this Statement of Policy that top priority will be given to airport projects designed to provide terminal facilities needed for the effective use of aids to air navigation that are being planned by the Federal government. These air navigation aids are principally instrument landing systems.

Lowest priority is given to airports necessary to serve feeder lines and the smaller type of aircraft. Thus the tendency is to concentrate on improvements at the larger airports.

It is interesting to note that many Pennsylvania airports occupy a very high rating on the priority listing of the Federal government for instrument landing systems. At the present time instrument landing systems are in operation at Philadelphia (International), Reading and Erie. Following are top rating Pennsylvania cities scheduled for instrument landing systems in order of their appearance on the Federal listing:

Pittsburgh; Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton; Harrisburg; Philadelphia (North Philadelphia); Wilkes-Barre-Scranton; Williamsport; Lancaster; Johnstown; Blair County; Bradford-McKean County.

It is to be noted that in some instances the funds that were made available were used to construct new airports and in other instances improvements were made to airport facilities that had already been established. Consequently, for the sake of clarity separate reports follow showing the funds that have been allocated from State sources and funds that have been allocated from Federal sources under the Federal Airport Act.

STATE FUNDS

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS FROM APPROPRIATION ACTS 85A AND 93A

| County | Political Subdivision | January 1, 1949 | | |
|-----------|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 85A | 93A | |
| Allegheny | Allegheny County | \$580,000.00 | \$ 40,000.00 | \$620,000.00 |
| Beaver | Beaver County | 86,601.78 | ..... | 86,601.78 |
| Blair | Blair County | 1,250.00 | ..... | 1,250.00 |
| Bradford | Towanda-Borough | ..... | 1,475.00 | 1,475.00 |
| Bucks | Quakertown-Borough | 1,750.00 | ..... | 1,750.00 |
| Cambria | Johnstown-City | 96,490.12 | ..... | 96,490.12 |
| Clinton | Lock Haven-City | 25,000.00 | ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Elk | St. Marys-Borough | 525.00 | 12,663.00 | 13,188.00 |
| Erie | Erie-City | ..... | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Greene | Greene County | 47,870.00 | ..... | 47,870.00 |
| Indiana | Indiana-Borough | 51,820.75 | ..... | 51,820.75 |
| Jefferson | Punxsutawney-Borough | 968.87 | ..... | 968.87 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster-City | 198,874.00 | 137,934.00 | 336,808.00 |
| Lehigh | Lehigh Airport Authority | | | |
| | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lehigh and Northampton | 78,250.00 | 145,875.00 | 224,125.00 |
| Luzerne | Hazleton-City | 76,750.00 | ..... | 76,750.00 |
| Luzerne | Luzerne County and Lackawanna County | 37,500.00 | 12,500.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Lycoming | Williamsport Municipal Airport Authority | | | |
| | City of Williamsport and County of Lycoming | 75,000.00 | ..... | 75,000.00 |

APPENDIX TO THE

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS FROM APPROPRIATION ACTS 85-A AND 93-A—Continued

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| McKean | Bradford-City | 69,800.00 | 30,925.00 | 100,725.00 |
| Mercer | Greenville-Borough | 15,831.00 | ..... | 15,831.00 |
| Montgomery | Pottstown-Borough | ..... | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| Northumberland | Penn Valley Airport Authority | | | |
| | Sunbury-City, Boroughs of Northumberland, Selinsgrove, Middleburg, Freeburg | ..... | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Philadelphia | Philadelphia-City | 729,000.00 | ..... | 729,000.00 |
| Somerset | Somerset County | 48,200.63 | 1,297.22 | 49,497.85 |
| Sullivan | Eagles Mere-Borough | 17,500.00 | ..... | 17,500.00 |
| Venango | Emlenton-Borough | 12,637.50 | ..... | 12,637.50 |
| Venango | Franklin-City | 79,640.00 | 24,400.00 | 104,040.00 |
| Venango | Oil City-City | 875.00 | ..... | 875.00 |
| Westmoreland | Westmoreland County | 83,000.00 | ..... | 83,000.00 |
| York | Commonwealth of Penna. | 250,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 275,000.00 |
| | | \$2,665,134.65 | \$472,569.22 | \$3,137,703.87 |

STATE FUNDS
AMOUNT DISBURSED TO DATE

| County | Political Subdivision | January 1, 1949. | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| Elk | St. Marys | \$ 525.00 | | |
| Mercer | Greenville | 573.00 | | |
| | | \$1,098.00 | | |
| Allegheny | Allegheny County | | \$ 79,221.12 | |
| Beaver | Beaver County | | 6,054.23 | |
| Bucks | Quakertown-Borough | | 1,750.00 | |
| Cambria | Johnstown-City | | 47,397.30 | |
| Greene | Greene County | | 667.45 | |
| Jefferson | Punxsutawney-Borough | | 918.36 | |
| Lehigh | Lehigh Airport Authority | | | |
| | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Lehigh and Northampton | | | |
| McKean | Bradford-City | | 3,250.00 | |
| Philadelphia | Philadelphia-City | | 1,075.00 | |
| Somerset | Somerset County | | 142,146.64 | |
| Venango | Franklin-City | | 2,000.00 | |
| Venango | Oil City-City | | 6,039.28 | |
| | | | 875.00 | |
| | | | \$291,394.38 | |
| Allegheny | Allegheny County | | | \$108,278.00 |
| Beaver | Beaver County | | | 10,814.11 |
| Blair | Blair County | | | 1,250.000 |
| Clinton | Lock Haven-City | | | 16,950.43 |
| Indiana | Indiana-Borough | | | 16,741.62 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster-City | | | 144,618.02 |
| Lehigh | Lehigh Airport Authority | | | |
| | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Lehigh and Northampton | | | |
| Luzerne | Hazleton-City | | | 10,517.22 |
| Luzerne | Luzerne County and Lackawanna County | | | 53,057.17 |
| Lycoming | Williamsport Municipal Airport Authority | | | 27,313.68 |
| | City of Williamsport and County of Lycoming | | | |
| McKean | Bradford-City | | | 47,321.20 |
| Mercer | Greenville-Borough | | | 10,610.21 |
| Somerset | Somerset County | | | 2,959.97 |
| Sullivan | Eagles Mere-Borough | | | 32,486.16 |
| Venango | Emlenton-Borough | | | 12,846.66 |
| Venango | Franklin-City | | | 2,554.02 |
| York | Harrisburg | | | 10,144.62 |
| | | | | 159,690.30 |
| | | | | \$668,153.39 |
| | | | Total | \$960,645.77 |

FEDERAL FUNDS
FEDERAL AIRPORT PROGRAM

Summary of Allocations to Pennsylvania

For Fiscal 1947-1948-1949

| County | Political Subdivision | January 1, 1949. | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | Grant Agreement | Tentative Allocation | Total |
| Allegheny | Allegheny County | \$ 650,000.00 | \$ 570,000.00 | \$1,220,000.00 |
| Beaver | Beaver County | 94,375.00 | 87,500.00 | 181,875.00 |
| Blair | Blair County | | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Bradford | Towanda-Borough | | 9,656.00 | 9,656.00 |
| Cambria | Johnstown-City | | 120,250.00 | 120,250.00 |
| Clinton | Lock Haven-City | 52,075.00 | | 52,075.00 |
| Elk | St. Marys-Borough | 28,875.00 | | 28,875.00 |
| Erie | Erie-City | | 210,000.00 | 210,000.00 |
| Indiana | Indiana-Borough | 75,000.00 | | 75,000.00 |
| Jefferson | Punxsutawney-Borough | | 6,700.00 | 6,700.00 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster-City | 527,000.00 | | 527,000.00 |
| Lehigh | Lehigh Airport Authority | | | |
| | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Lehigh and Northampton | 449,250.00 | | 449,250.00 |
| Luzerne | Hazleton-City | 156,516.00 | | 156,516.00 |
| Luzerne | Luzerne County and Lackawanna County | | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Lycoming | Williamsport Municipal Airport Authority | | | |
| | City of Williamsport and County of Lycoming | 150,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 161,000.00 |
| McKean | Bradford-City | 200,000.00 | | 200,000.00 |
| Mercer | Greenville-Borough | 29,050.00 | | 29,050.00 |
| Montgomery | Pottstown-Borough | | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Northumberland | Penn Valley Airport Authority | | | |
| | Sunbury-City, Boroughs of Northumberland, Selinsgrove, Middleburg, Freeburg | | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Philadelphia | Philadelphia-City | 650,000.00 | 570,000.00 | 1,220,000.00 |
| Somerset | Somerset County | 100,321.00 | | 100,321.00 |
| Sullivan | Eagles Mere-Borough | 30,351.00 | 4,800.00 | 35,151.00 |
| Venango | Emlenton-Borough | 24,330.00 | 7,000.00 | 31,330.00 |
| Venango | Franklin-City | 184,000.00 | 25,700.00 | 209,700.00 |
| Venango | Oil City-City | | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Westmoreland | Westmoreland County | | 180,250.00 | 180,250.00 |
| York | Commonwealth of Penna. | 250,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 275,000.00 |
| | | \$3,646,206.00 | \$2,103,356.00 | \$5,749,562.00 |

FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS—FEDERAL AIRPORT
ACT—1948

| County | Political Subdivision | Amount |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| Beaver | Beaver County | \$ 64,867.35 |
| Clinton | Lock Haven City | 41,085.40 |
| Indiana | Indiana-Borough | 39,507.49 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster-City | 358,248.40 |
| Lehigh | Lehigh Airport Authority | 70,449.81 |
| | Allentown - Bethlehem - Lehigh and Northampton. | |
| Luzerne | Hazleton-City | 112,998.58 |
| Lycoming | Williamsport Municipal Authority | 118,438.85 |
| | City of Williamsport and County of Lycoming. | |
| McKean | Bradford-City | 56,207.76 |
| Mercer | Greenville-Borough | 18,856.21 |
| Somerset | Somerset County | 84,001.90 |
| Sullivan | Eagles Mere-Borough | 25,708.74 |
| Venango | Emlenton-Borough | 19,060.62 |
| Venango | Franklin-City | 45,648.70 |
| York | Harrisburg | 179,969.34 |
| | | \$1,235,049.15 |

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Allegheny County

Greater Pittsburgh Airport

Preparation of surveys, plans and specifications. Construction of taxiways and loading aprons and extension of two runways.

Beaver County

Beaver County Airport

Construction of new airport with two sod landing strips 300' x 2150' and 300' x 2230'.

Blair County

Blair County Airport

Preparation of a Master Plan for the airport development.

Bradford County

Towanda Airport

Removal of airport obstruction in the form of power lines and telephone lines.

| Bucks County | McKean County |
|--|---|
| Quakertown Airport Preparation of a Master Plan for the airport development. | Bradford-McKean County Airport Taxiways, aprons, utilities and construction of a Terminal Building. |
| Cambria County | Mercer County |
| Johnstown Municipal Airport Construction of aprons and taxiways. Establishment of water supply. Lighting, fencing, marking and obstruction removal. | Greenville Municipal Airport Construction of a new airport with two sod landing strips 300' x 2500' and 300' x 2700'. |
| Clinton County | Montgomery County |
| Lock Haven Municipal Airport Extension of runway, paving, lighting and obstruction removal. | Pottstown Municipal Airport Grading, drainage and seeding of sod landing strips and obstruction removal. |
| Elk County | Northumberland County |
| St. Marys Airport Preparation of plans, reconstruction of sod landing strips and obstruction removal. | Penn Valley Airport Authority Drainage, grading and seeding of sod landing strip. |
| Erie County | Philadelphia County |
| Port Erie Airport Preparation of a Master Plan for the development of the airport. | Philadelphia International Preparation of plans, construction of taxiways and aprons and installation of high intensity lighting system. |
| Greene County | Somerset County |
| Greene County Airport Preparation of plans, runway paving and obstruction removal. | Somerset County Municipal Airport Construction of two sod landing strips 300' x 3000' and 300' x 2700'. |
| Indiana County | Sullivan County |
| Indiana Municipal Airport Construction of two sod landing strips. 300' x 3000' and 300' x 1800'. | Eagles Mere Municipal Airport Construction of new sod landing strip 300' x 2200'. |
| Jefferson County | Venango County |
| Punxsutawney Municipal Airport Grading, drainage and obstruction removal. | Emlenton Municipal Airport Construction of two landing strips 300' x 2100' and 300' x 2400', obstruction removal. |
| Lancaster County | Franklin-Chess Lambertson Airport Construction of new airport with paved runway 100' x 3700'; aprons, taxiways and obstruction removal. |
| Lancaster Municipal Airport Reconstruction of airport to provide two paved runways 150' x 4100' and 100' x 4100', taxiways, aprons and lighting. | Oil Sity-Splane Memorial Airport Preparation of a Master Plan for airport development. |
| Lehigh and Northampton Counties | Westmoreland County |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Airport Development of Master Plan, taxiways, aprons and construction of a Terminal Building. | Westmoreland Airport Preparation of plans, clearing, grading, drainage, seeding, utilities and obstruction removal. |
| Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties | York County |
| Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport Remodel Terminal Building and obstruction lighting. | Harrisburg State Airport Construction of taxiway system, field lighting and construction of Maintenance Equipment Building. |
| Luzerne County | Personal Landing Strips In Pennsylvania |
| Hazleton Municipal Airport Construction of a new airport with two sod landing strips 500' x 4100'. | |
| Lycoming County | |
| Williamsport Municipal Airport Preparation of plans and construction of a Terminal Building. | |

| | |
|------|-----|
| 1946 | 61 |
| 1947 | 87 |
| 1948 | 121 |

Figure No. 2

Commercially Lincensed Airports In Pennsylvania

| | |
|------------|------|
| 1946 | 184 |
| 1947 | 205 |
| 1948 | 203* |

*Fifteen airports now in the final state of construction.
Will be licensed in the Spring of 1949.

Figure No. 3

Pennsylvania Aircraft Accidents and Injuries
1947 and 1948

| Total Accidents | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|--|
| 1947 | 240 | | |
| 1948 | 183 | 23.75% | |
| | | Reduction | |
| Total Fatal Accidents | | | |
| 1947 | 36 | | |
| 1948 | 20 | 44.5% | |
| | | Reduction | |
| Total Fatalities | | | |
| 1947 | 57 | | |
| 1948 | 39 | 31.58% | |
| | | Reduction | |
| Accidents Due To Lowe and Reckless Flying | | | |
| 1947 | 48 | | |
| 1948 | 20 | 58.34% | |
| | | Reduction | |
| Accidents Due To Low and Reckless Flying | | | |
| 1947 | 15 | | |
| 1948 | 7 | 53.34% | |
| | | Reduction | |

Figure No. 4

United States
Domestic Air Carrier Operations

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1940 | Approximately 135 |
| 1941 | Approximately 175 |
| 1942 | 200 |
| 1943 | Approximately 225 |
| 1944 | 300 |
| 1945 | Approximately 450 |
| 1946 | Approximately 660 |
| 1947 | 700 |

Millions of Ton-Miles

Source: Economic Bureau, CAB
Figure No. 5

United States
Domestic Airline
Revenue Passenger Miles

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1938 | 479,844,000 |
| 1940 | 1,052,156,000 |
| 1942 | 1,418,042,000 |
| 1944 | 2,178,207,000 |
| 1945 | 3,362,455,000 |
| 1946 | 5,947,956,000 |
| 1947 | 6,103,878,000 |

Source: Economic Bureau, CAB

Figure No. 6

United States
Express and Freight Ton-Miles Flown

| | Number of Ton-Miles |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1942 | 11,901,793 |
| 1943 | 15,139,359 |
| 1944 | 16,991,598 |
| 1945 | 22,196,852 |
| 1946 | 38,610,717 |
| 1947 | 64,678,213 |

Source: Economic Bureau, CAB

Figure No. 7

Daily Passenger Flights In and Out of Pennsylvania
Cities—1946 and 1948

| | Airlines Serving | | Daily Passenger Flights | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| | 1946 | 1948 | 1946 | 1948 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem- Easton | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Bradford | None | 1 | None | 2 |
| Erie | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| Harrisburg | 2 | 2 | 11 | 17 |
| Johnstown | None | 1 | None | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 5 | 110 | 91 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 3 | 100 | 132 |
| Reading | 2 | 2 | 11 | 10 |
| Wilkes-Barre Scranton | None | 3 | None | 13 |
| Williamsport | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Total: | | | 252 | 294 |

Figure No. 8

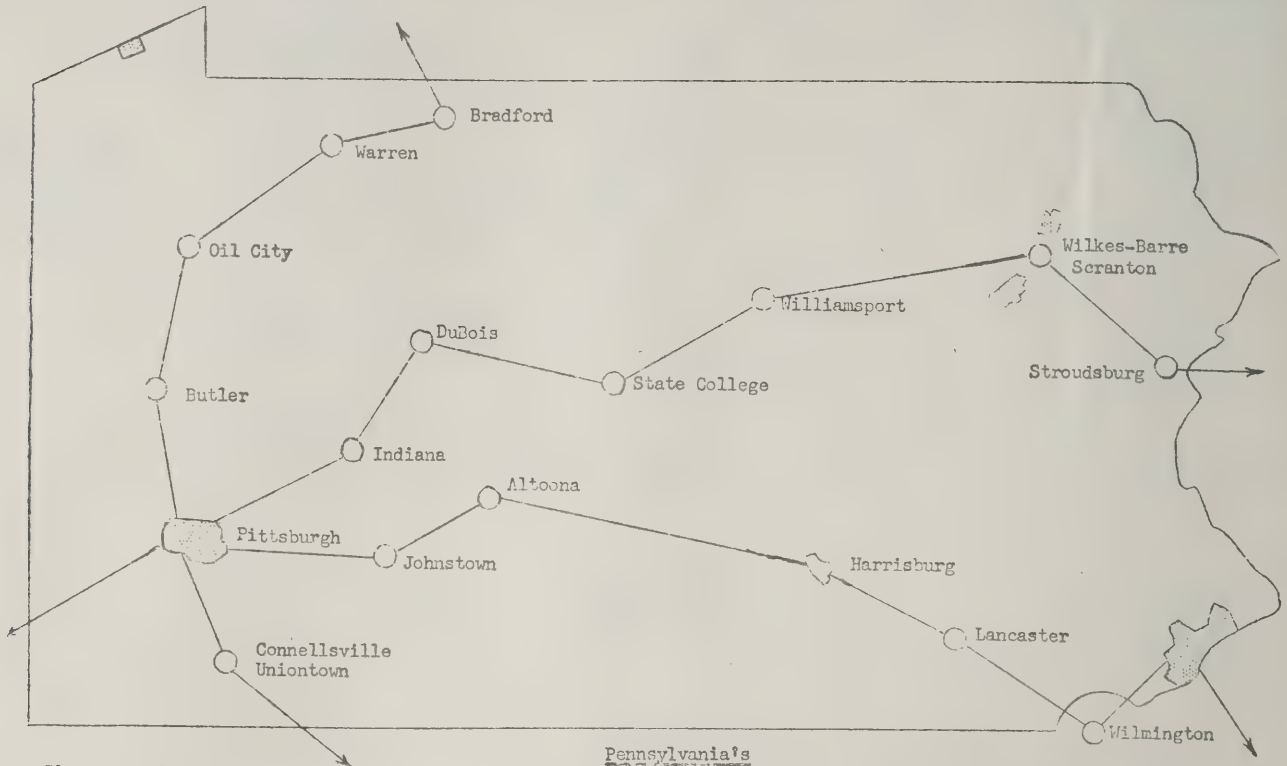


Figure No. 9

Pennsylvania's
Certificated Feederline Routes

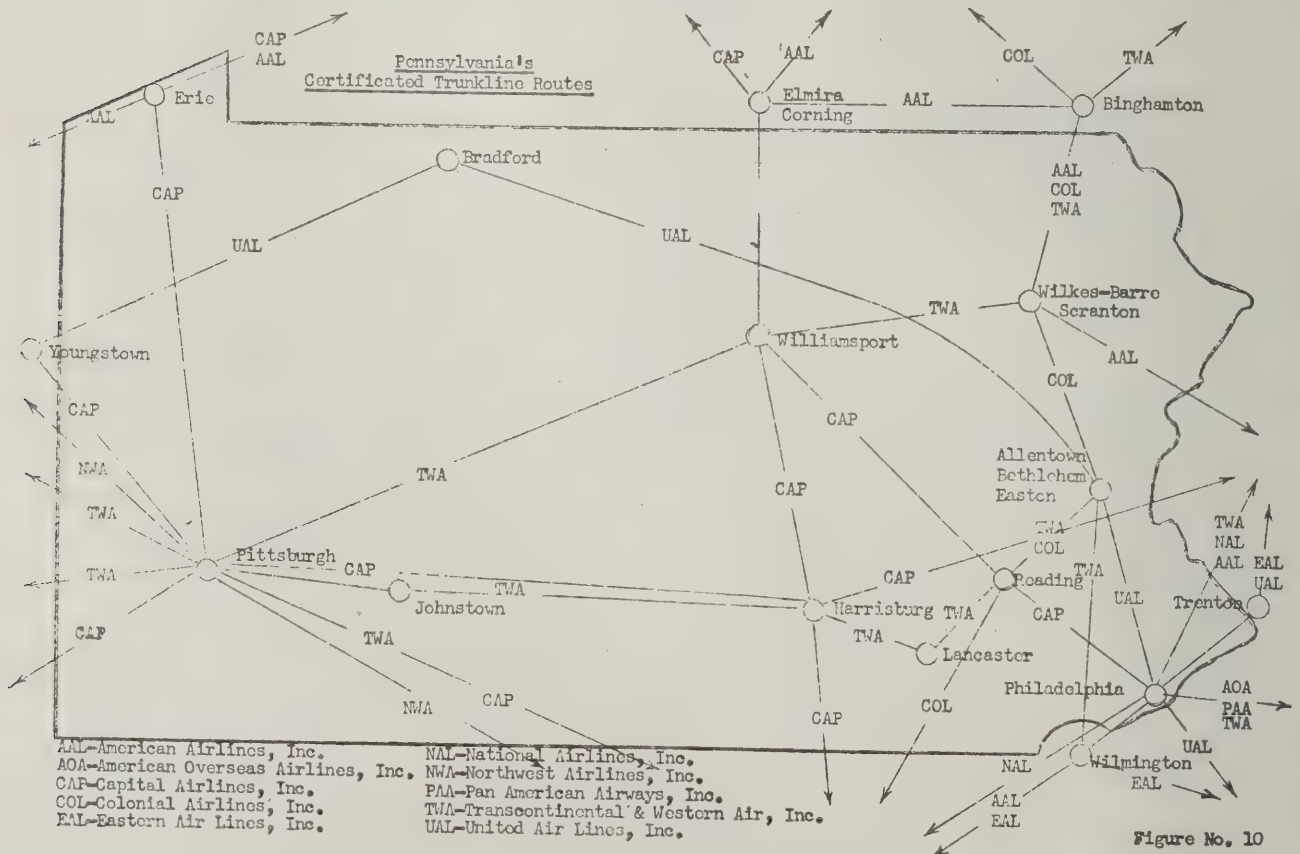


Figure No. 10

AAL-American Airlines, Inc.
 AOA-American Overseas Airlines, Inc.
 CAP-Capital Airlines, Inc.
 COL-Colonial Airlines, Inc.
 EAL-Eastern Air Lines, Inc.
 NAL-National Airlines, Inc.
 NWA-Northwest Airlines, Inc.
 PAA-Pan American Airways, Inc.
 TWA-Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.
 UAL-United Air Lines, Inc.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Board of Directors of City Trusts

120 South Third Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

March 21, 1949

To the Chief Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of
Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

As specifically provided in Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of the late Stephen Girard, the Board of Directors of City Trusts acting for the City of Philadelphia renders herewith to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a detailed account for the year 1948 of the Estate devised to the City of Philadelphia in trust and the investment and application of the same, and a report in like manner of the state of Girard College, a duplicate copy of which has been rendered to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully yours,

W. H. GILLAM, JR.,
General Manager

WHG:gg

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY
TRUSTS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMON-
WEALTH OF PENNA. FOR 1948.

March 21, 1949

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits to you a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1948.

The capital of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1948 to \$65,313,945.36, or \$269,975.02 more than at the end of the year 1947.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of Girard College amounted to \$2,382,780.95, an increase of \$99,599.97 over the preceding year. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,314 and the cost of maintenance per capita, \$1,813.38. This is an increase of \$53.02 over 1947.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Number of pupils, January 1, 1948 | 1,298 | |
| Admitted during the year | 160 | 1,458 |
| Indentures cancelled | 97 | |
| Left at eighteen years of age | 55 | 152 |
| Number of pupils, December 31, 1948 | | 1,306 |

The celebration of its Centennial dominated the year 1948 at Girard College. The Centennial and the attention which it drew to the College resulted in a considerably larger application list, especially in applications on behalf

of boys born outside Pennsylvania. Reorganizations were made during the year in the service departments and the maintenance force and in some instructional departments including music and the shops. The Bakery was closed and a program of purchasing bakery products outside was begun. The College discontinued its generation of current for power and light. These and other changes, such as participation for the first time in the National School Lunch Program, resulted from the necessity of restricting the College budget in the fact of higher costs for materials and service. Retrenchment has begun in various phases in the work of the College with the thought that eliminations and curtailments of services will be made where they will do the least harm.

Girard College generally is in excellent physical condition because of such improvements in recent years as the resurfacing of the roads, the resurfacing of the playgrounds, the recovering of the ground floor of the Armory, the reroofing of several buildings, the insulating of the Junior School roof, the modernization of equipment in mechanical instruction, the installation of two new boilers in the power house, the modernization of Founder's Hall, the improved exhibition of Stephen Girard's furniture, the resumed use of the House Group, the new floors, new plumbing, and refurnishing of living rooms in the upper dormitory halls, the betterment of the facilities of the Camp, the acoustical treatment of some dining rooms, and the replacement of equipment in some buildings, such as the Infirmary.

The Centennial year brought a renewed interest on the part of alumni in the affairs of the College, and among alumni gifts were the Alumni Memorial Room in the Library with its furnishings, memorial books and radio phonograph.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City of Philadelphia, were as follows:

| | Gross | Net |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| For the year 1948 | \$2,939,525.67 | \$1,091,358.61 |

The receipts for the year 1948 from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Gross receipts | \$1,410,232.14 | |
| Taxes and other operating expenses | 343,773.35 | |
| Net receipts from operation .. | | \$1,066,458.79 |
| Amount expended on Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery .. | \$ 412,148.55 | |
| Other extraordinary expenditures | 101,531.87 | 513,680.42 |
| Net Receipts | | \$ 552,778.37 |
| Of which there was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees | | 463,653.73 |
| Net addition to Capital Account | | \$ 89,124.64 |

The amount invested in bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages for the Residuary Fund is \$55,559,358.09 or \$493,289.68 more than in 1947, and the gross receipts therefrom were \$1,543,998.47.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to \$600,-098.64. The risks being carried amount to \$2,280,200.00 of which \$967,000.00 has been reinsured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year 1948.

From the Fund for the Improvements of the Eastern Front of the City the expense of lighting and of minor items incident to the lighting of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, has been paid and amounted to \$13,722.75.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1948 was 1,584,748.35 gross tons, an increase as compared with 1947 of 57,158.70 tons, or 3.74%. The shipments were made up as follows:

| | Tons | Cwt. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Shipped to market—Fresh mined | 1,458,264 | 19 |
| Bank coal | 126,483 | 08 |
| Total | 1,584,748 | 07 |

The total rail shipment from the region for the year 1948 was 42,230,697 tons, a decrease of 1,058,428 tons or 2.4% as compared with 43,289,125 tons for 1947.

The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 3.75% as compared with 3.0% in 1947.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 32,-117.35 tons, 1.99% of the total production of 1,616,865.70 tons, an increase of 1,887.95 tons, and an increase of 0.05% as compared with 1.94% in 1947. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity was 10.92%.

During the eighty-six years of active mining on the Girard Estate properties there have been marketed from them 133,376,103.40 tons. The coal leases at the end of the year 1948 were twenty-one in number, the same as in 1947.

During the year 1948 the sum of \$360.55 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions Clause V of the Will.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will the sum of \$309.42 was expended in the purchase of scholastic supplies for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

JOSEPH GILFILLAN, President.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

Principal Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1, 1948, and December 31, 1948, excluding balance in the gain and loss account \$43,495,246.66

Add balance in gain and loss account December 31, 1948, as shown on page A-3, temporarily included in principal 2,761,401.55

Balance, December 31, 1948, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on page A-2 .. \$46,256,648.21

Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1948 18,900,764.41

Increases:

Real estate without the City of Philadelphia:
 Net rents and royalties from collieries 1,367,912.13
 Other 42,350.11
 Real estate within the City, proceeds of sale of land .. 67,378.00
 20,378,040.65

Decreases:

Real estate without the City:

Taxes and other expenses \$ 343,773.35
 Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery, etc. 513,680.42
 Set aside for permanent improvements to collieries under modified provisions of leases 463,653.73

1,321,107.50

Balance, December 31, 1948, composed as shown on page A-2 \$19,057,297.15

Composition of Balance of Principal of Personal Estate and of Real Estate, December 31, 1948

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:
 United States Government (par value \$29,035,300) \$29,268,228.70
 State, county and municipal (par value \$3,766,500) .. 3,777,046.72
 Corporation (par value \$17,336,000) 17,847,641.09
 \$50,892,916.51
 Preferred stocks of corporations, at cost 1,376,308.18
 Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost 3,290,133.40
 Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost .. 4,967,775.49
 General Manager's working funds 225,000.00
 60,752,133.58

Less advanced from:

Principal of real estate for investment. \$13,007,092.95
 Income for temporary investment 1,488,392.42

Balance of principal of personal estate 14,495,485.37
 *\$46,256,648.21

*Includes \$2,761,401.55 balance in the gain and loss account.

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost 87,999.50
 Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal) at cost, less \$2,374,870.86 provision for obsolescence 6,452,008.57
 Mining Engineer's working fund 7,500.00
 Storeroom materials and supplies 3,081.18
 6,550,589.25

Less:

Amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements, etc. 500,385.05
 6,505,204.20

Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment 13,007,092.95

Balance of principal of real estate \$19,057,297.15

Gain and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1948

Balance, January 1, 1948 \$ 2,647,959.27

Increases,

Net gains on sales of bonds and stocks 118,615.98
 2,766,575.25

Decreases,

Losses, net of gains on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings 5,173.70

Balance, December 31, 1948, included in balance of principal (page A-1) \$ 2,761,401.55

Note: The gain and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1948

Income from bonds, mortgages and preferred stocks:

Interest on bonds \$ 1,384,178.16
 Interest on mortgages 136,899.86
 Dividends on preferred stocks 22,920.45

\$ 1,543,998.47

Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City of Philadelphia 2,939,525.87

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Less: | | | |
| Taxes, repairs and other expenses | \$1,644,525.41 | | |
| Depreciation of improvements to real estate, set aside in reserve for obsolescence | 77,072.26 | | |
| Amortization of improvements made for tenants | 126,569.39 | 1,848,167.06 | |
| | | | 1,091,358.61 |
| | | 2,635,357.08 | |
| Less administration and general expenses | | 279,386.73 | |
| Net income for the year | | | \$ 2,355,970.35 |
| Distribution Account for the year ended December 31, 1948. | | | |
| Balance of income, undistributed, January 1, 1948 | \$ 1,689,582.27 | | |
| Net income for the year, as shown by the income account above, available for distribution | | 2,355,970.35 | |
| Total available for distribution | | 4,045,552.62 | |
| Distribution to Girard College: | | | |
| For support and maintenance: | | | |
| Household | \$1,743,995.05 | | |
| Instruction | 589,363.34 | | |
| Admission and discharge | 49,422.56 | | |
| | | 2,382,780.95 | |
| New roofs, boilers, plumbing, school equipment, etc. | | 173,127.13 | |
| | | 2,555,908.08 | |
| Less sale of waste, etc. | | 8,578.70 | |
| | | | 2,547,329.38 |
| Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1948, composed as shown on page A-5 | | | \$ 1,498,223.24 |
| Composition of Balance of Income Undistributed, December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Income temporarily invested | \$ 1,488,392.42 | | |
| Cash in bank | 439,391.20 | | |
| Improvements for tenants, at cost, less \$675,221.06 amortization | 556,232.30 | | |
| Rehabilitation 120 S. 3rd Street, at cost, less \$80,580.80 amortization | 14,207.32 | | |
| | | 2,498,223.24 | |
| Less: | | | |
| Amount set aside as General Income Reserve | 1,000,000.00 | | |
| Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1948 | | | \$ 1,498,223.24 |

FIRE INSURANCE FUND

(Created in 1892 from residuary fund income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate.)

| | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Principal Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Balance, January 1, 1948, excluding balance in gain and loss account | \$ 285,761.82 | | |
| Increase: | | | |
| Annual insurance premium received from residuary fund income | 1,867.17 | | |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, before including balance in gain and loss account | | 287,628.99 | |
| Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1948, as shown below, temporarily included in principal | | 26,764.04 | |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, including balance in gain and loss account | | | \$ 314,393.03 |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, composed as follows: | | | |
| Bonds, at cost, less required amortization of premium (par value \$497,900) .. | \$ 502,913.66 | | |
| Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost | 7,175.90 | | |
| Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost | 70,429.08 | | |
| Deposits on perpetual insurance policies | 19,580.00 | | |
| | 600,098.64 | | |
| Less income temporarily invested | 285,705.61 | | |
| | | | \$ 314,393.03 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Gain and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Balance, January 1, 1948 | \$ 26,108.28 | | |
| Increases: | | | |
| Net gains on sales of bonds | | 655.76 | |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, temporarily included in principal, above | | | \$ 26,764.04 |
| (See note on page A-3) | | | |
| Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Income from investments: | | | |
| From bonds | \$ 13,978.22 | | |
| From mortgages | 418.67 | | |
| From real estate acquired by foreclosure | 6,606.76 | | |
| | | 21,003.65 | |
| Less: | | | |
| Real estate and other expenses | \$ 4,918.83 | | |
| Administrative expenses | 1,572.19 | | |
| | | 6,491.02 | |
| Net income for the year | | | \$ 14,512.63 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Distribution Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1948 ... | \$ 283,699.23 | | |
| Net income for the year as shown by the income account above | | 14,512.63 | |
| Available for distribution | | 298,211.86 | |
| Distribution | | None | |
| Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1948 | \$ 298,211.86 | | |
| Balance of income, December 31, 1948, composed as follows: | | | |
| Income advanced to principal for temporary investment | \$ 285,705.61 | | |
| Cash in bank | 12,506.25 | | |
| | | | \$ 298,211.86 |

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.
(Delaware Avenue Fund)

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Principal Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Balance, January 1, 1948, and December 31, 1948 | \$ 500,000.00 | | |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, composed as follows: | | | |
| Bonds, at cost, less required amortization of premiums (par value of \$254,300) | \$ 254,888.98 | | |
| Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost | 26,800.00 | | |
| Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost | 212,073.94 | | |
| | 493,762.92 | | |
| | 6,237.08 | | |
| Cash in Bank | | | \$ 500,000.00 |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Gain and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1949 | | | |
| Deficit, January 1, 1948 | \$ 777.28 | | |
| Net gains on sales of bonds | 350.93 | | |
| Deficit, December 31, 1948 | 426.35 | | |
| Temporary reimbursement of deficit, from income, page A-9 | | | \$ 426.35 |
| (See note on page A-3) | | | |
| Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | | | |
| Income from investments: | | | |
| From bonds | \$ 6,338.34 | | |
| From mortgages | 1,175.08 | | |
| From real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings | 19,726.28 | | |
| Other income | | 154.00 | |
| | | 27,393.70 | |
| Less: | | | |
| Real estate and other expenses | \$ 14,319.50 | | |
| Administration expense | 1,323.86 | | |
| | | 15,643.36 | |
| Net income for the year | | | \$ 11,750.34 |

APPENDIX TO THE

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Distribution Account for the year ended December 31, 1948 | |
| Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1948 \$ | 8,591.71 |
| Net income for the year, as shown by the income account, above | 11,750.34 |
| | <u>20,342.05</u> |
| Less temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account, December 31, 1948, as shown on page A-8 | 426.35 |
| Available for distribution | <u>19,915.70</u> |
| Distribution: | |
| For lighting, etc., on the Delaware front of the city | 13,722.75 |
| Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1948, cash | \$ 6,192.95 |

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January of every year forever distribute the same among poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character, residing in the (old) City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Balance, January 1, 1948, and December 31, 1948 | \$ 10,189.04 |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, composed as follows: | |
| Bonds, at cost, less required amortization of premiums (par value \$11,100) \$ | 11,117.06 |
| Savings fund account | 87.98 |
| | <u>11,205.04</u> |
| Less income temporarily invested | 1,016.00 |
| | <u>\$ 10,189.04</u> |

INCOME ACCOUNT

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Income from investments | 257.83 |
| Less administration expenses | 30.69 |
| Net income for the year 1948 | <u>\$ 227.14</u> |

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Balance of income undistributed January 1, 1948 | 1,893.16 |
| Net income for the year, as above | 227.14 |
| | <u>2,120.30</u> |
| Fuel purchased and distributed in accordance with provisions of will | 360.55 |
| Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1948 | <u>\$ 1,759.75</u> |

Balance of income, December 31, 1948, composed as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Income temporarily invested | \$ 1,016.00 |
| Cash in bank | 743.75 |
| | <u>\$ 1,759.75</u> |

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Balance, January 1, 1948, and December 31, 1948 | \$ 12,277.07 |
| Balance, December 31, 1948, composed as follows: | |
| Bonds, at cost (par value \$12,300) \$ | 12,300.00 |
| Savings fund account | 64.69 |
| | <u>12,364.69</u> |
| Less income temporarily invested ... | 87.02 |
| | <u>\$ 12,277.67</u> |

INCOME ACCOUNT

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Income from investments | 307.50 |
| Less administration expenses | 37.37 |
| Net income for the year 1948 | <u>\$ 270.13</u> |

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1948 | 129.40 |
| Net income for the year, as above | 270.13 |
| | <u>399.53</u> |
| Books, etc., purchased for schools in accordance with provisions of will | 309.42 |
| Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1948 | <u>\$ 90.11</u> |

Balance of income, December 31, 1948, composed as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Income temporarily invested | \$ 87.02 |
| Cash in bank | 3.09 |
| | <u>\$ 90.11</u> |

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

1948

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES
CROSSING DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
IN 1948

| PERIOD | Total Vehicles | AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS | | | | | | BUSES 50c and 75c | | TRUCKS 2 to 5 Tons | | TRUCKS 5 to 10 Tons | | Special Vehicles | Motor- cycles | Horse- drawn Etc. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Total Autos & Light Trucks | | 20c Rate | | Commuters 15c Rate | | | | Vehicles | % of Total | Vehicles | % of Total | | | |
| | | Vehicles (Autos) | % of Total | Vehicles | % of Autos | Vehicles | % of Autos | Vehicles | % of Total | Vehicles | % of Total | | | | | |
| 1948 Jan. .. | 1,241,255 | 1,063,311 | 85.66 | 929,268 | 87.42 | 134,043 | 12.58 | 78,995 | 6.36 | 58,210 | 4.68 | 22,767 | 1.83 | 17,486 | 486 | 0 |
| Feb. .. | 1,184,795 | 1,018,127 | 85.93 | 891,380 | 87.55 | 126,747 | 12.45 | 73,293 | 6.19 | 54,342 | 4.59 | 21,529 | 1.82 | 16,899 | 605 | 0 |
| Mar. .. | 1,483,966 | 1,290,435 | 86.96 | 1,146,186 | 88.82 | 144,249 | 11.18 | 81,610 | 5.50 | 65,297 | 4.40 | 25,250 | 1.70 | 19,936 | 1,438 | 0 |
| Apr. ... | 1,570,049 | 1,376,605 | 87.67 | 1,227,385 | 89.17 | 149,220 | 10.83 | 80,557 | 5.13 | 66,809 | 4.25 | 24,375 | 1.55 | 19,480 | 2,223 | 0 |
| May .. | 1,766,163 | 1,566,433 | 88.69 | 1,424,321 | 90.93 | 142,112 | 9.07 | 88,380 | 5.00 | 65,807 | 3.73 | 23,263 | 1.32 | 19,264 | 3,016 | 0 |
| Jun. ... | 1,708,325 | 1,498,149 | 87.70 | 1,359,173 | 90.72 | 138,976 | 9.28 | 85,817 | 5.02 | 73,692 | 4.31 | 26,623 | 1.56 | 20,650 | 3,394 | 0 |
| July .. | 1,893,650 | 1,673,303 | 88.36 | 1,550,128 | 92.64 | 123,175 | 7.36 | 95,766 | 5.06 | 74,186 | 3.92 | 25,799 | 1.36 | 20,460 | 4,136 | 0 |
| Aug. . | 1,923,160 | 1,697,077 | 88.24 | 1,572,142 | 92.64 | 124,935 | 7.36 | 98,464 | 5.12 | 75,179 | 3.91 | 26,316 | 1.37 | 22,211 | 3,913 | 0 |
| Sept. ... | 1,736,806 | 1,520,906 | 87.57 | 1,386,171 | 91.14 | 134,735 | 8.86 | 87,799 | 5.06 | 75,280 | 4.33 | 26,767 | 1.54 | 22,891 | 3,163 | 0 |
| Oct. . | 1,643,191 | 1,437,038 | 87.45 | 1,285,222 | 89.44 | 151,816 | 10.56 | 82,663 | 5.03 | 72,720 | 4.43 | 26,451 | 1.61 | 21,741 | 2,578 | 0 |
| Nov. ... | 1,566,010 | 1,368,432 | 87.38 | 1,221,276 | 89.25 | 147,156 | 10.75 | 79,923 | 5.10 | 69,268 | 4.42 | 26,506 | 1.69 | 20,343 | 1,598 | 0 |
| Dec. ... | 1,509,876 | 1,307,537 | 86.60 | 1,162,295 | 88.89 | 145,242 | 11.11 | 83,336 | 5.51 | 70,485 | 4.67 | 27,510 | 1.82 | 20,157 | 849 | 2 |
| 1948 Totals . | 19,227,246 | 16,817,353 | 87.47 | 15,154,947 | 90.11 | 1,662,406 | 9.89 | 1,016,603 | 5.29 | 821,215 | 4.27 | 303,156 | 1.58 | 241,518 | 27,399 | 2 |
| Grand Totals from Opening to Dec. 31, 1948, Incl. ... | 278,749,612 | 243,422,269* | 87.33 | 132,239,476 | 54.33 | 15,507,647 | 6.37 | 24,202,672 | 8.68 | 6,883,211 | 2.47 | 2,188,502 | 0.79 | 1,480,936 | 567,573 | 4,449 |

(*includes 95,675,146 at 25c rate.)

RESUMÉ OF OPERATION

| Year | TOTALS | | PLEASURE CARS AND LIGHT TRUCKS | | | Buses | Trucks (Heavy) | Special Permits | Motor- cycles | Misc. Horses etc. | AVERAGES | | | | Sunday & Holiday Traffic | HIGH SPEED LINE (opened June 6, 1936) | | Net Receipts (Operation) | |
|------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | VEHICLES | | RECEIPTS | | | Total Fares 2½c | AVERAGE | | |
| | Vehicles | Receipts | Total | 20c Rate (Feb. 1/37) | 15c Commute (Mar. 1/37) | | | | | | Month | Daily | Month | Daily | | | Month | | Daily |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1938 | 12,820,338 | 3,027,489.36 | 11,520,211 | 10,381,993 | 1,138,218 | 924,010 | 314,915 | 36,959 | 24,237 | 0 | 1,068,361 | 35,124 | 252,290.78 | 8,294.49 | 45,272 | 4,120,755 | 343,396 | 11,289 | 2,445,817.04 |
| 1939 | 13,378,235 | 3,155,259.05 | 12,021,179 | 10,782,958 | 1,239,121 | 917,042 | 369,410 | 47,720 | 22,879 | 5 | 1,114,852 | 36,652 | 262,938.25 | 8,644.54 | 46,176 | 4,340,095 | 361,075 | 11,890 | 2,628,712.32 |
| 1940 | 14,185,835 | 3,340,113.26 | 12,766,835 | 11,361,210 | 1,405,595 | 921,471 | 417,299 | 60,163 | 20,071 | 2 | 1,182,153 | 38,759 | 278,342.77 | 9,125.99 | 48,090 | 4,655,937 | 387,995 | 12,720 | 2,778,058.30 |
| 1941 | 15,638,687 | 3,653,611.09 | 14,113,852 | 12,475,623 | 1,638,229 | 956,438 | 460,154 | 85,501 | 22,742 | 0 | 1,303,223 | 42,845 | 304,467.58 | 10,009.89 | 53,708 | 5,102,414 | 425,201 | 13,979 | 3,000,209.98 |
| 1942 | 12,463,283 | 3,069,647.27 | 10,863,764 | 9,568,470 | 1,295,294 | 1,044,874 | 434,289 | 101,090 | 19,174 | 0 | 1,038,606 | 34,145 | 255,803.93 | 8,400.99 | 39,236 | 6,059,144 | 504,928 | 16,600 | 2,366,959.45 |
| 1943 | 9,639,333 | 2,625,829.28 | 8,014,431 | 6,932,418 | 1,082,013 | 1,040,077 | 448,314 | 120,580 | 15,828 | 103 | 803,277 | 26,409 | 218,819.10 | 7,104.05 | 23,669 | 8,169,992 | 680,832 | 22,383 | 1,924,404.70 |
| 1944 | 11,360,550 | 3,001,169.32 | 9,725,231 | 8,625,508 | 1,099,723 | 990,440 | 500,473 | 130,341 | 14,064 | 1 | 940,712 | 31,039 | 250,097.44 | 8,100.91 | 32,848 | 8,227,423 | 635,619 | 22,479 | 2,367,000.96 |
| 1945 | 12,639,511 | 3,266,299.61 | 10,919,253 | 9,849,584 | 1,069,669 | 996,016 | 567,419 | 104,789 | 14,052 | 2 | 1,033,300 | 34,026 | 272,191.63 | 8,949.67 | 36,812 | 8,338,517 | 711,643 | 23,395 | 2,632,375.63 |
| 1946 | 16,886,413 | 4,235,142.23 | 14,849,447 | 13,513,518 | 1,335,929 | 1,034,780 | 795,042 | 179,758 | 27,386 | 0 | 1,407,201 | 46,264 | 332,928.51 | 11,003.12 | 49,931 | 9,558,844 | 796,570 | 26,138 | 3,392,450.89 |
| 1947 | 18,107,133 | 4,557,068.63 | 15,854,315 | 14,326,221 | 1,528,094 | 1,033,521 | 842,129 | 209,924 | 27,240 | 4 | 1,508,927 | 49,609 | 379,830.78 | 12,487.50 | 53,048 | 10,056,907 | 838,080 | 27,553 | 3,599,492.54 |
| 1948 | 19,227,246 | 4,856,167.84 | 16,817,353 | 15,154,947 | 1,662,406 | 1,016,603 | 1,124,371 | 241,518 | 27,399 | 2 | 1,602,271 | 52,538 | 404,679.82 | 13,268.19 | 55,456 | 10,269,502 | 850,792 | 27,895 | 3,614,024.54 |

Report of The Delaware River Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

1948

James H. Duff, Chairman
Bernard Samuel
G. Harold Wagner
Ramsey S. Black
Edwin R. Cox
Alvin A. Swenson
Clarence Tolan, Jr.
Jay Cooke

Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman
I. Norwood Griscom
Alfred Cooper
Hugh L. Mehorter
Edward C. McCormick
Erwin S. Cunard
Allen S. Hatcher

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager
Horace J. Stradley, Treasurer

COUNSEL

Augustus F. Daix, 3rd

Bruce A. Wallace

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APPENDIX TO THE

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

| Month | 1944 | | | 1945 | | | 1946 | | | 1947 | | | 1948 | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Passengers | | | Passengers | | | Passengers | | | Passengers | | | Passengers | | |
| | Total | Daily Average | Receipts | Total | Daily Average | Receipts | Total | Daily Average | Receipts | Total | Daily Average | Receipts | Total | Daily Average | Receipts |
| January ... | 666,301 | 21,493 | 16,657.53 | 743,711 | 23,990 | 18,592.78 | 792,094 | 25,551 | 19,802.35 | 871,316 | 28,107 | 21,782.90 | 878,044 | 28,324 | 21,951.10 |
| February .. | 637,602 | 21,986 | 15,940.05 | 674,079 | 24,074 | 16,851.98 | 631,357 | 22,548 | 15,783.93 | 768,072 | 27,431 | 19,201.80 | 803,088 | 27,693 | 20,077.20 |
| March | 718,025 | 23,162 | 17,950.62 | 764,363 | 24,657 | 19,109.08 | 782,816 | 25,252 | 19,570.40 | 833,345 | 26,882 | 20,833.63 | 891,582 | 28,763 | 22,289.55 |
| April | 672,763 | 22,425 | 16,819.08 | 690,415 | 23,014 | 17,260.38 | 799,076 | 26,635 | 19,976.90 | 831,748 | 27,724 | 20,793.70 | 828,452 | 27,615 | 20,711.30 |
| May | 695,491 | 22,467 | 17,412.28 | 721,284 | 23,267 | 18,032.10 | 786,149 | 25,359 | 19,653.73 | 839,977 | 27,096 | 20,999.43 | 810,393 | 26,142 | 20,259.83 |
| June | 676,687 | 22,556 | 16,917.18 | 687,999 | 22,933 | 17,199.98 | 737,667 | 24,589 | 18,441.68 | 791,721 | 26,391 | 19,793.03 | 807,012 | 26,900 | 20,175.30 |
| July | 659,499 | 21,274 | 16,487.48 | 670,128 | 21,617 | 16,753.20 | 718,187 | 23,167 | 17,954.68 | 742,297 | 23,945 | 18,557.43 | 706,164 | 22,779 | 17,654.10 |
| August | 587,891 | 18,964 | 14,697.28 | 712,648 | 22,988 | 17,816.20 | 792,135 | 25,552 | 19,803.38 | 769,123 | 24,810 | 19,228.08 | 789,570 | 25,470 | 19,739.25 |
| September . | 669,109 | 22,303 | 16,727.73 | 630,767 | 21,025 | 15,769.18 | 800,725 | 26,691 | 20,018.13 | 854,224 | 28,474 | 21,355.60 | 853,016 | 28,434 | 21,325.40 |
| October ... | 720,369 | 23,237 | 18,009.23 | 726,978 | 23,450 | 18,174.45 | 908,117 | 29,294 | 22,702.93 | 910,952 | 29,386 | 22,773.80 | 893,143 | 28,811 | 22,328.58 |
| November . | 732,257 | 24,408 | 18,306.43 | 731,746 | 24,391 | 18,293.65 | 873,017 | 29,101 | 21,825.43 | 861,583 | 28,719 | 21,539.58 | 905,600 | 30,187 | 22,640.00 |
| December . | 790,429 | 25,497 | 19,760.73 | 784,399 | 25,303 | 19,609.98 | 937,504 | 30,242 | 23,437.60 | 982,609 | 31,697 | 24,565.23 | 1,043,438 | 33,659 | 26,085.95 |
| Totals | 8,227,423 | 22,479 | 205,685.62 | 8,538,517 | 23,393 | 213,462.96 | 9,558,844 | 26,188 | 238,971.14 | 10,056,967 | 27,553 | 251,424.21 | 10,209,502 | 27,895 | 255,237.56 |

ANNUAL REPORT
OF

The Delaware River Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey

To the Honorable: The Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

The upward trend of traffic over the Delaware River Bridge continued throughout 1948 setting a new record of 19,227,246 vehicles, an increase of 1,120,113 or 6.18 per cent over the volume for 1947. The bridge shared in the general rise in traffic throughout the country in which, according to the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency, 33,225,000 privately-owned automobiles were registered in 1948 and 2,500,000 fewer in 1947.

The Delaware River Joint Commission, recognizing that the bridge as the main artery of communication between Pennsylvania and New Jersey would shortly be crowded to capacity with but the present six lanes, is expending a minimum of \$3,000,000 of toll receipts to add two lanes. This expansion, begun in 1948, will be completed by the end of 1950 thereby increasing the traffic capacity to at least 28,000,000 vehicles annually. To accommodate this number, approaches to the bridge in Camden must be materially improved. At the western end the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia are spending \$13,000,000 for the widening of Vine and Race Streets, completion of the project being scheduled two years hence. During the year the Commission paid the Highway Department of New Jersey \$134,750 to defray the cost of paving and installing modern traffic lights along Penn and Linden Streets, Camden but, while this aided in expediting the 1948 flow of traffic bound to and from the bridge, street limitations preclude any hope that bridge traffic of the future can be fitted therein. A new road is urgently needed to match the improvement in

Philadelphia where construction of the Vine Street Boulevard was begun September 8.

In 1948 much of the attention of the Commission was devoted to the problem of development of the Delaware River Port and determination of the need of additional crossing of the Delaware River in accordance with directives in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey laws of 1947. Expenditures of \$190,233.12 were made in study and investigation during the year. On October 20 Governor Driscoll approved an act of the New Jersey Legislature constituting The Delaware River Joint Commission as the Delaware River Port Authority and providing for a certain enlargement of the powers now possessed by the Commission. The measure does not become effective, however, until the Pennsylvania Legislature approves a similar bill. Conclusions of the Commission on the subjects of port development and additional crossings appear in a separate report submitted to the Governors and Legislatures of the two States which, in brief, are that the Commission be made a Port Authority endowed with powers commensurate with the responsibilities of the project which will include promotion of the port and building of an additional bridge from South Philadelphia to Gloucester, New Jersey when warranted by the growth of traffic.

TRUCKS SWELL BRIDGE TRAFFIC

During 1948 daily average traffic was 52,533 compared with 49,609 the preceding year. The Sunday and holiday average was 55,456 against 53,048 and the weekday, 51,983 against 48,959. Traffic highs for the year were Sunday, August 15 with 79,229 vehicles and Friday, September 3 with 67,057, an all-time weekday high. August totaling 1,923,160 was the busiest month of the year. Outstanding in traffic statistics for the year was the increase in the number of heavy trucks. In 1947 these totaled 1,192,053 and, in 1948, 1,365,889. This growth is most welcome as most

of the trucks cross the bridge in off-peak hours. Passenger automobiles and light trucks numbered 15,854,315 in 1947 and 16,817,353 in 1948. Buses dropped from 1,033,521 to 1,016,603 in 1948. The rail transit line with 10,209,502 patrons in 1948 set a new record, an increase over the 10,056,967 total in 1947.

Following is the record of bridge traffic, receipts and expenses since the opening on July 1, 1926:

| | Traffic | Gross Receipts | Expenses | Net Receipts |
|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1948 | 19,227,246 | \$4,856,157.84 | \$1,242,133.30 | \$3,614,024.54 |
| 1947 | 18,107,133 | 4,557,968.63 | 958,476.09 | 3,599,492.54 |
| 1946 | 16,886,413 | 4,235,142.23 | 842,691.34 | 3,392,450.89 |
| 1945 | 12,639,611 | 3,266,299.61 | 633,923.98 | 2,632,375.63 |
| 1944 | 11,360,550 | 3,001,169.32 | 634,168.36 | 2,367,000.96 |
| 1943 | 9,639,333 | 2,625,329.28 | 701,424.58 | 1,924,404.70 |
| 1942 | 12,463,283 | 3,069,647.27 | 702,687.82 | 2,366,959.45 |
| 1941 | 15,638,687 | 3,653,611.09 | 653,401.11 | 3,000,209.98 |
| 1940 | 14,185,835 | 3,340,113.26 | 562,054.96 | 2,778,058.30 |
| 1939 | 13,378,235 | 3,155,259.05 | 526,546.73 | 2,628,712.32 |
| 1938 | 12,820,338 | 3,027,489.36 | 581,672.32 | 2,445,817.04 |
| 1937 | 12,293,129 | 2,969,423.52 | 452,810.03 | 2,516,613.49 |
| 1936 | 10,614,475 | 3,067,967.87 | 461,260.86 | 2,606,707.01 |
| 1935 | 10,156,929 | 2,899,563.25 | 441,146.59 | 2,458,416.66 |
| 1934 | 9,981,615 | 2,846,116.26 | 429,412.63 | 2,416,703.63 |
| 1933 | 9,886,705 | 2,820,018.71 | 418,516.46 | 2,401,502.25 |
| 1932 | 10,804,557 | 3,091,576.91 | 456,397.44 | 2,635,179.47 |
| 1931 | 12,308,225 | 3,479,337.93 | 430,856.72 | 3,048,981.21 |
| 1930 | 12,285,359 | 3,517,730.64 | 500,597.53 | 3,017,133.11 |
| 1929 | 11,615,609 | 3,331,754.46 | 398,496.20 | 2,933,258.26 |
| 1928 | 9,725,470 | 2,827,786.83 | 378,590.01 | 2,449,196.82 |
| 1927 | 8,593,201 | 2,435,784.40 | 346,678.59 | 2,093,921.89 |
| 1926 (½ year) | 4,137,674 | 1,110,108.38 | 158,109.47 | 946,682.83 |

A comparison of 1948 traffic components with 1947 follows:

| | 1948 | 1947 | Increase Decrease* | Per Cent |
|---|------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Commutation tickets | 1,662,406 | 1,528,094 | 134,312 | 8.79 |
| Pleasure cars and light trucks | 15,154,947 | 14,326,221 | 828,726 | 5.78 |
| Solid rubber-tired trucks (7,000 pounds or less) | 33 | 56 | 23* | 41.07* |
| All other trucks | 1,124,338 | 982,073 | 142,265 | 14.48 |
| Double-deck buses | 31 | 198 | 167* | 84.34* |
| Single-deck buses | 1,016,572 | 1,033,323 | 16,751* | 1.64* |
| Horsedrawn vehicles | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50.00 |
| Motorcycles and bicycles | 27,399 | 27,240 | 159 | 5.58 |
| Special rates | 241,518 | 209,924 | 31,594 | 15.05 |
| Led animals | | 3 | 3* | .... |
| TOTAL | 19,227,246 | 18,107,133 | 1,120,113 | 6.18 |

During the year passenger automobiles and light trucks contributed 71.75 per cent. of toll receipts; buses, 11.12 per cent; large trucks, 17.06 per cent and motorcycles, .07 per cent. Every month of 1948 with the exception of January showed a traffic increase over the corresponding month of the previous year, the drop in January being due to unusually severe weather.

RAIL REMOVAL PUSHED

Some progress was made during the year toward removal of the obstacle caused by the freight railroad intersections at Penn and Linden Streets, Camden just beyond the bridge plaza. A plan for relocation of these tracks on Delaware Avenue was prepared by engineers representing all interests involved. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$1,000,000. In the interests of the bridge-traveling public, the Commission agreed to defray twenty-five per cent of the cost and the Highway Department of New Jersey pledged an equal amount. The Public Utility Commission of New Jersey on October 25 held a pre-hearing conference at Trenton to discuss the formal petition of the City of Camden for relocation of the tracks. A further hearing on this subject is to be held early in 1949. The movement of freight trains across Penn and Linden Streets has delayed traffic on the bridge extending back into Philadelphia. This was painfully demonstrated on the occasion of President Truman's visit to Camden

on October 6 when a freight train blocked Penn and Linden Streets while bridge police were trying to clear the structure of traffic accumulated during the President's stay. Vehicles were lined up solidly on access roads in Philadelphia and South Jersey for more than an hour.

At the March meeting the Commission reengaged the engineering firm of Modjeski and Masters to prepare contract plans and specifications for work required in the bridge roadway widening project from pylon to pylon. Associated with this firm are Louis T. Klauder and Associates, electrical engineers and Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson, architects. The Commission awarded the first three contracts for the widening aggregating \$585,051 in 1948 on competitive bids and directed that tenders for contracts totaling \$1,800,000 be received in January, 1949. One of the latter calls for a new roadway lighting system upon which bids had been opened November 22 and rejected by the Commission as being excessive.

Despite the expenditure of \$190,233.12 for port development in 1948, net income for the year over bond maturity and sinking fund reserve requirements was \$1,334,450.24. In the preceding year when such expenses were but \$9,774.59, the net was \$1,229,798.23. At the close of the year the Commission held Government and Commission bonds aggregating \$6,610,000, par value. Included in this were \$2,800,000 United States Treasury obligations to meet the cost of widening the roadway. General reserve fund assets were composed of Treasury notes and certificates of a par value of \$1,950,000 and \$660,000 par value Commission bonds repurchased at a discount. Against these assets were commitments of \$200,000 to be paid the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as part of the expenses of widening Vine Street, Philadelphia and \$250,000 for removal of the railroad tracks in Camden. On December 1, \$850,000 Commission bonds matured, being the last of three per cent bonds sold by the Commission in 1946; a like amount matured June 1, 1948. Commission indebtedness was thereby reduced by \$1,700,000 during the year. The Commission debt of \$25,750,000 now outstanding is funded at one per cent, callable in 1951 at 102.

In 1948 the Commission repurchased \$109,000 Commission bonds at prices ranging from 86½ to 89¼ which had been sold by the Commission on May 22, 1946 at slightly above par. In order to obtain needed funds for authorized improvements on the bridge, the Commission sold \$3,885,000 United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds of 1972-67 and reinvested the proceeds in \$1,000,000 Treasury 1¼ per cent Certificates of Indebtedness due October 1, 1949 and \$2,917,000 Treasury 1¾ per cent notes due April 1, 1950.

STATES NOW RESTRICTED

The attention of the Legislatures is respectfully directed to the anomalous position in which this Commission has been placed regarding its duty of investigating the need for and determination of the location of additional Delaware River crossings through the application of a restrictive act adopted by the New Jersey Legislature which apparently clothes the Burlington County Bridge Commission with authority to prevent construction of an addition bridge or tunnel within the territory ten miles south of the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge. This would include all the area between the Tacony-Palmyra and Delaware River Bridges and extend approximately three miles below the

latter bridge embracing nearly all of South Philadelphia. In October, 1948 the Tacony-Palmyra and Burlington-Bristol Bridges were sold by the private owners to the Burlington County Bridge Commission. The New Jersey legislative acts of 1947 and 1948 enabling this transaction to be consummated purported to give the Burlington County Bridge Commission a legal right to prevent the building of new crossings within an area of approximately thirty miles along the river. The position of the Commission in this matter is shown in the following resolution adopted October 27, 1948:

"Whereas, the Act of New Jersey of August 9, 1948, Chapter 288, permits the Burlington County Board of Freeholders to create a county bridge commission; and Whereas, in accordance with the terms of this Act, the Burlington County Board of Freeholders did create the Burlington County Bridge Commission for the acquisition of the Tacony-Palmyra and Burlington-Bristol Bridges; and

Whereas, the Burlington County Bridge Commission has issued bonds for the acquisition of the bridges covered by an indenture containing this provision:

"The Commission covenants that it will not construct or establish any bridge, ferry, tunnel or other crossing of the Delaware River between the Pheladelphia-Camden Bridge to the south and ten miles to the north of the Burlington-Bristol Bridge nor consent to the construction or establishment thereof so long as any bonds issued under this resolution or any supplement thereto remain outstanding and unpaid"; and

Whereas, the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are thereby enjoined from constructing any bridge over the Delaware River between the Tacony-Palmyra and Delaware River Bridges; and Whereas, this unilateral action by the State of New Jersey invalidates a most essential part of the agreement entered into in 1931 by the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which agreement was ratified by Act of Congress; and

Whereas, the aforementioned Act abrogates and destroys certain rights and powers of The Delaware River Joint Commission with respect to determining the feasibility, location, system and character of any additional means of communication over the river required for the public good; and

Whereas, the acquisition of the said bridges will definitely retard the contemplated program of the proposed Delaware River Port Authority by reducing its probable revenue and said action is therefore contrary to the best interests of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey; and

Whereas, the rights of the sovereign Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of New Jersey to take such steps

as are necessary for the public good have been impaired and restricted; and

Whereas, the Burlington County Bridge Commission apparently is clothed with the power to prevent the building of any additional bridge for a distance or more than three miles south of the Delaware River Bridge even though the Burlington County Bridge Commission has no authority to construct bridges within this restricted area.

Therefore, be it resolved: That The Delaware River Joint Commission determine that its rights have been infringed upon and will take all necessary and appropriate action to defend all the rights and powers conferred upon it by the joint action of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recited in the agreement between the aforementioned states and adopted in 1931; and

Be it further resolved: That this Commission respectfully request the Attorneys-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey to take such steps as may be appropriate to protect the rights of the respective states to correct the flagrant injustice to which the people of the two states have been exposed."

At the close of the year proceedings to invalidate the sale of the bridges were pending in the New Jersey courts. This Commission respectfully suggests that the sovereign States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey should not be limited or restricted in the exercise of their power to additional river-crossings wherever required for the public good.

During the year two persons were killed in accidents on the bridge, one suicide was reported, one hundred fifty-eight arrests were made and fifty-six fires extinguished.

All members of the legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey are cordially invited to inspect the Delaware River Bridge at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| James H. Duff, Chairman | Arthur C. King, |
| Bernard Samuel | Vice-Chairman |
| G. Harold Wagner | I. Norwood Griscom |
| Ramsey S. Black | Alfred Cooper |
| Edwin R. Cox | Hugh L. Mehorter |
| Alvin A. Swenson | Edward C. McAuliffe |
| Clarence Tolan, Jr. | Clarence B. McCormick |
| Jay Cooke | Erwin S. Cunard |
| | Allen S. Hatcher |

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager

December 31, 1948

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES & BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

1948

| Month | Ferry Vehicles | Tacony- Palmyra Bridge | Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge | Delaware River Bridge | Total Cross River Traffic | Tacony- Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic | Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Penn. R. R. Co. | | | | | | |
| January | 48,483 | 199,802 | 248,285 | 1,241,255 | 1,489,540 | 13.41% | 83.33% |
| February | 45,590 | 204,337 | 249,927 | 1,184,795 | 1,434,722 | 14.24% | 82.58% |
| March | 57,971 | 284,277 | 342,248 | 1,483,966 | 1,826,214 | 15.56% | 81.25% |
| April | 61,037 | 328,460 | 389,497 | 1,570,049 | 1,959,546 | 16.76% | 80.12% |
| May | 65,456 | 419,140 | 484,596 | 1,766,163 | 2,250,759 | 18.62% | 78.47% |
| June | 69,105 | 418,977 | 488,082 | 1,708,325 | 2,196,407 | 19.67% | 86.21% |
| July | 78,680 | 551,546 | 630,226 | 1,893,650 | 2,523,876 | 21.85% | 75.03% |
| August | 76,029 | 547,494 | 623,523 | 1,923,160 | 2,546,683 | 21.50% | 75.52% |
| September | 62,548 | 429,673 | 492,221 | 1,736,806 | 2,229,027 | 19.28% | 77.92% |
| October | 51,099 | 344,887 | 395,986 | 1,643,191 | 2,039,177 | 16.91% | 80.58% |
| November | 47,311 | 307,507 | 354,818 | 1,566,010 | 1,920,828 | 16.01% | 81.53% |
| December | 46,320 | 282,021 | 328,341 | 1,509,876 | 1,838,217 | 15.34% | 82.14% |
| TOTALS 1948 | 709,629 | 4,318,121 | 5,027,750 | 19,227,246 | 24,254,996 | 17.80% | 79.27% |
| TOTALS 1947 | 801,561 | 3,856,438 | 4,657,999 | 18,107,133 | 22,765,132 | 16.94% | 79.53% |
| % CHANGE.. | -11.47 | +11.97 | +7.94 | +6.18 | +6.54 | — | — |

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES AND BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
YEARLY

| Year | Ferries | | | | Tacony-Palmyra Bridge | Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge | Delaware River Bridge | Total Cross River Traffic | Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic | Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic |
|------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Penna. R. R. | Phila. & Reading R. R. | South St. Kaighn Ave. | Tacony-Palmyra Ferry | | | | | | |
| 1925 | | | ↑ | | ↑ | 5,399,641 | — | 5,399,641 | — | — |
| 1926 | 1,786,922 | 1,785,525 | | 376,304 | Opened 15 Aug. 1929 | 3,948,751 | Open July 1st 4,137,674 | 8,086,425 | — | 51.16% |
| 1927 | 779,320 | 1,567,724 | | 356,153 | | 2,703,197 | 8,593,201 | 11,296,398 | — | 76.07% |
| 1928 | 780,947 | 1,672,276 | | 355,240 | | 2,808,463 | 9,725,470 | 12,533,933 | — | 77.59% |
| 1929 | 808,295 | 1,790,285 | | 235,821 | 433,061 | 3,267,462 | 11,615,609 | 14,883,071 | 4.50% | 78.05% |
| 1930 | 789,987 | 1,753,332 | | ↑ | 1,374,285 | 3,917,604 | 12,285,359 | 16,202,963 | 8.48% | 75.82% |
| 1931 | 779,129 | 1,722,486 | | | 1,738,569 | 4,240,184 | 12,308,225 | 16,548,409 | 10.50% | 74.38% |
| 1932 | 696,633 | 1,514,920 | 1939 | | 1,559,197 | 3,770,750 | 10,804,557 | 14,575,307 | 10.70% | 74.13% |
| 1933 | 699,312 | 1,338,471 | 24 | | 1,390,497 | 3,428,280 | 9,886,705 | 13,314,985 | 10.44% | 74.25% |
| 1934 | 769,423 | 1,261,372 | Jan. | | 1,399,843 | 3,430,638 | 9,981,615 | 13,412,253 | 10.43% | 74.42% |
| 1935 | 817,208 | 1,252,487 | Opened Aug. | | 1,470,906 | 3,540,601 | 10,156,929 | 13,697,530 | 10.73% | 74.15% |
| 1936 | 1,211,280 | 1,246,694 | | | 1,642,135 | 4,100,109 | 10,614,475 | 14,714,584 | 11.16% | 72.13% |
| 1937 | 1,322,741 | 1,148,224 | | | 1,922,716 | 4,393,681 | 12,293,129 | 16,686,810 | 11.52% | 73.67% |
| 1938 | 1,753,746 | Closed 4/30 270,283 | ↓ | | 1,980,864 | 4,004,893 | 12,820,338 | 16,825,231 | 11.77% | 76.19% |
| 1939 | 1,348,325 | — | 830,623 | | 2,056,200 | 4,235,148 | 13,378,235 | 17,613,383 | 11.67% | 75.95% |
| 1940 | 1,360,686 | — | 850,220 | | 2,210,660 | 4,421,566 | 14,185,835 | 18,607,401 | 11.88% | 76.23% |
| 1941 | 1,326,263 | — | 888,774 | | 2,739,045 | 4,954,082 | 15,638,687 | 20,592,769 | 13.34% | 75.94% |
| 1942 | 1,072,476 | — | 682,121 | | 2,046,537 | 3,801,134 | 12,463,283 | 16,264,417 | 12.58% | 76.62% |
| 1943 | 872,496 | — | 259,085 | | 1,397,234 | 2,528,815 | 9,639,333 | 12,168,148 | 11.48% | 79.21% |
| 1944 | 886,721 | — | 156,755 | | 1,866,262 | 2,909,738 | 11,360,550 | 14,270,288 | 13.07% | 79.61% |
| 1945 | 837,729 | — | 169,667 | | 2,210,800 | 3,218,196 | 12,639,611 | 15,857,807 | 13.94% | 79.70% |
| 1946 | 938,580 | — | — | | 3,355,451 | 4,294,031 | 16,886,413 | 21,180,444 | 15.84% | 79.73% |
| 1947 | 801,561 | — | — | | 3,856,438 | 4,657,999 | 18,107,133 | 22,765,132 | 16.94% | 76.53% |
| 1948 | 709,629 | — | — | | 4,381,121 | 5,027,750 | 19,227,246 | 24,254,996 | 17.80% | 79.27% |

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SINCE OPENING

| Calendar Year | Total Vehicles (Opened 7-1-29) | Automobiles and Light Trucks | | | | Trucks | | | | | Buses | | | Miles per Year | Horse Power 175 & 300 |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Total Autos & Light Trucks | Rate | Rate Started 2/1/1937 | Rate Started 3/1/1937 | 2000 lbs. or less Solid T 35c | Pneumatic 40c | Solid Tire 50c | 18,001 to 26,000 lbs. Gross Weight Pneum. 65c | Solid T 75c | 26,001 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. Special | Single Deck 20c (25c & 40c to July 1, 1927) | Double Deck 25c (40c to July 1, 1927) | | |
| 1926 | 4,137,674 | 3,644,022 | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | 10,880 | 10,914 | 15,624 | 281 | 6,891 | 57 | 265,433 | 169,141 | 13,017 | 1,414 |
| 1927 | 8,593,201 | 7,270,703 | | | | 23,812 | 32,561 | 35,636 | 1,865 | 17,586 | 3,722 | 905,727 | 275,476 | 24,583 | 1,550 |
| 1928 | 9,725,470 | 8,246,002 | | | | 20,100 | 76,049 | 34,232 | 3,998 | 17,204 | 565 | 1,229,698 | 67,835 | 29,207 | 580 |
| 1929 | 11,615,609 | 10,096,414 | | | | 11,875 | 101,315 | 28,615 | 9,480 | 18,836 | 1,616 | 1,272,995 | 40,742 | 33,253 | 460 |
| 1930 | 12,285,359 | 10,578,206 | | | | 4,670 | 136,269 | 16,651 | 18,488 | 13,676 | 4,414 | 1,465,267 | 19,176 | 28,413 | 170 |
| 1931 | 12,308,225 | 10,770,393 | | No | No | 2,366 | 158,692 | 21,623 | 25,238 | 18,058 | 5,006 | 1,270,481 | 8,398 | 27,916 | 54 |
| 1932 | 10,804,557 | 9,355,885 | ↓ | | | 1,349 | 165,905 | 13,029 | 44,552 | 10,222 | 6,561 | 1,174,017 | 5,242 | 27,774 | 21 |
| 1933 | 9,886,705 | 8,569,299 | ↓ | | | 758 | 183,404 | 10,768 | 48,767 | 6,758 | 8,909 | 1,026,145 | 5,923 | 25,948 | 26 |
| 1934 | 9,981,615 | 8,613,090 | | | | 472 | 221,318 | 7,167 | 50,041 | 5,145 | 17,164 | 1,029,125 | 6,830 | 31,247 | 16 |
| 1935 | 10,156,929 | 8,735,223 | | | | 279 | 250,471 | 15,822 | 51,392 | 2,135 | 19,512 | 1,042,757 | 6,652 | 32,673 | 13 |
| 1936 | 10,614,475 | 9,176,045 | ↓ | | ↓ | 189 | 247,597 | 17,237 | 79,648 | 1,096 | 28,524 | 1,028,889 | 6,049 | 29,198 | 3 |
| 1937 | 12,293,129 | 10,901,116 | (Jan. only) 619,864 | 9,267,896 | 1,013,356 | 137 | 234,553 | 10,613 | 83,064 | 584 | 29,366 | 999,855 | 5,467 | 28,372 | 0 |
| 1938 | 12,820,338 | 11,520,211 | ↑ | 10,381,993 | 1,138,218 | 76 | 228,085 | 9,174 | 77,331 | 249 | 36,959 | 920,520 | 3,490 | 24,237 | 6 |
| 1939 | 13,378,235 | 12,021,179 | | 10,782,058 | 1,239,121 | 92 | 263,196 | 10,895 | 95,004 | 223 | 47,720 | 913,727 | 3,315 | 22,879 | 5 |
| 1940 | 14,185,835 | 12,766,835 | | 11,361,240 | 1,405,595 | 76 | 298,390 | 16,809 | 101,842 | 176 | 60,163 | 918,907 | 3,164 | 20,071 | 2 |
| 1941 | 15,638,687 | 14,113,852 | ↓ | 12,475,623 | 1,638,229 | 98 | 330,228 | 18,864 | 110,762 | 202 | 85,501 | 953,480 | 2,958 | 22,742 | 0 |
| 1942 | 12,643,283 | 10,863,764 | | 9,568,470 | 1,295,294 | 65 | 309,280 | 16,396 | 108,335 | 205 | 101,090 | 1,042,426 | 2,548 | 19,174 | 0 |
| 1943 | 9,639,333 | 8,014,431 | | 6,932,418 | 1,082,013 | 69 | 322,614 | 10,926 | 114,490 | 215 | 120,580 | 1,038,472 | 1,605 | 15,828 | 103 |
| 1944 | 11,360,550 | 9,725,231 | | 8,625,508 | 1,099,723 | 32 | 354,866 | 11,681 | 133,755 | 139 | 130,341 | 990,247 | 193 | 14,064 | 1 |
| 1945 | 12,639,611 | 10,919,253 | | 9,849,584 | 1,069,669 | 49 | 400,546 | 15,099 | 151,608 | 117 | 141,969 | 995,775 | 241 | 14,952 | 2 |
| 1946 | 16,886,413 | 14,849,447 | | 13,513,518 | 1,335,929 | 56 | 572,302 | 16,860 | 205,698 | 126 | 179,758 | 1,034,578 | 202 | 27,386 | 0 |
| 1947 | 18,107,133 | 15,854,315 | | 14,326,221 | 1,528,094 | 56 | 714,824 | 17,385 | 249,776 | 88 | 209,924 | 1,033,323 | 198 | 27,240 | 4 |
| 1948 | 19,227,246 | 16,817,353 | | 15,154,947 | 1,662,406 | 33 | 802,859 | 18,323 | 303,073 | 83 | 241,518 | 1,016,572 | 31 | 27,399 | 2 |

APPENDICES

BALANCE SHEET—

December 31, 1948

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

| | Investments | Accrued Interest Receivable | Cash | TOTAL |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Special Funds: | | | | |
| Sinking Fund | | | \$ 366,493.33 | \$ 366,493.33 |
| Sinking Fund Reserve: | | | | |
| U. S. Treasury 2's—52/50 | \$ 400,000 | \$ 3,067.94 | 8,000.00 | 1,211,067.94 |
| " " " —54/52 | 800,000 | | | |
| General Reserve: | | | | |
| U. S. Treasury 1 1/4's—49 | 450,000 | | | |
| " " 1 3/8's—50 | 1,300,000 | | | |
| " " 2's—52/50 | 200,000 | | | |
| D.R.J.C. 1's—66/51 | 660,000 | 18,570.69 | 28,780.32 | 2,657,351.01 |
| Roadway Improvement: | | | | |
| U. S. Treasury 1 1/4's—49 | 1,000,000 | | | |
| " " 1 3/8's—50 | 1,700,000 | | | |
| " " 1 1/2's—50 | 100,000 | | 67,654.90 | 2,867,654.90 |
| TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS | \$ 6,610,000 | \$ 21,638.63 | \$ 470,928.55 | \$ 7,102,567.18 |
| Cash in bank and on hand | | | 45,475.55 | 45,475.55 |
| TOTAL CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND | | | \$ 516,404.10 | |
| Cash with Fiscal Agent: | | | | |
| For bond interest coupons not presented (see contra) | | | | 2,250.00 |
| | | | | \$ 7,150,292.73 |
| OTHER ASSETS: Prepaid Insurance Premiums | | | | 9,416.49 |
| INVESTMENTS IN PHYSICAL PROPERTY: | | | | |
| Bridge and improvements | \$ 34,331,351.30 | | | |
| High-speed transit line | 10,985,383.53 | | | 45,316,734.83 |
| | | | | \$ 52,476,444.05 |

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Bond principal, due 6/1/49 | \$850,000.00 | |
| Bond interest accrued, due 6/1/49 | 21,458.33 | |
| Bond interest coupons, past due (see contra) | 2,250.00 | |
| | | \$ 873,708.33 |
| Retained amount due engineers and contractors | | 1,348.75 |
| Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and others | | 469,651.84 |

1,354,708.92
88,189.64

RESERVES

FUNDED DEBT—REFUNDING BRIDGE BONDS DATED 6/1/46:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3's due 12/1/46—12/1/48 @ \$850,000 semi-annually | 4,250,000 |
| Less: Bonds matured and retired | 4,250,000 |

—O—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1's due 6/1/49—6/1/50 @ \$850,000 semi-annually | \$ 2,550,000 |
| Less: 1's due 6/1/49 included in Current Liabilities above | 850,000 |
| | \$ 1,700,000 |
| 1's due 12/1/50—6/1/54 @ \$900,000 semi-annually | 7,200,000 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| 1's due 6/1/66 Outstanding with public | \$15,340,000 | \$ 8,900,000 |
| 1's " " Held in General Reserve | 660,000 | 16,000,000 |

24,900,000.00

(The \$21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after 12/1/51 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after 6/1/51 at 2% premium.)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| SURPLUS | \$ 26,133,545.49 |
| | <u>\$ 52,476,444.05</u> |

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

CALENDAR YEAR, 1948

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Income: | | Income from Fund Investments | 115,205.75 |
| Bridge tolls | \$ 4,592,286.90 | Less premium paid on United States Government Bonds purchased for fund investments (net) | 3,280.05 |
| High-speed line rentals | 253,716.84 | | 111,925.70 |
| Other rentals | 4,800.00 | | |
| Interest on deposits | 5,354.10 | | |
| Gross Operating Income | \$ 4,856,157.84 | Net Income Before Interest | \$ 3,725,950.24 |
| Operating Expenses: | | Interest on Debt | 291,500.00 |
| Salaries | \$ 731,273.67 | Net Income After All Charges | 3,434,450.24 |
| Equipment | 65,127.37 | Bond maturity requirements | \$1,700,000 |
| Supplies | 18,360.34 | Sinking fund reserve requirements | 400,000 |
| Repairs | 85,758.71 | | 2,100,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous (including \$27,071 light and heat) .. | 127,612.87 | Net Income Over Bond Maturity and Sinking Fund Reserve Requirements | \$ 1,334,450.24 |
| Insurance (All Risk and Income) | 23,767.22 | Reconciliation of Surplus Account | |
| | \$ 1,051,900.18 | Surplus—December 31, 1947 (per Balance Sheet) | \$22,685,275.25 |
| Port Development Expenses .. | 190,233.12 | Add: Net Income after all charges—Calendar Year, 1948 (above) | 3,434,450.24 |
| Total Expenses | 1,242,133.30 | Discount on own bonds purchased | 13,820.00 |
| Net Operating Income (less Port Development Expenses) | 3,614,024.54 | Surplus—December 31, 1948 (per Balance Sheet) | \$26,133,545.49 |

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1948

| CONTRACT | | Preliminary Estimated Cost | Amount Contract | Amount Earned | Amount Paid | Amount Payable | 10% Retained | Amount Un-earned |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | Electrical—W. V. Pangborne & Co. | * | \$ 361,850.00 | \$ 25,387.50 | \$ 22,848.75 | ..... | \$ 2,538.75 | \$313,112.50 |
| 2A | Roadway Lighting | * | 202,300.00 | # | | | | |
| 3 | New Lanes, 4th to 5th Sts., Philadelphia Kaufman Constr. Co. Inc. | * | 138,300.00 | 148,108.00 | | | | 148,108.00 |
| 4 | New Lanes, 4th Street, Philadelphia to 4th Street, Camden | ** | 1,623,000.00 | # | | | | |
| 5 | New Lanes, 4th St to end of bridge, Camden, Kaufman Constr. Co. Inc. | * | 115,000.00 | 98,443.00 | | | | 98,443.00 |
| 6 | Rebuilding of approach expansion dams | ** | 200,000.00 | | | | | |
| 7 | Repaving Bridge | ** | 191,000.00 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | \$2,831,450.00 | \$ 25,387.50 | \$ 22,848.75 | ..... | \$ 2,538.75 | \$559,663.50 |
| Engineering | | | 147,200.00 | 115,281.16 | 106,471.16 | ..... | 8,810.00 | 31,918.84 |
| Inspection and Misc. | | | 10,000.00 | 3,025.19 | 3,025.19 | ..... | ..... | 6,974.81 |
| TOTAL | | | \$2,988,650.00 | \$143,693.85 | 132,345.10 | ..... | \$11,348.75 | \$598,557.15 |
| Roadway Widening Fund | | | | 3,000,000.00 | 3,000,000.00 | ..... |  |  |
| Balance available (per Balance Sheet) | | | | | \$2,867,654.90 | ..... |  |  |

*Estimated from final contract plans.
**Preliminary report estimate.

#Advertising for bids for January 24, 1949, authorized at December 22, 1948 meeting.

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

| PRINCIPAL | PREMIUM | | DISCOUNT |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Received on Sales | Paid on Purchases and Redemptions | |
| 4 1/4% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105: | | | |
| Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania | \$ 9,208,000 | | |
| Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey .. | 12,199,000 | | |
| Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia | 9,555,000 | | |
| (\$31,000,000 authorized less \$38,000 unissued and cancelled) | \$30,962,000 | | |
| Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction (\$10,000,000 authorized less \$2,842,000 unissued and cancelled) | 7,158,000 | \$497,170.32 | |
| Total issued (\$41,000,000 authorized less \$2,880,000 unissued and cancelled) .. | \$38,120,000 | | |
| Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1945 | | | \$ 2,372,000 |
| Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942 | 2,882,000 | | 510,000 |
| Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70% | \$35,238,000 | | |
| Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70% | 1,761,000 | | |
| Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70% | 100 | | |
| | | \$58,876.25 | |
| | | | 1,761,900.00 |

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1948 (Continued)

| | PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | PRINCIPAL | PREMIUM | DISCOUNT |
| | Received on Sales | Paid on Purchases and Redemptions | Received on Purchase |
| 2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973 Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105 | | | |
| Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105 { Premium | \$37,000,000 | 37,000.00 | |
| Principal { | 7,000,000 | 1,850,000.00 | |
| Refunded June 1, 1946 { @ 1% | | | |
| { @ 3% | | | |
| 3% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ \$850,000 semi-annually | 30,000,000 | 19,900.00 | |
| 1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ \$850,000 semi-annually | | | |
| 1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ \$900,000 semi-annually | 7,200,000 | | |
| Total Serial bonds | \$14,000,000 | | |
| 1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1966— | 16,000,000 | | |
| Total Term bonds | \$30,000,000 | | |
| The \$21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium. | | | |
| 3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired | 4,250,000 | | |
| FUNDED DEBT OUTSTANDING (per Balance Sheet) | | | |
| 1's due June 1, 1966 purchased and held in General Reserve .. | | | \$56,340.00 |
| 1's due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1966 outstanding with the investing public | | | |
| | \$25,750,000 | \$ 544,070.32 | \$ 3,670,776.25 |
| | | | \$ 56,340.00 |

FINANCIAL HISTORY
COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1948

| | State of New Jersey | Commonwealth of Pennsylvania | City of Philadelphia | Total | Interest | Principal |
|--|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches) | \$15,900,235.33 | \$10,601,764.99 | \$10,601,765.10 | \$37,103,765.42 | | \$37,103,765.42 |
| Interest charged to July 1, 1931 | 4,574,124.63 | 2,615,452.88 | 2,887,452.70 | 10,077,030.21 | | |
| Interest allowed to July 1, 1931 | (544,679.52) | (257,697.38) | (275,715.53) | (1,078,092.43) | \$ 8,998,937.78 | |
| Debt established July 1, 1931 | \$19,929,680.44 | \$12,959,520.49 | \$13,213,502.27 | \$46,102,703.20 | | |
| Subsequent charges and adjustments { | | 18,684.28 | | | | |
| | | 1,416.00 | | (18,664.71) | | (18,664.71) |
| | | (38,764.99) | | | | |
| Total cost of Bridge (adjusted) | \$19,929,680.44 | \$12,940,855.78 | \$13,213,502.27 | \$46,084,038.49 | \$ 8,998,937.78 | \$37,085,100.71 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933 | 1,170,987.64 | 812,881.24 | 890,084.09 | 2,873,952.97 | 2,873,952.97 |
| Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933 | \$21,100,668.08 | \$13,753,737.02 | \$14,103,586.36 | \$48,957,991.46 | \$37,085,100.71 |
| Cash payments—July 1, 1926 to Sept 1, 1933 | (8,901,668.08) | (4,545,737.02) | (4,548,586.36) | (17,995,991.46) | |
| Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933 | \$12,199,000.00 | 9,208,000.00 | \$ 9,555,000.00 | \$30,962,000.00 | |
| Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt | (12,199,000.00) | (9,208,000.00) | (9,555,000.00) | (30,962,000.00) | |
| EXPENDED FOR ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS | | | | | |
| High-Speed Transit Line (Net) | | | \$ 73,331.15 | \$ 8,238,688.91 | |
| Maintenance Building (Net) | | | 138,953.75 | | |
| Toll Houses | | | 13,931.09 | | |
| Administration Building | | | | 226,215.99 | |
| Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia | | | | 111,948.08 | |
| Bridge Roadway Widening ((6 to 8 lanes) | | | | 132,345.10 | |
| Street Approaches to the Bridge (Camden) | | | | 134,851.85 | |
| Interest paid on funded debt | | | | | 8,844,049.93 |
| Total interest paid | | | | \$18,782,780.16 | \$45,929,150.64 |
| Total Operating Expenses paid | | | | \$30,655,670.91 | |
| Total Port Development Expenses paid | | | | 200,007.71 | |
| Total expenses paid | | | | 13,143,734.44 | |
| Total Premium paid on debt called for redemption | | | | \$43,799,405.35 | |
| | | | | 3,611,900.00 | |
| | | | | | 47,411,305.35 |
| TOTAL COSTS PAID | | | | | \$ 93,340,455.99 |
| Total Receipts | | | | \$74,747,915.21 | |
| Total Refunding Bridge bonds outstanding | | | | 25,750,000.00 | |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BORROWED CAPITAL | | | | | 100,497,915.21 |
| RECEIPTS AND BORROWED CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF TOTAL COSTS PAID | | | | | \$ 7,157,459.22 |
| INVESTED AS FOLLOWS: | | | | | |
| Special Funds: | | | | | |
| Cash and accrued interest receivable | | | \$ 492,567.18 | | |
| Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations (par) | | | 5,950,000.00 | | |
| Investments in Delaware River Joint Commission 1's (par) .. | | | 660,000.00 | | |
| General cash balance in banks and on hand | | | | 7,102,567.18 | |
| | | | | 45,475.55 | |
| Prepaid All-risk and Income insurance premium unexpired | | | | 7,148,042.73 | |
| | | | | 9,416.49 | |
| | | | | | \$ 7,157,459.22 |

BANK DEPOSITS

December 31, 1948

SINKING FUND:

| | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|
| Berlin National Bank | (Inactive) | \$4,918.30 |
| Bridgeton National Bank | " | 4,847.58 |
| Broad Street Trust Company—Philadelphia | " | 20,123.33 |
| Burlington County Trust Company—Moorestown | " | 24,970.61 |
| Central-Penn National Bank | " | 15,127.73 |
| Citizens National Bank—Collingswood | " | 5,031.73 |
| Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company | " | 15,179.83 |
| Egg Harbor City Trust Company | " | 4,876.43 |
| Farmers and Mechanics National Bank—Woodbury | " | 4,850.09 |
| Farmers and Merchants National Bank—Bridgeton | " | 5,113.97 |
| First Camden National Bank and Trust Company | " | 5,132.13 |
| The First National Bank—Mays Landing | " | 4,871.71 |
| The First National Bank—Minotola | " | 4,895.82 |
| The First National Bank—Newfield | " | 4,895.20 |
| The First National Bank—Riverside | " | 5,133.48 |
| The First National Bank—Toms River | " | 40,220.70 |
| The First National Bank and Trust Company—Woodbury | " | 74.09 |
| Land Title Bank and Trust Company—Philadelphia | " | 15,188.47 |
| Laurel Springs National Bank | " | 13,946.48 |
| Mainland National Bank—Pleasantville | " | 4,893.04 |
| Market Street National Bank—Philadelphia | " | 40,218.23 |
| National Bank of Germantown and Trust Company | " | 4,933.91 |
| The National Bank of Mantua | " | 5,000.00 |
| Northwestern National Bank | " | 20,133.06 |
| Oaklyn National Bank | " | 4,925.47 |
| Pennsauken Township National Bank—Merchantville | " | 5,366.87 |
| The Pennsylvania Company | " | 15,153.08 |
| The Philadelphia National Bank | " | 40,197.50 |
| Pitman National Bank and Trust Company | " | 6,568.07 |
| The Real Estate Trust Company | " | 4,883.90 |
| Riverside Trust Company | " | 5,079.28 |
| Trenton Trust Company | " | 4,838.99 |
| Woodbury Trust Company | " | 4,842.20 |
| Camden Trust Company | (Active) | 61.96 |
| | | <u>\$366,493.33</u> |

SINKING FUND RESERVE:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Camden Trust Company | (Active) | 8,000.00 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|

GENERAL RESERVE FUND

| | | |
|--|------------|------------------|
| The First National Bank—Cape May Court House | (Inactive) | \$4,898.23 |
| The First National Bank—Glassboro | " | 4,897.89 |
| Ventnor City National (Certificate of Deposit) | " | 5,000.00 |
| Camden Trust Company | (Active) | 13,984.20 |
| | | <u>28,780.32</u> |

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENT:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Camden Trust Company | (Active) | 67,654.90 |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|

TOTAL

PORT DEVELOPMENT

COMMITMENTS:

December 31, 1948

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Survey | \$199,782.72 |
| Other | |
| Miscellaneous expenditures | <u>1,523.07</u> |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Commitments and miscellaneous expenditures | \$ 201,305.79 |
| Less: Total expenditures | <u>200,007.71</u> |

Balance—Unpaid Commitments

GENERAL RESERVE ASSETS

(Bridge roadway widening funds excluded)

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cash and interest receivable | \$ 47,351.01 |
| Investments: | |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| U. S. Treasury obligations (par) | \$ 1,950,000 |
| The Delaware River Joint Commission 1's 66 (par) | 660,000 |

2,610,000.00

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total (per Balance Sheet) | \$2,657,351.01 |
| Less: Commitment for Vine St. (Phila.) | \$ 200,000 |
| Commitment for Track Removal (Camden) project | <u>250,000</u> |

450,000.00

\$2,207,351.01

The Delaware River Bridge connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., opened July 1, 1926.

Construction was begun January 6, 1922.

The cost of the Bridge including Real Estate was \$37,085,100.71.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS AND QUANTITIES

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total length of bridge and approaches | 9,570 feet |
| Length of main span | 1,750 feet |
| Width of bridge | 128 feet |
| Width of roadway between curbs | 57 feet |
| Height of towers above mean high water | 380 feet |
| Clearance above mean high water | 135 feet |
| Weight of main span per linear foot | 26,000 lbs. |
| Live load capacity per linear foot | 12,000 lbs. |
| Deepest foundation below mean high water .. | 105 feet |
| Total weight of bridge | 720,000 tons |

MASONRY (Cubic Yards)

| | Granite | Concrete | Totals |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Main Piers | 6,600 | 52,400 | 59,000 |
| Anchorage | 14,000 | 202,000 | 216,000 |
| Approaches | 4,600 | 35,400 | 40,000 |
| Totals | <u>25,000</u> | <u>289,800</u> | <u>315,000</u> |

PAVING

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Roadway | 50,000 sq. yds. |
| Footwalks | 20,000 sq. yds. |

CABLES

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Number of cables | 2 |
| Diameter of cables | 30 inches |
| Number of wires in each cable | 18,666 |
| Number of strands in each cable | 61 |
| Number of wires in each strand | 306 |
| Size of wire (No. 6) diameter | 0.195 inch |
| Total length of wire used | 25,100 miles |
| Distance center to center of cables | 89 feet |
| Weight of cables | 7,000 tons |
| Diameter of suspender ropes | 2¼ inches |

STRUCTURAL STEEL

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Main towers | 10,000 tons |
| Suspended structure | 18,600 tons |
| Anchorage | 7,300 tons |
| Approaches | <u>25,800 tons</u> |

Total

TOWERS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Towers above mean high water | 380 feet |
| Depth Phila. tower pier below M.H.W. | 58 feet |
| Depth Camden tower pier below M.H.W. | 82 feet |
| Weight of steel in two main towers | 10,000 tons |
| Load on each tower from cables | 35,000 tons |
| Field driven rivets in each tower | 145,000 |
| Roadway expansion joints at each tower provide for 24 inches of motion due to temperature changes. | |

ANCHORAGES

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Each anchorage occupies ¾ acre | |
| Anchorage foundation depths below M.H.W.: | |
| Philadelphia | 63 feet |
| Camden | 105 feet |
| Weight of each anchorage | 200,000 tons |

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Constructed at a cost of\$10,985,383.53
 Construction begunFebruary 23, 1934
 Started operationJune 6, 1936

The line is operated by the Philadelphia Transportation Company under a lease, the Bridge Commission receiving 2½ cents from each 10 cent fare.
 Trains run from 8th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, to Broadway Station, Camden.

SCHEDULE OF TOLL RATES

| | |
|--|------|
| Passenger Automobile | .20 |
| Motor Truck—7,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) | .20 |
| (Commutation toll books containing 40 tickets for the passage of passenger automobiles and trucks of 7,000 pounds gross weight are sold for \$6.00 for use within 30 days after purchase. Unused tickets will not be redeemed. Use of tickets will be limited to the vehicle identified by the license number recorded on the book cover.) | |
| Motor Truck: | |
| 7,000 pounds gross weight (solid rubber tires) | .35 |
| 7,001 to 18,000 pounds (pneumatic tires) | .40 |
| (solid rubber tires) | .50 |
| 18,001 to 26,000 pounds (pneumatic tires) | .65 |
| (solid rubber tires) | .75 |
| 26,001 to 28,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) | .90 |
| (solid rubber-tired vehicles in excess of 26,000 pounds by special permit only.) | |
| 28,001 to 36,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) | 1.00 |
| Passenger Bus (single-deck) | .50 |
| (double-deck) | .75 |
| Horse-drawn vehicles (1 or 2 horses) | .30 |
| (3 or more horses) | .40 |
| Horse and Rider | .15 |
| Led horse, mule, cow, hog or sheep | .20 |
| Motorcycle | .10 |
| One-wheel trailer | .10 |
| Tractors and Trailers (Combined): | |
| 26,001 pounds to 36,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) | .80 |
| 36,001 pounds to 48,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) | 1.05 |
| 48,001 pounds to 60,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) | 1.30 |

For gross weights in excess of 60,000 pounds a special inspection fee of \$10.00 is charged, in addition to the charge of .25 for each 2,000 pounds above 60,000 pounds.

"Gross Weight" is the combined weight of the vehicle and its maximum allowable load. Loads in excess of 26,000 pounds (gross weight) on solid tires and 36,000 pounds on pneumatic tires when permitted, shall be charged .25 per 2,000 pounds, or portion thereof, of such load in excess of 26,000 pounds or 36,000 pounds, respectively, in addition to the above tolls.

No vehicle and load of a combined weight exceeding 80,000 pounds on solid tires or 150,000 pounds on pneumatic tires permitted to cross the bridge.

No motor truck or tractor with metal tires allowed on the bridge.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT
 COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA
 AND NEW JERSEY

PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE DELAWARE
 RIVER PORT

JANUARY, 1949

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT
 COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

to the

Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of
 Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey on a

Program for the development of the navigable section of
 the Delaware River and its ports, in order to increase its
 commerce; as well as recommendations as to the need for
 and advisability of constructing additional tunnels or
 bridges across the Delaware River from Trenton, New
 Jersey and Morrisville, Pennsylvania to the Delaware Bay.

James H. Duff, Chairman
 Bernard Samuel
 G. Harold Wagner
 Ramsey S. Black
 Edwin R. Cox
 Alvin A. Swenson
 Clarence Tolan, Jr.
 Jay Cooke

Arthur C. King,
 Vice-Chairman
 I. Norwood Griscom
 Alfred Cooper
 Hugh L. Mehorter
 Edward C. McAuliffe
 Clarence B. McCormick
 Erwin S. Cunard
 Allen S. Hatcher

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager
 Horace J. Stradley, Treasurer
 Harry B. Vaughan, Jr., Port Survey Engineer

COUNSEL

Augustus F. Daix, 3rd

Bruce A. Wallace

To the Honorable: The Governors and the Legislatures
 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State
 of New Jersey.

The purpose of this report is to fulfill the requirements

of the directives received June, 1947, from the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

The instructions contained in the directives of said Acts allot two missions to the Commission: that of formulating a specific action program for the promotion of the Delaware River Port; and that of reporting upon the need for and advisability of constructing additional tunnels or bridges across the Delaware River from Trenton, New Jersey and Morrisville, Pennsylvania to the Delaware Bay.

To obtain all available data relative to the problems of the Port, the Commission retained The Knappen-Tippetts-Abbett Engineering Company of New York, to make preliminary and final surveys, at a cost to the Commission of \$179,500. A copy of the final Knappen Report is appended.

PROGRAM

The Commission is of the opinion that any formula for a specific action program for the Delaware River Port should contain the following elements:

- (1) A plan for the administration of State regulations affecting the Port and its activities; as well as a plan for the promotion of the Delaware River Port to further the improvement of commerce and prosperity of the Port District area.
- (2) The designation of a bi-state agency as a Port Authority to provide stable and efficient management.
- (3) A grant of the powers by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey which are necessary to carry out the plan.
- (4) Financing Port Authority Activities.
- (5) Operations of the Port Authority.
- (6) Promotion of commerce.

PLAN

That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey modify the Interstate Compact of July 1, 1931, approved by the 72nd Congress June 14, 1932, appointing The Delaware River Joint Commission so as: (1) to change the name of the Commission to that of The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority; (2) to create a Port District to embrace the territorial limits of the five Pennsylvania Counties of Bucks, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester; and the nine New Jersey Counties of Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Ocean and Atlantic; (3) to give The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority jurisdiction over the district and to endow it with the powers to administer and coordinate its Port District activities; (4) to bestow on the Authority broad and extensive powers to engage in activities directly or indirectly connected with the Port which further the interests of the States.

LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation modifying the Acts of 1931 should be broad in scope so as to give the Authority sufficient power to engage in all activities in the Port District which are either directly or indirectly connected with the Delaware River Port.

Since the Authority will be entering into a field of larger and more diversified operations than the Commis-

sion has been engaged in during its existence, it therefore must be sure that the recommended legislation provides all the powers needed to carry out its new responsibilities.

One of the important provisions of the required legislation is to transfer jurisdiction now exercised by many state agencies to the Authority, and give the Authority the right to negotiate with County and Municipal Governments for the releasing of their duties to the Authority when it is considered advantageous to all concerned.

For the reasons cited above, a proposed bill is made a part of this report. The bill, if passed, will provide the additional powers which are required to establish the Delaware River Joint Commission as a Port Authority and allow it to carry out a comprehensive plan for the development and promotion of the Port and obviate the necessity of returning to the Legislatures for approval for each individual part of the program.

The Delaware River Joint Commission is the only existing bi-state public agency in the proposed Port District, which is self-financing, and for this reason, and on account of its experience, it is considered the logical control agency to administer the Port and its activities.

No change in the number of members on the Commission from each State, nor the length of term of five years of each is considered necessary. It is recommended that the members be appointed by the Governors under the law of the respective States and that the appointment of ex-officio members be discontinued.

The Commission is of the opinion that the State of Delaware should be invited to participate in the Authority after organization.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

There are three Port activities in which the Port Authority will be engaged from the beginning, namely: (1) the administration of regulations now supervised by other agencies; (2) promotion of the Delaware River Port; (3) continuance of the operation of the Delaware River Bridge.

The Commission has studied many Port and Port-related activities in connection with the preparation of this report. Their need and whether they are economically sound projects for the Authority to undertake will be finally determined as time and circumstances permit.

However, under no circumstances will the Authority undertake any new enterprises other than those named above until its own organization has made further investigations to determine which activities are most needed.

The more important activities which have been investigated are listed below, but not in order of priority, nor is the Commission recommending them as self-liquidating and desirable ventures for the Authority to engage in without further investigation:

Vehicular Crossings of the Delaware River

The Commission has made investigations and studies to determine the need for additional crossings of the Delaware River. Based on an 'origin and destination' survey made in 1947 by the Highway Departments of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in conjunction with the United States Public Roads Administration, and the assistance of the Cities of Philadelphia and Camden, there is sufficient indication that an additional crossing of the Delaware River below the Delaware River Bridge would

be desirable now and become imperative within the next decade.

The Engineers retained by the Commission to make a detailed survey report that the origin and destination demands of the public point to the greatest need for a bridge joining South Philadelphia with Gloucester City, at an estimated cost of \$43,000,000.

The Commission is now expending \$3,000,000 for the widening of the Delaware River Bridge roadway from six to eight lanes. This will increase the capacity of the bridge to 28,000,000 vehicles annually. In 1948, vehicles totalled 19,227,246. Assuming the present growth of bridge traffic continues, the 28,000,000 volume most likely will be attained seven or eight years hence. The approaches now under construction in Philadelphia will be adequate for the increased traffic. The approaches in Camden, however, will present a problem, as they are inadequate.

Particular consideration was given that part of Knappen report wherein it was stated that a new bridge and certain other projects could not be financed and operated with less than a twenty-five cent toll. The Commission charges a twenty-cent toll and a fifteen-cent commuter's ticket on the Delaware River Bridge.

The Commission concludes and recommends as follows:

That the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey advance the program of the north-south highway and start work on the Camden end so that the approaches to the Delaware River Bridge can accommodate the increased traffic when the bridge widening has been completed.

That the Authority be authorized and empowered to build a bridge to be owned jointly by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, across the Delaware River between South Philadelphia and Gloucester City, including its approaches and additions, at such time as the Authority, in its judgment, may deem it advisable and economically feasible, without regard to any limitation of time as to the building of said bridge; that the said bridge shall be operated and maintained by this Authority after its construction is completed.

Belt Line Railroad

The Commission records its appreciation of the need of developing the Belt Line Railroad as a means of promoting commerce of the Port and recommends that this project be included in the list of prospective improvements to be undertaken by the Commission.

Rapid Transit Lines in New Jersey

While this Commission fully recognizes the desirability of extending high-speed rail transportation facilities between Philadelphia and communities in South Jersey, it must be noted that it does not have the financial resources required to construct and operate this improvement. Three out of four engineering reports on the subject have shown that substantial deficits will be incurred over a period of years. The Commission favors extending the high-speed line but is convinced, after careful examination of the project, that it must be subsidized by the State of New Jersey or some other agency.

Modification of Existing Piers

The Commission recommends that the Authority be empowered to lease piers owned by the City of Philadelphia and South Jersey Port Commission upon terms to be agreed upon by the Authority and the owners, to make improvements thereon and to operate the piers in the interests of promoting commerce of the Port.

Marine Terminal

A modern terminal with mechanical means of loading, unloading and storing of cargo, backed up by adequate warehouse space and supported by good communications, both rail and highway, would be a most valuable asset for the Port. The estimated cost of this project is \$35,200,000.

The Commission recommends further investigation after the Authority is created if satisfactory arrangements for the leasing of piers owned by the City of Philadelphia and South Jersey Port Commission are not consummated.

Motor Truck Terminals

The Motor Truck Terminal operation provides many advantages to the community which it would be difficult to value on a monetary basis.

One terminal would reduce materially the traffic on streets. If three were built,—one each in Camden North-east and Southwest Philadelphia—the resulting reduction in traffic congestion would speed-up the movement of vehicles over the streets.

This project, which is discussed in detail in the Knappen report, is included in the list of prospective improvements to be undertaken by the Authority.

Acquisition of Bridges

In developing a plan for the improvement of the Port, our Engineers had included the earnings of the Tacony-Palmyra and the Burlington-Bristol Bridges to be acquired by the State of New Jersey and placed under operation of this Commission. Legal action is now pending to restore to the State its right to assume the ownership of these structures. This Commission recommends that every effort be made to carry out this plan, and that no agency other than the Authority be permitted to exercise any regulatory power over the construction of additional crossings of the Delaware River within the Port area.

Elimination of Pollution

The Commission recognizes that the pollution of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers is a detriment to the growth of the Port and pledges itself to aid and encourage the present program of elimination and to resist actively any attempt to hinder or retard the progress of this improvement and this Commission urges the Legislatures to carry on the campaign without delays or postponements.

FINANCING

The Commission will undertake financing of needed activities in the Port District from time to time. The financing must depend on the treasury position of the Commission and its credit, as a means of obtaining money through the sale of bonds. As of January 1, 1949, the Commission's outstanding indebtedness was \$25,750,000.

The present bond indenture prevents the Commission placing any additional lien upon the revenues of the Bridge.

No increase in tolls is contemplated for use of the Delaware River Bridge.

When created, the Authority will be engaged in the administration of the regulations of the Port; promotion of commerce; operation of the Delaware River Bridge and of such other projects as may be initiated. Expenditures will be made for these purposes.

PROMOTION

A Development Department of the Authority should assume the leadership in promotion of the Port to increase its commerce. Investigation and planning should be prosecuted thoroughly and diligently to provide the proper service.

The Commission, acting under the authority contained in the Interstate Compact of 1931, has appropriated the amount of \$100,000 for expenditure in 1949 to promote increased commerce on the Delaware River by publicity and such other means as may be deemed appropriate.

The Commission recognizes the importance of furthering the interests of the Delaware River Port as an essential contribution to the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION

By ARTHUR C. KING, Vice-Chairman.

JOSEPH K. COSTELLO, Secretary.
January 26, 1949.

Appendix A

PROPOSED PENNSYLVANIA ACT CREATING PORT AUTHORITY

An Act authorizing the Governor on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement with the State of New Jersey, amending, revising, adding and repealing certain sections of Articles I, II, IV, XII and adding XIII, to the compact and agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey authorized by and made pursuant to an act entitled "An act providing for joint action by Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the development of the ports on the lower Delaware River, and the improvement of the facilities for transportations across the river; authorizing the Governor, for these purposes, to enter into an agreement with New Jersey; creating The Delaware River Joint Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof; including the power to finance projects by the issuance of revenue bonds; transferring to the new commission all the powers of The Delaware River Joint Commission; and making an appropriation," approved June twelfth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 200), by changing the name of The Delaware Joint Commission to The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority, by all members appointed by the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by extending the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the said The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority and defining such additional jurisdiction, powers and duties; to take effect upon the enactment of substantially

similar legislation by the State of New Jersey embodying the supplemental agreement between the two States in this act set forth, and authorizing the Governor to apply, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Congress of the United States for its consent thereto.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

1. The Governor is hereby authorized to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the State of New Jersey, amending and supplementing the compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey and repealing certain sections thereof entitled "Agreement between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania creating The Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining the powers and duties," which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by its Governor on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution No. 26, being Chapter 258 of the Public Laws, 72nd Congress, approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two which supplemental compact and agreement shall be in substantially the following form:

"Supplemental agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey amending and supplementing the agreement entitled 'Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the State of New Jersey creating The Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties' by changing the name of the The Delaware River Joint Commission to The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority, by changing the method of appointment of the commissioners, by extending the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the said The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority and defining such additional jurisdiction, powers and duties."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey do hereby solemnly covenant and agree each with the other as follows:

(1) Article I of the said agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating The Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties, which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Governor on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution No. 26, being Chapter 258 of the Public Laws, 72nd Congress, approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, is amended to read as follows:

Article I

The body corporate and politic, heretofore known as The Delaware River Joint Commission hereby is continued under the name of the Delaware River Joint Commission

Port Authority (hereinafter in this agreement called the "commission"), which shall constitute the public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey when exercising any of the following public purposes and which shall be deemed to be exercising and essential governmental function in effectuating such purposes, to wit:

a. The operation and maintenance of the bridge, owned jointly by the two States across the Delaware River between the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Camden in the State of New Jersey, including its approaches, and the making of additions and improvements thereto.

b. The effectuation, establishment, construction, operation and maintenance of railroad or other facilities for the transportation of passengers across the said bridge, including extensions thereof, to the vicinity of Race Street, and Eighth Street in the City of Philadelphia and to the vicinity of Carman Street and Haddon Avenue in the City of Camden.

c. The improvement and development of the Port District by or through the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, in whole or in part, of any and all projects for the improvement and development of the Port District or incidental thereto, either directly by purchase, lease or contract, or by lease or agreement with any other public or private body or corporation.

d. Co-operation with all other bodies interested or concerned with, or affected by, the promotion, development or use of the Delaware River and the Port District.

e. The procurement from the government of the United States of any consents which may be requisite to enable any project within its powers to be carried forward.

f. The promotion as a highway of commerce of the Delaware River.

g. The promotion of increased passenger and freight commerce on the Delaware River and for such purpose the publication of literature and the adoption of any other means as may be deemed appropriate.

h. The petitioning of any interstate commerce commission, public service commission, public utilities commission, or any similar body, or any other federal, municipal, state or local authority, administrative, judicial, or legislative, having jurisdiction in the premises, for the adoption and execution of any physical improvement, change in method, rate of transportation, system of handling freight, warehousing, docking, lightering or transfer of freight, which, in the opinion of the commission, may be designed to improve or better the handling of commerce in and through the Port District, or to improve terminal and transportation facilities therein. The commission may apply to intervene in any legal or other proceeding affecting the commerce of the Port District. In any such case, the commission may be represented by its counsel or such other counsel as it shall designate.

i. The regulation subject to the paramount jurisdiction of the Federal government of the navigable waters of that part of the Delaware River which is within the Port District, including the right to establish anchorages, harbor lines, pier head lines and bulkhead lines, together with any and all necessary and incidental powers to such regulation. The commission shall have power to make and promulgate such regulation and provide for the issuance

of permits and the fees therefor and for the enforcement of said regulation. The commission shall also act as and perform the functions and duties of harbor master in respect to scheduling the use of wharves, piers and anchorages by ships and generally controlling the movements of ships in the Delaware river in the said Port District.

j. The performance of such other functions which may be of mutual benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey in so far as concerns the promotion and development of the Port District and the use of its facilities by commercial vessels.

(2) Article II of said Agreement is amended to read as follows:

Article II

The commission shall consist of sixteen commissioners, eight resident voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and eight resident voters of the State of New Jersey.

The present members of the commission shall continue to serve, respectively, as commissioners until the expiration of their terms and until their successors shall be appointed and qualify.

The commissioners for the State of New Jersey shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of five years; and in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of commissioner during a recess of the Legislature, it may be filled by the Governor by an ad interim appointment which shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Senate unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualify and, after the end of the session, no ad interim appointment to the same vacancy shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it and no person nominated for any such vacancy shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The eight commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of five years.

All commissioners shall continue to hold office after the expiration of the terms for which they are appointed unless and until their respective successors are appointed and qualify, but no period during which any commissioner shall hold over shall be deemed to be an extension of his term of office for the purpose of computing the date on which his successor's term expires.

(3) Article IV of said Agreement is amended to read as follows:

Article IV

For the effectuation of its authorized purposes the commission is hereby granted the following powers:

- a. To have perpetual succession.
- b. To sue and be sued.
- c. To adopt and use an official seal.
- d. To elect a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, and to adopt suitable by-laws for the management of its affairs. The Secretary and Treasurer need not be members of the commission.
- e. To appoint such other officers and such agents and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties and fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation.

- f. To enter into contracts.
 - g. To acquire, own, hire, use, operate and dispose of personal property.
 - h. To acquire, own, use, lease, operate, mortgage and dispose of real property and interests in real property, and to make improvements thereon.
 - i. To grant by franchise, lease or otherwise, the use of any property or facility owned or controlled by the commission and to make charges therefor.
 - j. To borrow money upon its bonds or other obligations either with or without security.
 - k. To exercise the right of eminent domain within the Port District.
 - l. To determine the exact location, system and character of and all other matters in connection with any and all improvements or facilities which it may be authorized to own, construct, establish, effectuate, operate or control.
 - m. In addition to the foregoing, to exercise the powers, duties, authority and jurisdiction heretofore conferred and imposed upon the aforesaid The Delaware River Joint Commission by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, or both of the said two States: and
 - n. To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the constitutions of the two States or of the United States, which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the effectuation of its authorized purposes or to the exercise of any of the foregoing powers, except the power to levy taxes or assessments, and generally to exercise in connection with its property and affairs, had in connection with property within its control, any and all powers which might be exercised by a natural person or a private corporation in connection with similar property and affairs.
- The commission shall have full power and authority to acquire, purchase, construct, lease, operate, maintain and undertake any project, including terminal, terminal facility, transportation facility, or any other facility of commerce and to make charges for the use thereof. The commission is authorized to make expenditures anywhere in the United States and foreign countries, to pay commissions, and hire or contract with experts and consultants, and otherwise to do indirectly anything which the commission may do directly. The commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by the action of either State concurred in by legislation of the other.

(4) Article XII of said Agreement is amended to read as follows:

Article XII

The commission shall make annual reports to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, setting forth in detail its operations and transactions, and may make such additional reports from time to time to the Governors and Legislatures as it may deem desirable.

(5) Add to said Agreement a new Article to be entitled, and to read, as follows:

Article XIII

The following words as herein used shall have the following meanings:

1. "Port District" shall include the counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia in Penn-

sylvania and the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem in New Jersey, excluding however, therefrom the area north of the stone arch bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Trenton to Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

"Terminals" shall include marine, motor truck, railroad, air and bus terminals, also coal, grain and lumber terminals and union freight and all terminals used in connection with the transportation of passengers and freight.

"Transportation facility" shall include railroads operated by steam, electricity or other power, rapid transit lines, motor trucks, buses, or other street or highway vehicles, tunnels, bridges, airports, boats, ferries, carfloats, lighters, tugs, floating elevators, barges, scows or harbor craft of any kind, aircraft, and every kind of transportation facility now in use or hereafter designed for use for the transportation of passenger and freight.

"Terminal facility" shall include wharves, piers, slips, ferries, docks, drydocks, ship repair yards, bulkheads, dock walls, basins, carfloats, floatbridges, dredging equipment, radio receiving and sending stations, grain or other storage elevators, warehouse, cold storage, tracks, yards, sheds, switches, connections, overhead appliances, bunker coal, oil and fresh water stations, markets, and every kind of terminal, storage or supply facility now in use, or hereafter designed for use to facilities passenger transportation and for the handling, storage, loading or unloading of freight at terminals.

"Railroads" shall include railways, extensions thereof, tunnels, subways, bridges, elevated structures, tracks, poles, wires, conduits, powerhouses, substations, lines for the transmission of power, carbarns, shops, yards, sidings, turnouts, switches, stations and approaches thereto, cars and motive equipment.

"Facility" shall include all works, buildings, structures, appliances and appurtenances necessary and convenient for the proper construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of a facility or facilities or any one or more of them.

"Real property" shall include land under water, as well as uplands, and all property either now commonly, or legally, defined as real property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

"Personal property" shall include choses in action and all other property now commonly, or legally, defined as personal property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

"To lease" shall include to rent or to hire.

"Rule or regulation," until and unless otherwise determined by the Legislatures of both States, shall mean any rule or regulation not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of either State, and subject to the exercise of the power of Congress for the improvement of the conduct of navigation and commerce within the Port District and shall include charges, rates, rentals or tolls fixed or established by the commission.

"Plural or singular." The singular wherever used herein shall include the plural.

Wherever action by the legislation of either State is herein referred to, it shall mean an act of the Legislature duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

2. Upon its signature, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, such sup-

plemental compact or agreement and the compact or agreement so amended and supplemented shall become binding and shall have the force and effect of a statute of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority shall thereupon become vested with all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the duties and obligations contained therein, as though the same were specifically authorized and imposed by statute and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be bound by all of the obligations assumed by it under such supplemental compact or agreement and under such compact or agreement so amended and supplemented; and the Governor shall transmit an original signed copy thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for filing in his office.

3. The Governor is hereby authorized to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent and approval of such supplemental compact or agreement.

4. Nothing contained in this act, nor in the said supplemental compact or agreement, shall be deemed to affect any contract, agreement or obligation heretofore entered into or created by the commission, and any and all agreements, contracts or obligations of the commission shall be assumed and performed by The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority, as fully and to the same extent as required by the terms thereof to be performed by the commission.

5. Any and all statutes or parts of statutes inconsistent with the provisions of this act and of the said supplemental compact or agreement are repealed.

6. Except where specifically amended or repealed by this Act the provisions of the Agreement authorized by Act No. 200 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved June 12, 1931 are maintained in full force and effect.

7. The provisions of this act shall be severable, and if any of the provisions thereof shall be held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of any of the remaining provisions of this act. It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein.

8. This act shall become effective immediately upon its approval by the Governor and the passage by the State of New Jersey of a substantially similar act embodying the supplemental compact or agreement between the two states hereinabove set forth.

Appendix B

PROPOSED NEW JERSEY ACT CREATING PORT AUTHORITY

An Act authorizing the Governor on behalf of the State of New Jersey to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, amending Article I, II, IV and XII of, and adding a new Article to be known as Article XIII, to the compact and agreement between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorized by and made pursuant to an act entitled "An act providing for joint action by Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the development of the ports on the lower Delaware River and the improvement of the facilities for transportation across the said river; authorizing the New Jersey Inter-

state Bridge Commission on behalf of the State of New Jersey for these purposes to enter into an agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania creating The Delaware River Joint Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof, including the power to finance projects by the issuance of revenue bonds; transferring to the new commission all the powers of The Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission and making an appropriation," approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 1931, c. 391), by changing the name of The Delaware River Joint Commission to The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority, by changing the method of appointment of the commissioners for the State of New Jersey, by extending the jurisdiction, powers and duties of said The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority and defining such additional jurisdiction, powers and duties; to take effect upon the enactment of substantially similar legislation by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania embodying the supplemental agreement between the two States in this act set forth, and authorizing the Governor to apply, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, to the Congress of the United States for its consent thereto, and repealing Chapter four hundred forty-three of the Laws of one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, approved October twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight (P. L. 1948, c. 443).

Be It Enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Governor is hereby authorized to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, amending and supplementing the compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey entitled "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating The Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by its Governor on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution No. 26, being Chapter 258 of the Public Laws, 72nd Congress, approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two which supplemental compact and agreement shall be in substantially the following form:

"Supplemental agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey amending and supplementing the agreement entitled 'Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties' by changing the name of The Delaware River Joint Commission to The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority, by changing the method of appointment of the commissioners, by extending the jurisdiction, powers and duties of said The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority and defining such additional jurisdiction, powers and duties."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of

New Jersey do hereby solemnly covenant and agree each with the other as follows:

(1) Article I of the said agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating The Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties, which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Governor on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution No. 26, being Chapter 258 of the Public Laws, 72nd Congress, approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, is amended to read as follows:

Article I

The body corporate and politic, heretofore known as The Delaware River Joint Commission hereby is continued under the name of The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority (hereinafter in this agreement called the "commission"), which shall constitute the public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey when exercising any of the following public purposes and which shall be deemed to be exercising an essential governmental function in effectuating such purposes, to wit:

a. The operation and maintenance of the bridge, owned jointly by the two States across the Delaware River between the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Camden in the State of New Jersey, including its approaches, and the making of additions and improvements thereto.

b. The effectuation, establishment, construction, operation and maintenance of railroad or other facilities for the transportation of passengers across the said bridge, including extensions thereof, to the vicinity of Race Street, and Eighth Street in the City of Philadelphia and to the vicinity of Carman Street and Haddon Avenue in the City of Camden.

c. The improvement and development of the Port District by or through the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, in whole or in part, of any and all projects for the improvement and development of the Port District or incidental thereto, either directly by purchase, lease or contract, or by lease or agreement with any other public or private body or corporation.

d. Co-operation with all other bodies interested or concerned with, or affected by, the promotion, development or use of the Delaware River and the Port District.

e. The procurement from the government of the United States of any consents which may be requisite to enable any project within its powers to be carried forward.

f. The promotion as a highway of commerce of the Delaware River.

g. The promotion of increased passenger and freight commerce on the Delaware River and for such purpose the publication of literature and the adoption of any other means as may be deemed appropriate.

h. The petitioning of any interstate commerce commission, public service commission, public utilities commis-

sion, or any similar body, or any other federal, municipal, state or local authority, administrative, judicial, or legislative, having jurisdiction in the premises, for the adoption and execution of any physical improvement, change in method, rate of transportation, system of handling freight, warehousing, docking, lightering or transfer of freight, which, in the opinion of the commission, may be designed to improve or better the handling of commerce in and through the Port District, or to improve terminal and transportation facilities therein. The commission may apply to intervene in any legal or other proceeding affecting the commerce of the Port District. In any such case, the commission may be represented by its counsel or such other counsel as it shall designate.

i. The regulation subject to the paramount jurisdiction of the Federal government of the navigable waters of that part of the Delaware River which is within the Port District, including the right to establish anchorages, harbor lines, pier head lines and bulkhead lines, together with any and all necessary, and incidental powers to such regulation. The commission shall have power to make and promulgate such regulation and provide for the issuance of permits and the fees therefor and for the enforcement of said regulation. The commission shall also act as and perform the functions and duties of harbor master in respect to scheduling the use of wharves, piers and anchorages by ships and generally controlling the movements of ships in the Delaware River in the said Port District.

j. The performance of such other functions which may be of mutual benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey in so far as concerns the promotion and development of the Port District and the use of its facilities by commercial vessels.

(2) Article II of said Agreement is amended to read as follows:

Article II

The commission shall consist of sixteen commissioners, eight resident voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and eight resident voters of the State of New Jersey.

The present members of the commission shall continue to serve, respectively, as commissioners until the expiration of their terms and until their successors shall be appointed and qualify.

The commissioners for the State of New Jersey shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of five years; and in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of commissioner during a recess of the Legislature, it may be filled by the Governor by an ad interim appointment which shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Senate unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualify and, after the end of the session, no ad interim appointment to the same vacancy shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it and no person nominated for any such vacancy shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The eight commissioners for the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of five years.

All commissioners shall continue to hold office after the expiration of the terms for which they are appointed unless and until their respective successors are appointed and qualify, but no period during which any commissioner shall hold over shall be deemed to be an extension of his term of office for the purpose of computing the date on which his successor's term expires.

(3) Article IV of said Agreement is amended to read as follows:

Article IV

For the effectuation of its authorized purposes the commission is hereby granted the following powers:

- a. To have perpetual succession.
- b. To sue and be sued.
- c. To adopt and use an official seal.
- d. To elect a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, and to adopt suitable by-laws for the management of its affairs. The Secretary and Treasurer need not be members of the commission.
- e. To appoint such other officers and such agents and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties and fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation.
- f. To enter into contracts.
- g. To acquire, own, hire, use, operate and dispose of personal property.
- h. To acquire, own, use, lease, operate, mortgage and dispose of real property and interests in real property, and to make improvements thereon.
- i. To grant by franchise, lease or otherwise, the use of any property or facility owned or controlled by the commission and to make charges therefor.
- j. To borrow money upon its bonds or other obligations either with or without security.
- k. To exercise the right of eminent domain within the Port District.
- l. To determine the exact location, system and character of and all other matters in connection with any and all improvements or facilities which it may be authorized to own, construct, establish, effectuate, operate or control.
- m. In addition to the foregoing, to exercise the powers, duties, authority and jurisdiction heretofore conferred and imposed upon the aforesaid The Delaware River Joint Commission by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, or both of the said two States; and
- n. To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the constitutions of the two States or of the United States, which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the effectuation of its authorized purposes or to the exercise of any of the foregoing powers, except the power to levy taxes or assessments, and generally to exercise in connection with its property and affairs, and in connection with property within its control, any and all powers which might be exercised by a natural person or a private corporation in connection with similar property and affairs.

The commission shall have full power and authority to acquire, purchase, construct, lease, operate, maintain and undertake any project, including terminal, terminal facility, transportation facility, or any other facility of

commerce and to make charges for the use thereof. The commission is authorized to make expenditures anywhere in the United States and foreign countries, to pay commissions, and hire or contract with experts and consultants, and otherwise to do indirectly anything which the commission may do directly. The commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by the action of either State concurred in by legislation of the other.

(4) Article XII of said Agreement is amended to read as follows:

Article XII

The commission shall make annual reports to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, setting forth in detail its operations and transactions, and may make such additional reports from time to time to the Governors and Legislatures as it may deem desirable.

(5) Add to said Agreement a new Article to be entitled, and to read, as follows:

Article XIII

The following words as herein used shall have the following meanings:

1. "Port District" shall include the counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania and the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem in New Jersey, excluding however, therefrom the area north of the stone arch bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Trenton to Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

"Terminals" shall include marine, motor truck, railroad, air and bus terminals, also coal, grain and lumber terminals and union freight and all terminals used in connection with the transportation of passengers and freight.

"Transportation facility" shall include railroads operated by steam, electricity or other power, rapid transit lines, motor trucks, buses, or other street or highway vehicles, tunnels, bridges, airports, boats, ferries, carfloats, lighters, tugs, floating elevators, barges, scows or harbor craft of any kind, aircraft, and every kind of transportation facility now in use or hereafter designed for use for the transportation of passenger and freight.

"Terminal facility" shall include wharves, piers, slips, ferries, docks, drydocks, ship repair yards, bulkheads, dock walls, basins, carfloats, floatbridges, dredging equipment, radio receiving and sending stations, grain or other storage elevators, warehouse, cold storage, tracks, yards, sheds, switches, connections, overhead appliances, bunker coal, oil and fresh water stations, markets, and every kind of terminal, storage or supply facility now in use, or hereafter designed for use to facilitate passenger transportation and for the handling, storage, loading or unloading of freight at terminals.

"Railroads" shall include railways, extensions thereof, tunnels, subways, bridges, elevated structures, tracks, poles, wires, conduits, powerhouses, substations, lines for the transmission of power, carbarns, shops, yards, sidings, turnouts, switches, stations and approaches thereto, cars and motive equipment.

"Facility" shall include all works, buildings, structures, appliances and appurtenances necessary and convenient for the proper construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of a facility or facilities or any one or more of them.

"Real property" shall include land under water, as well as uplands, and all property either now commonly, or legally, defined as real property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

"Personal property" shall include choses in action and all other property now commonly, or legally, defined as personal property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

"To lease" shall include to rent or to hire.

"Rule or regulation," until and unless otherwise determined by the Legislatures of both States, shall mean any rule or regulation not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of either State, and subject to the exercise of the power of Congress, for the improvement of the conduct of navigation and commerce within the Port District and shall include charges, rates, rentals or tolls fixed or established by the commission.

"Plural or singular." The singular wherever used herein shall include the plural.

Wherever action by the legislation of either State is herein referred to, it shall mean an act of the Legislature duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

2. Upon its signature, on behalf of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, such supplemental compact or agreement and the compact or agreement so amended and supplemented shall become binding and shall have the force and effect of a statute of the State of New Jersey, and The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority shall thereupon become vested with all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the duties and obligations contained

therein, as though the same were specifically authorized and imposed by statute and the State of New Jersey shall be bound by all of the obligations assumed by it under such supplemental compact or agreement and under such compact or agreement so amended and supplemented; and the Governor shall transmit an original signed copy thereof to the Secretary of State for filing in his office.

3. The Governor is hereby authorized to apply on behalf of the State of New Jersey, to the Congress of the United States for its consent and approval of such supplemental compact or agreement.

4. Nothing contained in this act, nor in the said supplemental compact or agreement, shall be deemed to affect any contract, agreement or obligation heretofore entered into or created by the commission, and any and all agreements, contracts or obligations of the commission shall be assumed and performed by The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority, as fully and to the same extent as required by the terms thereof to be performed by the commission.

5. Any and all statutes or parts of statutes inconsistent with the provisions of this act and of the said supplemental compact or agreement are repealed.

6. Chapter 443 of the Laws of one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight is repealed.

7. Except where specifically amended or repealed by this Act the provisions of the Agreement authorized by Chapter 391 of the Laws of New Jersey approved June 30, 1931 are examined in full force and effect.

8. This act shall become effective immediately upon its approval by the Governor and the passage by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of a substantially similar act embodying the supplemental compact or agreement between the two states hereinabove set forth.

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